THE TIMES

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More riots break out in Poland

Riots have broken out in southern Poland for the second time in 24 hours. Crowds gathered outside the Wroclaw police headquarters after a loudspeaker van was prevented from broadcasting "anti-state propaganda". In Katowice on Tuesday police clashed with Solidarity supporters after three activists were forced to stop selling union publications Page 8

Royal tour TV ban threatened

A television union has threatened to "black" material shot by Independent Television News using electronic news gathering (ENG) methods if any attempt is made by HTV, the local independent company, to use it during the royal visit to Wales next week.

Livingstone beats censure move

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the GLC, beat off a Conservative censure move deploring his remarks after the Chelsea bombing. A Labour amendment, recording outrage at terrorist violence, was carried by 45 votes to 39, and the motion as amended by 35 to 40 Page 3

Socialists take over in Athens

The first Socialist Cabinet in the history of Greece has taken over the reins of power after being sworn in by President Karamanlis. At least 13 of the 20 ministers were active in the resistance to the colonels' dictatorship and the Government's average age is under 50 Page 8

Death crash PC escapes ban

PC John Henry Wood, of the Thames Valley police, was fined £100 for causing the death of a student cyclist in Oxford by reckless driving while on an emergency call. Judge Mynett QC said there were special reasons for not disqualifying him Page 5

Lucas workers to break picket

Two hundred members of Tass, the white-collar section of the engineering workers' union, will walk through the picket lines of three other unions on strike in a new technology dispute at two Lucas Aerospace factories in Birmingham today with the official backing of their union Page 2

Villa win and Liverpool draw

In the European Cup, Aston Villa won 2-1 against Dynamo Berlin, while Liverpool drew 2-2 against AZ Alkmaar. In the Cup Winners' Cup, Tottenham Hotspur drew 2-2 in Dundalk, while in the Uefa Cup, Southampton lost 4-2 to Sporting Lisbon Page 23

New cardinals

Josef Glemp, Archbishop of Warsaw, Paul Marcinkus, American president of the Vatican Bank and Julijonas Steponavicius, the Lithuanian Bishop presently under arrest in the Soviet Union, are among nine new cardinals to be announced by the Pope next month Diary, page 14



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Letters: On North Sea oil, from Mr Norman Lamont, MP, and Professor Ian Fells; employment, from the Director of the National Computing Centre; lost art works, from Professor Thurstan Shaw

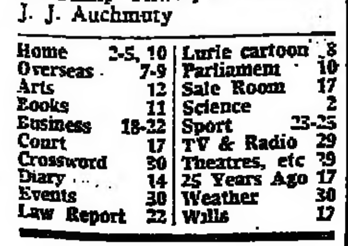
Leading articles: Cancun; BBC licences; Wagner in Israel

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President Mubarak faces some harsh home truths; Ronald Butt asks if the Social Democrats are so different from other politicians; Alan Hamilton on the 7,000th issue of the *Illustrated London News*.

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Mr Philip Unwin, Professor J. J. Auchmuty



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Brezhnev warns Europe

Reagan blames Russia for nuclear storm

From Nicholas Ashford, Cancun, Mexico, Oct 21

President Reagan today moved swiftly to calm the storm which has broken out in Europe over recent remarks he made about the possibility of using tactical nuclear weapons.

In a statement released on board Air Force One on his way to attend the 22-nation North-South summit conference which opens here tomorrow, Mr Reagan sought to attribute blame for the present controversy on the Soviet Union, because of the remarks made yesterday by President Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union was seeking to drive a wedge between the United States and its closest allies in Europe—a reference to West Germany where the storm over the Reagan remarks to American editors last weekend has been greatest.

Describing recent statements by Mr Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders as "gross distortions", Mr Reagan emphasized that American policy toward deterring conflict in Europe had not changed for the past 20 years.

"Our strategy remains, as it has been, one of flexible response: maintaining an assured military capability to deter the use of force—conventional or nuclear—by the Warsaw Pact at the lowest possible level."

The President said that any use of nuclear weapons would have the most profound consequences. The awful risks associated with any use of nuclear weapons themselves served to deter their use, he said.

He added: "The suggestion that the United States could even consider fighting a nuclear war at Europe's expense is an outright deception. The essence of United States nuclear strategy is that no aggressor should believe that the use of nuclear weapons in Europe could reasonably be limited to Europe. Indeed it is the joint European-American commitment to share the burden of our common defence which assures the peace", he said, adding that the presence of 375,000 American troops in Europe was evidence of the country's commitment to peace in Europe.

However, the President's statement failed to respond to the direct challenge issued by Mr Brezhnev yesterday. The Soviet leader had called on Mr Reagan to offer "a clear and unambiguous statement rejecting the very idea of nuclear attack as a criminal one".

Last weekend Mr Reagan said in a briefing with journalists that "he could see where you could have an exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without them bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button".

The President made this remark while explaining the Administration's decision to go ahead with the production and stockpiling of enhanced radiation (neutron) weapons.

This decision has been widely criticized in Europe where the increase in anti-nuclear sentiment is beginning to develop strong undertones of anti-Americanism.

There is a growing realization within the Administration that America's plans to start deploying Pershing and cruise medium range missiles in Europe at the end of 1983 is meeting increasing opposition.

Today's statement was clearly designed to reassure America's western allies and to bolster their determination to go ahead with the deployment of these missiles.

☐ Moscow: President Brezhnev, in a fresh attack on America's nuclear policies in Western Europe, claimed today that some countries were being used as a springboard for a nuclear attack planned against the Soviet Union (AP reports).

In a Kremlin interview with Mr Johannes Rau, a prominent West German politician and state governor, Mr Brezhnev blasted this "tendency towards the use of the territories of other countries" according to a report issued by Tass.

The United States was not mentioned by name in the report, but it seemed clear to observers that American nuclear policy in Europe, especially the planned deployment of new medium range missiles, was the target of Mr Brezhnev's criticism.

The Soviet leader said the tendency he cited was an international trend that "promises nothing good to the peoples of Europe," according to Tass.

Yesterday Mr Brezhnev urged President Reagan to renounce nuclear attacks as "criminal", saying it was dangerous madness for any side to count on victory in an atomic confrontation.

In a *Pravda* newspaper interview Mr Brezhnev denied Mr Reagan's charge that the Soviet leadership believed a nuclear war was possible and winnable, saying that Moscow was actively working to avert a nuclear exchange.

Tass said today that Mr Reagan's comments showed that "the United States would like to put the whole risk of a thermonuclear catastrophe on Western Europe while remaining on the sidelines".

Europe's nuclear fright, page 8

Alliance likely to win first by-election seat

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr William Pitt seems likely to become the first MP to be elected to the commons under the banner of the Liberal-Social Democrat alliance.

Two opinion polls suggest that Mr Pitt's lead over his opponents in today's Croydon North-West by-election has widened considerably.

The more significant, conducted by MORI for the *Daily Star* as late as Tuesday and yesterday, indicates that among those who said they were certain to vote, Mr Pitt would get 38 per cent, Labour's Mr Stanley Boden 31 per cent and Mr John Butterfill (Conservative) 30 per cent.

The other poll, by Gallup for *The Daily Telegraph*, was conducted mainly over the weekend, although it ended on Tuesday. Mr Pitt was supported by 37 per cent of the 1,010 electors interviewed, Mr Butterfill by 32.5 per cent and Mr Boden by 27.5 per cent.

The Social Democratic and Liberal parties are to split the seats equally between them at the next general election—about 300 each—and have given themselves five months to divide up the constituencies, the parties announced yesterday.

The agreement on rough parity in the number of seats to be fought, an important boost to the alliance on the eve of today's Croydon, North-West by election, is the result of three months of tough bargaining between two seven-men negotiating teams, led by Mr David Steel for the Liberals and Mr William Rodgers for the SDP.

At a press conference in London Mr Rodgers described the guidelines drawn up by both parties for allocating seats as a "unique non-aggression treaty between two political parties".

The parties, who intend between them to fight every seat in Britain, have agreed to set up 32 negotiating units in England, the smallest covering 10 constituencies and the largest 26. There will be similar units in Scotland and Wales, although the details have not been completed. Separate talks are proceeding between the SDP and Scottish and Welsh Liberal parties.

Concessions have been made on both sides in the desire to hammer out a swift agreement. In agreeing to "equality of opportunity" as Mr Rodgers described it, Mr Steel and his team risk upsetting party activists. Inevitably some of the 230 adopted parliamentary candidates and candidates in seats where the Liberals came second at the last election will have to stand down.

The SDP have given in on the size of the negotiating units. Originally they wanted them to be larger than the average of 16 constituencies per unit that has finally emerged.

Mr Steel agreed with Mr Rodgers at the press conference that there would be some sore heads and disputes.

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Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, launching Maritime England at Guildhall, London, yesterday. 'A national opportunity for optimism and fun' was how Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, described this year-long celebration of Britain's nautical heritage (Photograph by John Manning).

Unlawful killing papers go to DPP

By Lucy Hodges

To shouts and applause from the public gallery, the coroner's jury yesterday returned a majority verdict of unlawful killing at the end of the inquest into the death of Mr Winston Rose, the black, mentally handicapped man who died after a struggle with police officers in July.

The Director of Public Prosecutions' office said it would be asking the coroner for the papers in the case and would reconsider an earlier decision made not to prosecute anyone in connexion with it.

Mr. Rose, of Elm Road, Leytonstone, London, who was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic, died on his way to mental hospital on July 13 after a violent struggle in his garden involving 12 policemen. Evidence was given that Police Constable John Young had the man in a headlock for two minutes. Mr Rose was pronounced dead as he lay handcuffed and face down in a police van.

The Rose family said yesterday that they were pleased with the verdict and would be considering taking legal action against the three groups involved: Waltham Forest social workers, doctors, and the police.

Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, called for immediate ex gratia compensation to be paid to the family by the Home Office. "This case underlines the lamentable lack of supervision of the Metropolitan Police", she said.

The inquest lasted eight days and took evidence from 53 witnesses. The verdict was returned by a majority of eight to two.

The 10 jurors, four of whom were black, reached their verdict during a three-and-a-half hour recess. They had returned twice to the court room at Walthamstow Town Hall to ask Dr Harold Price, the coroner, for guidance.

The jury foreman said he did not think that they would be able to come to a unanimous verdict if they were given more time. Earlier, he had made clear that what was perplexing the jury was the question of the "degree of negligence involved" and what would be the appropriate verdict if they found either negligence or gross negligence.

Dr Price became involved in legal argument with counsel for the family and for the Metropolitan Police. Earlier counsel for the family said Dr Price had misdirected the jury on what constituted unlawful killing. The coroner told the court: "I am not a High Court judge. I am very sorry. I am only a coroner."

In his summing up, Dr Price criticized social workers and doctors and made 13 recommendations for improvements in

Continued on back page, col 1

DPP acts to revive Prosser case

By Craig Seton

A Bill of Indictment charging three prison officers with the murder of Barry Prosser, who died at Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, last year, will be sought tomorrow by the Director of Public Prosecutions only three weeks after a magistrate said there was insufficient evidence to send them for trial.

Sir Thomas Hetherington, the DPP, originally said the case was closed after the magistrate's decision. His surprise change of mind was announced in a brief statement yesterday which said that he had now decided to apply for the Bill of Indictment after consultations with Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General.

If the Bill is granted, Mr Melvyn Jackson, one of the three prison officers, will have been charged three times with murdering Mr Prosser, aged 32. In February a magistrate discharged him rather than send him for trial and last month, together with Mr Howard Price and Mr Eric Smith, he was discharged again by the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate who decided there was insufficient evidence for a jury to convict.

A Bill of Indictment is an unusual but not rare procedural device which allows a Crown Court prosecution without the necessity of a magistrates-court committal for trial. It requires a High Court judge's consent and that will be sought from Judge Farquharson QC in chambers at Leicester Crown Court this morning when he will consider written statements of evidence. The prison officers will all be represented.

If it is granted, Mr Jackson, aged 32, Mr Smith, aged 32, and Mr Price, aged 24, would be charged again by the police with the murder of Mr Prosser.

In April an inquest jury in Birmingham found that he had been unlawfully killed in Winson Green Prison where he was awaiting trial on a charge of causing criminal damage. A pathologist said that he had been beaten and died from a ruptured stomach.

In September Mrs Dorothy Prosser, Mr Prosser's widow, wept when the magistrate announced his decision and, together with other members of the family, announced that they would consider a private prosecution. A Labour MP demanded an inquiry.

Yesterday Mrs Prosser, whose husband was a carpenter, said the DPP's announcement was "marvellous news" and said it was the answer to her prayers. She said: "Even after the last court case I never gave up. I was determined not to let the matter drop."

Solicitors for the three prison officers said yesterday that their clients were very distressed by the announcement of the DPP's application.

Mr George Jonas, for Mr Smith and Mr Price, said his clients had cooperated with the police from the start of "this distressing case" and had maintained throughout that they had absolutely nothing to do with the dreadful injuries Mr Prosser had sustained.

Both were anxious that the whole matter should be resolved as quickly as possible so that each could get back to their jobs.

Mr Michael Morris, solicitor for Mr Melvyn Jackson, said: "My client has maintained his innocence throughout and he is very distressed. He has been through an exceptional amount

Continued on back page, col 2

Heseltine wrong to cut council cash, judges rule

By Richard Ford

Two appeal judges ruled yesterday that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, acted unlawfully in deciding to cut the rate support grants of six London boroughs by between £5.25m and £500,000.

In a three-hour reserved judgment, Lord Justice Ackner, sitting with Mr Justice Phillips in the Queen's Bench Divisional court, said that the Minister had not validly exercised his discretionary powers in making his decision to reduce grants to Brent, Camden, Hackney, Hounslow, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

He had refused to listen to new representations and his decision must be quashed. Lord Justice Ackner added that it would be open to the Minister, after considering the applicants' representations, to reach a decision he considered right within the terms of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act of 1980.

It does not appear from the judgment that the councils will get back the cash cut from their grants as Mr Heseltine can still reaffirm his original decision.

A spokesman for the Department of the Environment said it had noted the decision and was considering the judgment.

It is thought that this is the first time one of Mrs Thatcher's Ministers has been criticized by judges for acting unlawfully.

The judges criticized Mr Heseltine's attitude between the Act receiving the Royal Assent in November and the exercise of his discretion on whether to reduce the rate support grant.

He had clearly decided to "turn a deaf ear to any and all representation to change the policy formulated by him before he obtained his statutory powers", but he should have been ready to listen to any objector who showed that he might have something new to say and to receive a deputation proposed by Councillor Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

"The importance of the principles to which we have referred to far transcend the significance of this case", said the judgment.

The boroughs submitted during a 12-day hearing in July that the rate support grant order was ultra vires, Mr Heseltine had misdirected himself in law, his decisions were ones which no reasonable Secretary of State could make and that he had breached the rules of natural justice by refusing to listen to their representations.

The judges rejected all but the last argument and ordered Mr Heseltine to pay 75 per cent of the councils' legal costs.

☐ In the Commons, London Labour MPs demanded a public apology from Mr Heseltine, and his resignation, after the court decision (Amanda Haigh writes).

The issue was raised on a point of order by Mr Ronald W. Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab), who said it was extraordinary that the Secretary of State, having been found guilty of acting outside the law, should not have found it possible to come to the House to explain himself and offer his resignation.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Labour pledges to renationalize oil

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The next Labour government will renationalize Britain's North Sea oil, a shadow cabinet statement said yesterday.

The statement came after Mr Michael Foot's declaration in the Commons on Tuesday that Labour would fight the Government's plans to sell the majority stake in the British National Oil Corporation's oil-producing business and the British Gas Corporation's oil interests.

He warned outside interests hoping to take advantage of the sale that the next Labour government would renationalize the assets "on terms that will ensure no private speculative gains are made at the nation's expense".

Front-runners in the bidding are expected to include Shell, BP, Texaco, Conoco and Occidental Petroleum.

The shadow cabinet said the decision would gravely weaken British control over the development, depletion and disposal of North Sea oil and would unacceptably reduce the benefit to the community, of a great and increasingly valuable national asset.

Shadow ministers were also angered by Sir Michael Edwardes' threat to close parts of British Leyland if workers strike on November 1.

They supported the line taken by Mr Stanley Orme, the shadow industry secretary, that it is not for Sir Michael or anyone else to decide that a valuable national asset should close.

Both sides in the dispute were urged to resume talks.

Minister attacks press over cuts

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, refused yesterday to give the total figure for the cuts that the Treasury wants in the 1982-83 estimates.

He said he had agreed to be interviewed on BBC radio "to put the record right" about the crucial Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday to discuss reductions in planned government spending, but MPs and journalists hoping for signs of more open government found his attempt at clarification disappointing. He said it was misleading to talk of "cuts", yet that must be the easiest way of describing what the Treasury wants.

"I cannot say what was said at the Cabinet meeting, but what I can do is to say that the reports of it that I have read bear absolutely no resemblance to what did occur", Mr Brittan told Sir Robin Day in the Radio 4 programme, *The World at One*.

When asked whether the Cabinet was not in serious disarray if ministers had come from the meeting and had leaked to the press "like a dripping bucket", he replied: "I don't know who has said what, and what has been invented, and what is speculation, I know what did happen. I know the outcome.

"I know that the reports in the press are, with hardly any exception, totally wrong and, in fact, describe a meeting at which I was not present . . .

"There are going to be [spending] increases in some areas and reductions in others. I cannot give you the figures because we have not finally decided them, but the decision of the Cabinet yesterday is that the papers that the Chancellor and I put forward, and the figures in them, should be the ones that should be arrived at as closely as possible in the subsequent discussions. I can say that those figures involved actually spending more money than appears in the present plans published in the expenditure White Paper."

Mr Brittan said that the Treasury proposals for public spending in 1982-83 were discussed only in outline and the Cabinet decision was that in later discussions the aim would be "to arrrive at totals as near as possible to those that we proposed".

In fact *The Times* said on Wednesday, although Mr Brittan did not refer to it, that "the Prime Minister was reported to have asked her colleagues to 'go away and do the best you can'". That does not seem to be an inaccurate summing up of what Mr Brittan said happened.

The Times reported that the Treasury's request was for total cuts of about £5,000m in next year's planned level of spending, to keep government spending in line with its medium-term strategy, and that that request met with firm resistance from the majority. Cabinet ministers said afterwards that there was little chance of more than half the requested total's being achieved.

How to speak proper–by the BBC

By Kenneth Gosling

A new BBC guide to the spoken word published today exonerates for the most part the way English is broadcast.

Listeners who fear that standards are dropping either lack an historical perspective or place too much weight on occasional lapses or on the mannerisms of individual broadcasters "and therefore fail to recognize that most of the English spoken or read on the networks is pleasantly presented in a variety of styles", says the guide's author, Dr Robert Burchfield, chief editor of the Oxford English dictionaries.

The guide is strictly a radio exercise (television is going its own way) and will be available to the public as well as to staff. It deals with words Dr Burchfield himself has difficulty with, such as "subsidence", which he admitted at a press conference he tends to pronounce differently every time he says it. (The guide places the accent on the second syllable, saying it as "side".)

Radio 3 announcers often have to say "opus" and Dr Burchfield rules that it takes a long "o" as in "hope". And although the "new pair", as Dr Burchfield calls them, on television news say "Soviet" with a short "o", he says it should be long.

Listeners' letters helped to show which words gave most offence when mispronounced, and these include "distribute" (stress second syllable), "government" (first "n" fully pronounced) and "kilometre" (stress first syllable).

Others were: "comparable" (stress first syllable), "composite" (third syllable, but not like ("sight"), "contribute" (stress second syllable), "controversy" (first syllable), "deity" (first syllable as in "see"), "dispute" (second syllable), "jewelry" (jewel-ry, not joo-ler-ry), "primarily" (first syllable stressed, others not), "research" (second syllable; noun and verb), "spontaneity" (third syllable, as in "see") and "temporarily" (stress first syllable, others not).

As Dr Burchfield said yesterday: "The English language is like a juggernaut truck that just goes on regardless. The language proceeds in its own inimitable fashion and the way it is used has very little effect on it."

He was at pains to defend disc-jockeys against their critics. People like Dave Lee Travis, Simon Bates and Jimmy Young, apart from the mannerisms they assumed and their "dreadful jingles", spoke essentially the same as the rest of us, he said.

Dr Burchfield urges broadcasters to avoid cliche phrases such as "no way", "at this moment in time" and "at the end of the day", and words like "ongoing", "scenario" and "situation" where this is preceded by a noun or phrase.

As for regional accents, 50 years of broadcasting had not, he thought, cut them down at all.

The Spoken Word, a BBC Guide, by Robert Burchfield (BBC Publications and bookstalls; £1.95).

Lucas union votes to ignore strike picket line

From Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent, Birmingham

With the official support of their union, 200 members of TASS, the white-collar section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, will today walk through the picket lines of three other unions on strike at two Lucas Aerospace factories in Birmingham.

It will be the second setback for the multi-union combined shop stewards' committee which called the strike by the work force of 1,500 last Wednesday in protest at the introduction of new technology without extra payment. The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU) ordered its members back to work the next day.

The TASS breakaway comes after a two to one vote at a mass meeting of its members yesterday. It was forced upon the full-time union officials by an unofficial return to work by 100 TASS members. They claimed that the decision to stay on strike had been taken at an unconstitutional meeting involving all the unions but dominated by the much bigger Transport and General Workers' Union and the engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. The TASS men wanted each union to vote separately.

Soon after the group of TASS men passed through the picket lines yesterday Mr Bob Parsons, the union's full-time area officer, persuaded them to leave again for a hastily convened meeting of all TASS members.

After the vote to return to work Mr Parsons said: "I recommended that they should stay out to maintain solidarity with the other unions. When they voted to return I told them they should all report for work with the backing of the union. I have warned them, however, that in a few months' time they could be facing a similar move by the company to introduce new technology affecting them directly, and they will not be able to call on other unions to support them."

The dispute began when the company threatened to dismiss 80 employees, mainly members of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (APEX), who had refused to handle visual display units unless they received extra payment.

Two sides in BL dispute to meet

☐ The first chance of averting a crippling official strike at BL Cars in 10 days' time comes with low-key negotiations between union leaders and management in Canley, near Coventry, this afternoon (Donald Macintyre writes).

The two sides will be together for the first time since the warning a week ago by Sir Michael Edwardes, the company's chairman, that strikers will be dismissed.

Union leaders have made clear that they hope the talks, although arranged some time ago to discuss a quite separate issue, may provide an opportunity for discussion of the pay dispute.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, whose executive has promised official support to its 20,000 members in the company if the dispute takes place, said yesterday: "No managing director of any company can offer his workforce 3.8 per cent and obtain a £38,000 increase in his salary."

UDR man killed on doorstep by 'postman'

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

The Provisional IRA yesterday murdered a part-time sergeant with the Ulster Defence Regiment in another demonstration of its increasing campaign of terrorism.

Mr Julian Connolly, a father of two, was shot by a man dressed as a postman at his home in the grounds of Bellevue Zoo, Belfast, where he was foreman gardener.

The bogus postman walked up the drive and Mr Connolly was shot as he went to open the inner door. He was hit several times in the head and body.

Mr Connolly, a member of the UDR for eight years, came from England 17 years ago. Mrs Grace Bannister, Lord Mayor of Belfast, said: "He was a devoted family man and a valuable member of the council's parks department".

☐ A Roman Catholic priest who met three men involved in the kidnapping of the Irish millionaire, Mr Bernard Dunne, at a remote farm on Sunday evening appeared shaken last night as he told of his experience.

Irish police spotted the masked men as they consulted outside a shed in co Louth, close to the border, while Father Dermot McCarthy waited inside.

The kidnappers opened fire with rifles and the police replied with hand guns as Father McCarthy hid in the shed. He was arrested and released after questioning.

Yesterday he was at Mr Dunne's house in Castlenock, Dublin, comforting the family. He gave a message to the three men: "I know you to be shrewd, intelligent people. I appeal to you, in the name of God and even common sense, to cut your losses now. Release Ben (Bernard) and get out fast while you still have time".

Police believe Mr Dunne is being held north of the border. Two burnt-out vehicles used by the kidnappers have been discovered.

Father McCarthy, a close friend, said: "On Sunday I met the three kidnappers to try to negotiate for Ben's release.

"I had no money with me. They told me he was well and that he was more worried for his wife and family than for himself. I scribbled a message to him, and the spokesman of the three said he would give it to him."

The kidnappers are demanding a £500,000 ransom, which the family is willing to give, but which the police are determined will not be handed over.

☐ An Opposition attempt to move the writ for the Cavan/Monaghan by-election to fill the vacancy created by the death of the hunger striker, Kieran Doherty, failed by two votes in the Dail yesterday (Our Dublin Correspondent writes).

Private soundings in the border constituency indicate that the Government would lose badly.

TUC uncovers far-left infiltration

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Extremists infiltration of the labour movement's campaign to recruit and represent the unemployed has been discovered and the TUC is moving to suppress the ultra-left.

The TUC's Employment Policy and Organisation Committee yesterday considered a generally encouraging report on the growth of centres for the unemployed. There are now more than 80 in towns and cities worst affected by the recession.

But they also approved the blacklisting of an unemployed centre in Hull, where "undesirable elements" have become strongly influential, according to a confidential internal survey.

The TUC also warns member unions against having anything to do with mushroom organizations outside the formal trade union structure.

The National Union of the Unemployed and Workers, based in Lowestoft and run by an unemployed left-winger, Mr Bob Cooper, has been given official listing by the Government-appointed certification officer, Mr Alan Burridge.

The report says: "There is an increasing level of activity by groups describing themselves as unemployed workers' unions. The general council is opposed to unemployed young people being organized separately outside the existing structures of the trade union movement, and has urged all affiliated unions to do all they can to retain and recruit more of the unemployed.

"Recently, an organization based in Lowestoft and describing itself as the National Union of the Unemployed and Workers applied for recognition as a listed union, and this was granted.

"Last month, the TUC was approached by an organization describing itself as the National Unemployed Workers' Movement concerning an inaugural conference it is holding at the end of October."

Listing permits some tax concessions on benefits paid to members and some other rights.

On both scores, the TUC's advice to unions is "do not have any dealings with these organizations". Congress policy is to recruit unemployed school leavers into existing unions.

Militants belonging to the Socialist Workers' Party are held responsible for the blacklisting of the Hull centre, and they are said to be active in a number of other towns and cities

Officials of the TUC organization department in charge of the centres for the unemployed, privately say there are signs of ultra-left political activity in a number of areas of Britain.

Apart from the SWP, the Workers' Revolutionary Party is said to be exercising an influence in the TUC Centres for the Unemployed.

Family harmony: Maxim Shostakovich (right), the composer's son, and his own son Dmitri, a pianist, at the Festival Hall yesterday. (Photograph by Jonathan Player.)

Overdose killed baby, pathologist says

The pathologist who carried out the post-mortem examination on John Pearson, the Down's syndrome baby, said yesterday that a drug he had been given meant he would inevitably develop pneumonia.

Professor Alan Usher told Leicester Crown Court that the administering of the drug DF118 was the greatest single factor in causing the baby's death. "I think that the development of pneumonia sooner or later was inevitable," he said.

Leonard Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician, has denied murdering the baby at Derby City Hospital in July last year.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, has alleged that Dr Arthur prescribed DF118 for the boy after he was rejected by his parents. He said the drug was intended to kill him by impairing his breathing and suppressing his appetite.

Professor Usher, a Home Office pathologist, said he examined the body on July 5 last year.

He noticed a bloody froth coming from the baby's nose and mouth, and under microscopic examination found the lungs appeared to be infected. One cause of that could have been heart failure.

He said he certified the cause of death as bronchio-pneumonia due to lung stasis due to poisoning by dihydrocodeine (DF118).

He also felt the lack of treatment was a factor in John's death. "I think that had he been given antibiotics, he might well have survived."

Professor Usher said that dihydrocodeine was not recommended for infants because it could cause respiratory repression, to which new-born children were particularly susceptible.

He said the baby had not lived long enough to show signs of starvation.

The baby died three days after he was born at Derby City Hospital on June 28 last year. He was rejected by his parents, Mr John Pearson and his wife, Molly, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

Dr Arthur, of Royal Oak Cottage, Church Broughton, Derbyshire, has denied giving the baby DF118 to kill him.

The case continues today.

Surgeon in tears on wife's death, friend says

From Ronald Kershaw Middlesbrough

A friend of Paul Vickers, an orthopaedic surgeon accused of murdering his wife with an anti-cancer drug, told the jury yesterday how he visited her flat early on the morning his wife had died.

Miss Mary McNally, aged 37, from Newcastle, said: "He looked dreadful. He was all untidy and crying. He could hardly stand. He said he felt guilty because he had had girl friends when his wife was alive.

"I tried to cheer him up a bit and said he didn't have anything to reproach himself for because he had always put her (Mrs Vickers) first."

She said that she went with Mr Vickers to Copenhagen after his wife died, but the trip was a disaster because he still seemed to be grieving. She had known Mr Vickers for 12 years, but broke off the relationship in 1976, although she continued to see him on a casual basis.

She said she visited the Vicker's house for the first time in July, 1979, after Mrs Vickers's death. It had been newly decorated and Mr Vickers pointed out a new stair carpet of which he was very proud. He broke down and leaned against a wall saying "She never even saw it".

She said she had been visited by the police because her name had appeared on a prescription. When she asked Mr Vickers about it he told her he had been stupid. He had an alcohol problem and was having difficulty in sleeping. He said the prescription was for himself.

About a year after Mrs Vickers died he told her he had been forced to pay somebody in London £3,000. She assumed the blackmailer was a man but did not ask Mr Vickers why he was being blackmailed.

Miss McNally's evidence was given on the third day of the trial at Teesside Crown Court, of Mr Vickers, aged 47, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Miss Pamela Collison, aged 34, his former mistress and a political researcher, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire. Both deny murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers in June, 1979.

It has been alleged that Mr Vickers caused his wife's death, from aplastic anaemia, a rare bone marrow disorder, by feeding her the drug CCNU.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the prosecution, told the court yesterday that Miss Collison helped him obtain the drug and claimed she played a vital and knowing part in the conspiracy. Mr Vickers allegedly told the police that Miss Collison was blackmailing him and threatening to blow the whistle on their affair.

Mr Ognall said Mr Vickers had told Det Sgt Joe Bulch that Miss Collison had in effect been blackmailing him since early 1978.

He said: "It would start with 'I am a poor little girl, I have got no money. You have taken advantage of me and used me. If you don't help out, I will yell'. Then it progressed to much more direct approaches, even with requests for specific sums. This was apart from meals, goods and presents."

Mr Vickers told the police he had given Miss Collison about £4,000.

Under police questioning Vickers said he had a "burden of guilt" and told the police: "I would dearly like to think otherwise but in the final analysis it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that I killed my wife and in doing that I destroyed part of myself".

Mr Ognall said Mr Vickers said he had come to the conclusion his wife was suffering from a brain tumour and he had treated her himself.

It was the Crown's submission that Mr Vickers knew of the potential fatal side effects of CCNU. He had obtained a gross overdose of that drug by criminal deception. He gave his wife all the capsules and his explanation that he gave her only eight was an affront to common sense.

The hearing continues today.

Science report

Victims of volcanoes do not all die quickly

By Our Medical Correspondent

How quickly does death come to the victims of a volcanic eruption? Accounts from Pliny onwards of the deaths in AD 79 of the inhabitants of Pompeii suggest they were killed almost instantaneously as Vesuvius covered them in clouds of poisonous fumes and ash.

That belief is not borne out by detailed investigation of the bodies recovered from beneath the ash released by the eruption of Mount St Helens on May 18, 1980.

Mount St Helens is a comparatively young volcano in the Cascade Mountain Range, Washington. Its eruption blew the top 1,000ft off the mountain, removing one cubic mile of rock, ash, and snow.

The explosive cloud of steam and volcanic ashes swept down the mountain side at more than 100 mph, causing extensive damage for 20 miles, while finer volcanic ash drifted east as far as Idaho and Montana.

The area around the volcano had been evacuated after early signs of an impending eruption, but 35 people are known to have died and 18 are presumed dead. Examination of the bodies recovered has shown that almost all were asphyxiated by inhaling large amounts of volcanic ash, a gritty powder with the consistency of flour.

The victim's windpipes and main lung passages were blocked by the ash; only three had inflamation of the lungs attributable to the inhalation of corrosive gases. Some of the bodies recovered from the hot ash had been baked, shrinking the internal organs to miniature forms of the originals.

Some at least of these victims did not die instantaneously. One, who had been camping about 12 miles from the volcano, walked five miles from his tent before dying. His companion's body was found at the campsite.

In another case the victim's watch had stopped 20 minutes after the eruption. As at Pompeii, many people were able to escape by outdistancing the cloud of volcanic ash. Others were overtaken, some in their cars, and eventually suffocated.

The Mount St Helens eruption provided no evidence, therefore, of victims dying so quickly as to be frozen into a position. Indeed the medical team that investigated the deaths concluded that some lives might have been saved had the victims had respirators to protect their lungs.

New England Journal of Medicine, October 15, 1981, p 931.

Protesters set to quit

Britain's longest anti-nuclear demonstration is almost over, after 162 days. Protesters at Luxulyan, Cornwall, yesterday agreed to leave the potential site of a nuclear power station "within 10 days".

But they said: "This is not the end of the battle" and promised further protests

The decision to end the protest came the day after Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, had refused to order Mr John Alderson, Devon and Cornwall's Chief Constable, to clear the demonstrators from the site—as requested by the Central Electricity Generating Board. The chief constable had refused to move the demonstrators because he felt they were not breaking the law.

The protesters said: "The Chief Constable has been put in an impossible situation and we have therefore decided to withdraw voluntarily."

MORE ARSON FEARED IN WALES

From Tim Jones Cardiff

A brief note in Welsh yesterday renewed fears that the arson campaign against holiday homes was about to start again in the principality. The note was received by the BBC in Bangor, Gwynedd, and it claimed responsibility for two fires which badly damaged properties in Snowdonia during the night. Later another fire was reported in Anglesey.

Both homes in Snowdonia are owned by families who live in England and the properties were empty when the fires were discovered. The note claimed that an organization called MG, thought to stand for *Meibion Glyndwr* (the sons of Glendower) was responsible.

The note said: "As promised, we came back to finish our work of clearing our country of foreign citizens".

IN BRIEF

Prior dashes ferry hopes

The Belfast-Liverpool ferry, Northern Ireland's last passenger sea link with England, looks increasingly likely to close on November 11.

Talks yesterday involving Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, P & O union representatives and politicians in Belfast produced no hope of public subsidies.

Footballer for trial

Bob Hazell, a Queen's Park Rangers footballer, his brother, aged 17, and a youth, aged 16, were committed for trial at Birmingham Crown Court by city magistrates yesterday charged with going equipped to steal petrol.

Wasp sting death

Police Constable Emyr Williams, aged 45, of Morden, London, died after a wasp in his beer stung his lip, a Croydon inquest was told yesterday. A verdict of misadventure was recorded.

Life sentence

An illegal immigrant, Mahmit Kilic, aged 34, a Turkish cook, of Norvic House, Erith, was jailed for life at the Central Criminal court yesterday for murdering his brother-in-law who tried to blackmail him for £1,000.

General 'improving'

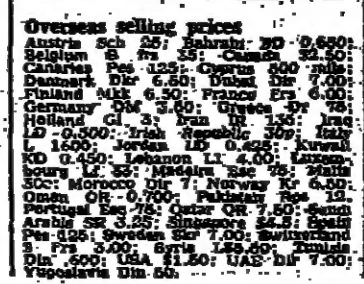
Lieutenant General Sir Steurt Pringle, who had part of his right leg amputated after an IRA bomb exploded under his car, was said to be improving at King's College Hospital yesterday.

Victory celebration

Admiral Sir James Eberle laid a wreath on the quarterdeck of HMS Victory in Portsmouth harbour as a Trafalgar Day tribute yesterday.

New heart man 'fine'

Mr Bruce Anderson, aged 51, of Colchester, Essex, was given a new heart at Harefield Hospital yesterday. He was feeling fine, the hospital said.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.00; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan ID 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L35.00; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 60.

MERMAID SHOW TO CLOSE

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The latest production at the Mermaid Theatre, London, which has been in financial difficulties since its reopening in a new building at Puddle Dock three months ago, is to close half-way through a six-week run.

Shakespeare's Rome, a combined version of *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Julius Caesar*, opened last week to generally poor reviews and is to close on October 31. That will leave the Mermaid without a show until *Treasure Island* opens on December 16.

☐ The Old Vic, which closed in May, is to hold two rock concerts to try to make the theatre a popular entertainment centre. Dexy's Midnight Runners will top the bill at the concerts on November 13 and 14.

SCOTTISH SHUTTLE PROTECTED

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

There will be no cut-price competition against British Airways' Glasgow and Edinburgh shuttle services for the present, the Civil Aviation Authority ruled yesterday.

It refused a licence for the independent British Midland Airways to operate services from Heathrow at fares as low as £44 single compared with £54 by the shuttle, which BA plans to raise to £57 next week.

The reason given is that in the present recession the addition of a third carrier for limited traffic (British Caledonian operates a service from Gatwick at £56 single) would probably weaken all three airlines.

British Midland will appeal to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, against the ruling.

Croydon campaign ends with lawyers' threat

By John Witherow

In a final, bitter twist to what has been a remarkably quiet campaign in the Croydon, North-West, by-election, the Labour Party accused the Liberal-SDP alliance yesterday of "gagging" two voters with letters from Lord Goodman's legal firm.

The Labour Party printed 5,000 edited copies of the letter, which was delivered to the two women on Monday after they had complained about the conduct of Mr William Pitt, the Liberal-SDP candidate in the south London constituency, when he was chairman of a local residents' association.

Typewritten on headed notepaper of Goodman Derrick and Co, solicitors, the letter said the firm acted for Mr Pitt and would start proceedings if the allegations were repeated and would consider serving an injunction on the two constituents to silence them.

A Labour Party leaflet published with the letter and delivered to houses in the constituency on the eve of polling said: "We . . . wonder why the Liberal candidate, who says he's always preparied to help anyone with a problem, should be so worried by these people's problems that he gets the great Lord Goodman to gag them."

Mrs Jocye Adams, aged 51, who received one copy of the Goodman letter, said: "I could not beleive it when it arrived. But it does not frighten me. As far as I am concerned Mr Pitt is definitely the kind of person we do not want."

Mrs Adams was sent the letter two days after she made the allegations to Mr Pitt in the street. Mrs Ann Jones, who received the other, identical, letter, made similar accusations to the Liberal-SDP Party.

The distribution of the edited version of the letter by the Labour Party was described as despicable by Mr Pitt, who fought off a move some time ago to replace him as candidate with Mrs Shirley Williams. "If all they can do is use a solicitor's letter, then they cannot have much substance to their campaign", he said.

He added: "I have been falsely accused of misappropriating £29. These allegations are without foundation and I am sickened by them. It is not a question of being heavy-handed by sending a solicitor's letter. These allegations have been going on for some time."

Mr Peter Chegwyn, his agent, said: "The electorate will recognize this as a smear. It could give us an extra couple of thousand votes."

It was pointed out that the Labour move came after the second opinion poll in three days predicted that Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate, would come third. But, as has been the case throughout the campaign, all three leading parties said they were ahead and that their man was all but packing his bags for Westminster.

Local people have witnessed a remarkable string of national figures visiting the area in the past two weeks, including many former members of Labour and Conservative cabinets. Most Liberal MPs and about a dozen SDP MPs have travelled to Croydon.

The Labour Party has brought in about fifty MPs including Mr Michael Foot, Mr James Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr John Silkin, and other shadow spokesmen. The party has avoided the embarrassing presence of Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, whose supplementary rate rise to finance price cuts on London Transport have made him thoroughly unpopular with many constituents.

The Conservative Party, by contrast, has fought what it calls an old-fashioned campaign, with fewer outsiders, although it has also welcomed about fifty MPs to help to make sure of wavering Tories.

The candidates in the by-election are: Mr John Butterfill, Conservative; Mr Stanley Boden, Labour; Mr William Pitt, Liberal-SDP Alliance; Mr John Foster, Ecology; Mt Josef Joseph, London Federation of the Self Employed; Mrs Marilyn Gillies-Carr, Independent Pro-Life; Mr William Boaks, Public Safety Democratic Monarchist White Resident; Mr Lawrence Brooks, Disabled War Pensioners Association; Mr George Major, Family Law Reform; Miss Suzan McKenzie, Constitutional Movement; Mr Stephen Done, Anti-Common Market Free Trade; and Mr Nicholas Griffin, National Front.

The result at the last general election was Conservatives (19,928), Labour (16,159), and Liberal (4,239). The by-election was caused by the death of Mr Robert Taylor.

Frank Johnson, back page



On the defensive: Mr Livingstone during the debate on the censure motion last night.

Livingstone beats off Tory censure motion

By Robin Young

Labour councillors on the Greater London Council last night closed round their leader, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, and enabled him to defeat a Conservative motion censuring him for his "extreme views" and "outrageous remarks" after the Chelsea bombing in which two people died.

The price of Mr Livingstone's reprieve was spelt out in a strong speech by Mr Illtyd Harrington, his deputy leader, who said: "Today the GLC is extricating itself from Northern Ireland. It is beyond any doubt that the leadership of this council is now going to concentrate on the constitutional problems coming from central government. This meeting today is a watershed. We have taken a decision that we going to get the GLC back on to a sane and sensible line."

That was interrrupted by Sir Horace Cutler, the Conservative opposition leader, as meaning that Mr Livingstone had been obliged to give the Labour group an undertaking that he would "not give forth on every subject in future." But Sir Horace, jeered by Labour members, said that Mr. Livingstone would remain a liability.

"He is using the GLC as a doormat to wipe his dirty boots on," Sir Horace said. "He has generally used, misused and abused his position as leader of the council to further his extremist views. He is the worst thing to hit London since the plague, and in some ways akin to it. He must go now."

Mr Livingstone, who had earlier cheerfully countered a barrage of critical Conservative questions on his utterances on H-block hunger strikers, the IRA, the police, the royal wedding and homosexuals, admitted in his own speech that it was not the council's job to discuss Northern Ireland. "That is for us to do as individual members of our political parties outside the chamber", he said.

But he complained that the extraordinary meeting of the council called by the Conservatives had turned into a travesty and a cheap charade. Instead of serious debate there had been a load of cheap tired jokes and political propaganda, he maintained.

Mr Livingstone claimed that he had been the victim of a campaign of press vilification, and that representatives of the newspapers who criticized him had refused to meet him in public debate on television.

He disclosed that he is to report the Daily Mail to the Press Concil, as well as the Sun, which described him as "the most odious man in Britain".

Mr Livingstone said that he had felt "total and utter despair" at the resumption of IRA bombing in London, and that he had never denied that the terrorists were guilty of murder. He had wanted to ask what could be done to stop it happening again, and there had been no support in the media for a debate about that.

Labour successfully carried an amendment to the Conservative motion and an early close to the debate. The Labour majorities in the voting were five and six, the council's one Liberal member voting with the Conservatives.

The Labour amendment expressed "deep sense of outrage at terroritst acts of violence in the streets of London".

Motorfair exhibitors aim for £9m sales

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Motorfair, London's first car exhibition for four years, opened yesterday by Prince Michael of Kent, could become as much a fixture as the traditional Motor Show, now held every other year in Birmingham.

The organizers are hoping for between 400,000 and half a million visitors over the next ten days, and are planning further events to alternate with Birmingham.

Motorfair differs from the Motor Show in that cars can be sold to the public. A survey shows that eight leading manufacturers expect between them business exceeding £9m.

Motorfair has also been devised as a family entertainment and the Earls Court exhibition centre has been modernized at a cost of £10m.

Prince Michael directed his opening speech to the customers, urging them to tell manufacturers what they thought of their cars, and advising manfacturers to listen to what the customer said.

Among those he called on was a smiling Mr John Z. De Lorean, in attendance to show off his controversial creation from Northern Ireland.

The De Lorean car is a scoop for Motorfair, since this is the first opportunity for people on the British mainland to see it, though they cannot buy it for another 12 months.

Another model new to Britain is the Hyundai Pony, a small South Korean car "fathered" by Mr George Turnbull, formerly of British Leyland and now head of Talbot.

The BL centrepiece is the recently launched Triumph Acclaim, while Vauxhall is showing its new Cavalier. Among continental novelties are the revised BMW 5 series and the Porsche 944, on sale in the spring.

For me, the highlight of Motorfair has been securing Ian Botham's autograph for my cricket-mad son.

Forty ideas to halt pollution of Britain

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Britain should extend her territorial waters to 12 miles without waiting for agreement on the draft convention on the law of the sea, Sir Hans Kornberg, chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, said yesterday.

He said an extension of the three-mile limit was important to organizations whose interests were threatened by oil pollution. It extended the area in which offences committed by foreign vessels would be subject to British law and to claims for damage compensation.

It also gave more effective power for intervening in shipping incidents that threatened the coast.

Sir Hans, Professor of biochemistry at Cambridge University, was introducing one of the commission's most extensive studies in its 10-year history. It covers all aspects of oil pollution at sea that could threaten Britain's amenity or wildlife, either in the short term from tanker accidents or North Sea oil production spillages, or from continuous small discharges from land-based operations like oil refining.

The report is reassuring about the likely long-term effects of oil pollution on fisheries, inshore marine life and sea birds, but contains more than 40 recommendations intended to help to avoid or combat large oil spills that can cause catastrophic short-term damage to beaches and amenities, economic damage to tourism and fisheries, and mass destruction of bird life.

Sir Hans criticized the inadequate charting of waters around the United Kingdom.

Only about 20 per cent had been adequately or moderately surveyed to standards for safe tanker navigation, yet many areas in the North Sea and the West of Scotland were being rapidly developed for transporting oil.

He said that action to overcome this deficiency had been thwarted by a decade of inter-departmental wrangling.

Cash shortages meant that the Ministry of Defence, responsible for hydrographic surveys, had to concentrate on surveys essential for defence, and naval surveys did not always meet civil needs.

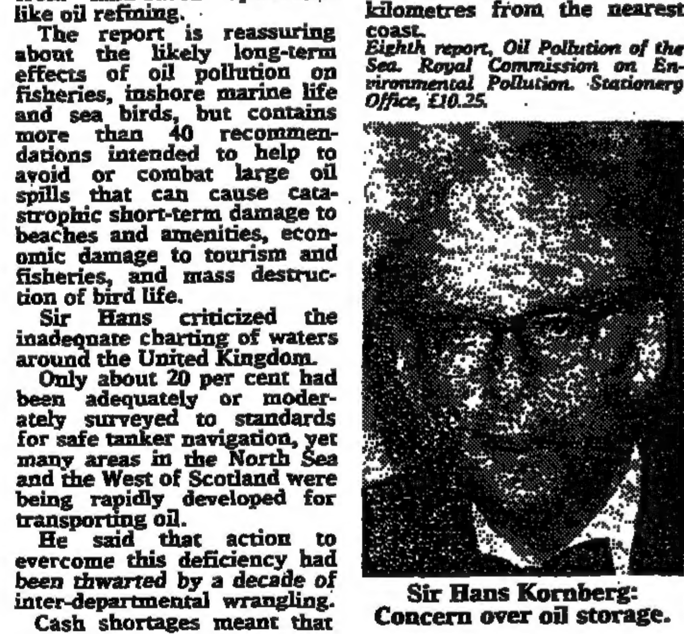
The report says that more survey ships are needed specifically for civil needs. A fully equipped coastal survey ship costs about £14m. with the annual running costs of about £1m to £2m.

The risks involved in not making surveys canot be measured, but the commission says "It is certain that even one accident that resulted in massive coastal pollution would lead to great public concern and would powerfully affect perceptions of the balance of cost and risk."

The report expresses concern about the storage of oil in a 200,000-ton, moored tanker, without motive power and fitted with segregated ballast tanks in the Fulmar Field in the North Sea.

The Department of Energy acknowledges that a collision involving that vessel could lead to substantial release of oil, but the department points out that the vessel is 250 kilometres from the nearest coast.

Eighth report, Oil Pollution of the Sea. Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution. Stationery Office, £10.25.



Sir Hans Kornberg: Concern over oil storage.

Loneliness of life with a doctor

From John Hiscock, San Diego

The plight of doctors' wives who are neglected by their husbands and turn to drink, drugs or suicide was highlighted by Sir John Walton, president of the British Medical Association, at the association's annual conference in San Diego yesterday.

The suicide rate among doctors' wives was five times higher than among the wives of accountants or architects, he said, and a recent investigation showed that 95 per cent of them felt neglected. They saw the husband's practice as a demanding mistress who always won.

The family home, he said, was a hornet's nest, with an ever-ringing telephone and patients calling at the house, frequently at unsocial hours. When the doctor came home he was tired and emotionally drained.

"He takes great pride in working an 18-hour day and is reinforced by the admiration of others", Sir John said. "No one tells him he is a fool. No one orders him to go to bed. No one counsels him that he may even be hurting his patients. Inevitably, when he finally gets home, he is a rather difficult person to cope with."

Earlier Sir John told the conference that the rate of alcoholism in British doctors was three times as high as the national average. Statistics showed that there were 2,000 to 3,000 alcoholic doctors in Britain and in one year alone 311 had died from cirrhosis of the liver.

Sex in marketing is blamed for epidemic

The use of sex in marketing was a leading cause of the current epidemic of sexual diseases, the conference was told on Tuesday. Captain William Harrison, Director of the Clinical Investigation Centre at the United States naval hospital in San Diego, condemned what he termed "the blatant misuse of sexuality".

HOW TO AID DISRUPTIVE PUPILS

By our Education Correspondent

Disruptive pupils should be moved into special units or classes only as a last resort, according to a Schools Council report published today. It calls on schools to review their methods of teaching and controlling difficult pupils.

Disaffected pupils should not be seen as a breed apart, it says. If such pupils were to have a real chance of overcoming their difficulties, they must be kept in touch with the education being experienced by their more able and/or more motivated peers.

The report identifies two kinds of disruption behaviour.

There was the small number of pupils who appeared to have become totally alienated from school. It might be necessary to retain some separate provision for them.

But there was also the much larger number of pupils whose actions were milder, but more insidious and harder to combat.

Disruptive pupils, by Mary Evans. Schools Council. Longman Resources Unit, 33-35 Tanner Row, York, Yorkshire YO1 1JP. £1.40

Top-level vendetta against EXIT, trial jury told

By Frances Gibb

A man accused of one murder and helping people to commit suicide told a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he was the victim of a top-level government vendetta involving the Prime Minister and Home Secretary against EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society. In a statement from the dock lasting more than three hours, Mark Lyons, aged 70, of Faithazel Gardens, West Hampstead, said that the legal action had come about because the Director of Public Prosecutions had "got his nose bloodied" over two previous euthanasia cases where prosecutions had not been brought.

One case had involved Mr Derek Humphry, a former Sunday Times journalist who wrote a book telling how he assisted in the death of his wife, who had cancer. The second involved Dr Colin Brewer, an EXIT member, who was accused of aiding and abetting suicide after admitting giving a terminally ill patient a lethal dose of drugs.

Mr Lyons accused the police officers handling the case against him of lies and vicious, spiteful and inhuman treatment. He added he had been humiliated and degraded when in prison.

Nicholas Reed, general secretary of EXIT, of Sandford Walk, New Cross, is also accused of aiding and abetting and conspiring.

Mr Lyons said he was a spiritual healer. On the way home from school one day a voice said three times in his ear: "You will retire at 45." He called the voice his puppet master because it told him what to do. The puppet master explained to him how he received the spiritual powers to heal. He said to him one day: "There is a tiny little hole at the top of your head. It is no bigger than the width of a hair follicle but through that tiny hole we put the universal power in."

The puppet master explained to him how he received the spiritual powers to heal. He told him: "There is a tiny little hole at the top of your head. It is no bigger than the width of a hair follicle but through that tiny hole we put the universal power in."

Mr Lyons said he did not call him a guardian angel

The hearing continues today.

Pope's spring visit to Britain will go ahead

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

After months of uncertainty, it was confirmed yesterday that Pope John Paul II will visit Britain next May.

The attempt on his life, and the prospect that he would not make a full recovery, had created considerable doubt that the visit would take place.

Cardinal Hume of Westminster and Cardinal Gray of Edinburgh issued a statement yesterday in the light of a private audience with the Pope last Saturday. It had been indicated that Cardinal Hume's visit to Rome this month was the point at which a decision would be made, and planning for the visit was curtailed.

The two cardinals hint at this position when they state: "Our preparations for the visit will now proceed." The Pope had made a remarkable recovery and was in excellent spirits, but they did not intend to overload him with too many engagements. People are asked to be "sensitive to the need for preserving the good health of our visitor".

The visit will take place from May 28 to June 2, and the itinerary worked out before the assassination attempt included Canterbury, London, York, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Cardiff. While any revised itinerary is bound to include cities in Scotland and Wales, and the Canterbury visit is regarded as sacrosanct, some of the places mentioned originally are likely to be disappointed.

This first visit of a Pope to Britain is still officially a visit to the Roman Catholic community, and not in any sense a state visit. Nevertheless the Government will treat it as a private visit of a Head of State, with the protocol that status commands. It is therefore likely to include one or more functions at which the Government will be the official host, and the Queen has already indicated that she wants to welcome the Pope personally.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has invited the Pope to Canterbury Cathedral, and a special ecumenical service is being organized for them both. It will not include a Roman Catholic Mass, a prospect that originally drew protests from some Protestant churchmen.

The official announcement, in accordance with usual custom, is not expected for some months. Meanwhile a revised programme will be drawn up and submitted to the Vatican for approval.

The new limitations on the visit will reinforce the attitude in official Roman Catholic circles in England that papal visits have become too spectacular, and that this one should be more low key.

Diary, page 14

Gem raid filmed by hidden camera

Three armed men who escaped with gems worth £750,000 in a 45-second raid on jewellers in a London hotel were yesterday filmed on video tape.

A hidden camera filmed the thieves as they threatened staff with hand guns and ransacked the store safe at the Churchill Hotel, in the West End.

The tape shows the men entering, pressing guns against the heads of the staff and forcing them to lie on the floor.

Mr David Morris, the shop owner, said: "The pictures are excellent. They show the whole robbery and the men can be seen quite clearly."

One of the robbers pretended to be a customer and as the security door was opened to let him in, two more burst in. One was wearing a balaclava and the other had a thick beard and a deerstalker, pulled well down over the head.

The safe, containing mainly watches and rings, was open so that display shelves could be laid out.

Mr Morris said the police arrived within a minute of his telephone call, but the raiders had escaped through a side door to a red Cortina waiting in Berkeley Mews, behind the hotel.

The car was abandoned less than a mile away, and the police believe the gang switched to a Maxi which was later found parked a few hundred yards away from the Cortina.

Race adviser denies left-wing bias

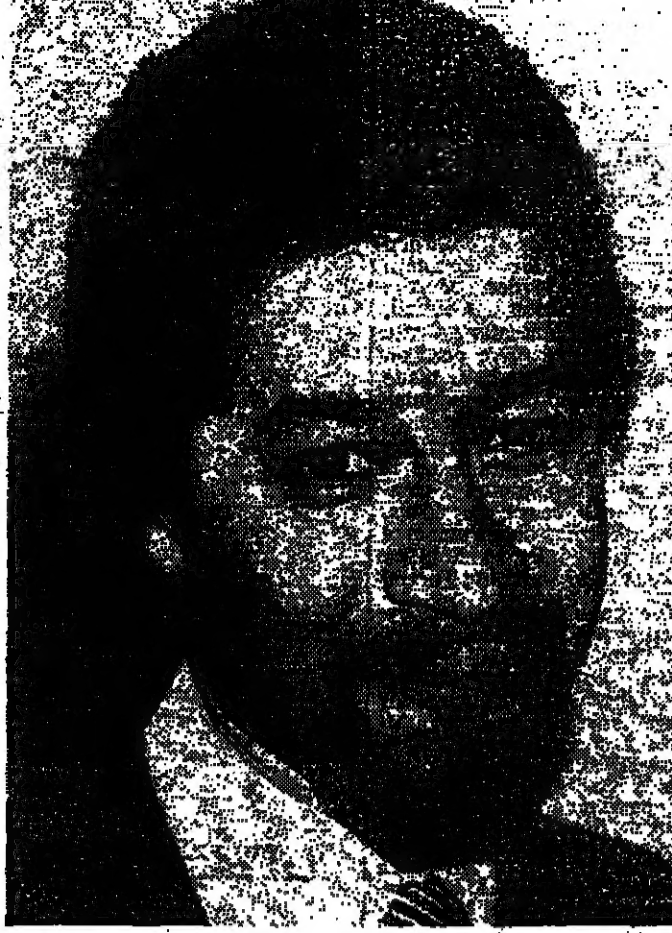
By Robin Young

Mr Herman Ouseley, who has been chosen as the Greater London Council's first race relations adviser with a salary of £22,000 a year, denied yesterday that he was a left-winger and follower of Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader.

He said yesterday: "It is important, because of reports that have already appeared in the press, to say that my politics are neutral, I am only a left winger to the extent that I have played football in that position sometimes, and I have never even met or spoken to Ken Livingstone in my life".

During a short lunch break at his present work, with Lambeth Borough Council, Mr Ouseley said that he saw his job as one of correcting inequalities and breaking down unfair systems and structures. "When you are talking about racism, every institution in Britain could do with a complete shake-up. In that respect the GLC needs to be turned upside down".

Mr Ouseley, aged 36, was born in Guyana and came to Britain in 1957. He attended the William Penn comprehensive school in Dulwich, and then joined the former Middlesex County Council as a junior management trainee. In 18 years as a local government officer, he has worked in social services, managing old people's homes, and in community relations, before becoming Lambeth's race relations adviser two years ago.



Mr Ouseley: 'GLC needs to be turned upside down on race'.

At Lambeth he has campaigned to make the local authority's own jobs more accessible to black people, instituting an audit of employment which revealed, for example, that of Lambeth's 154 dustmen only four were black.

"We had some success in making lower-level jobs more open to black people, despite some union opposition", he claimed yesterday.

Mr Ouseley said traditions and practices of local authorities had grown up over years, and were designed for an all-white community. There would be resistance to change, and local authorities must have a commitment to tackle it.

Ban sought on MPs' jobs outside Commons

By Ian Bradley

A former Labour MP called yesterday for legislation to prevent MPs' from holding substantial outside interests.

Mr Max Madden, former MP for Sowerby and a member of the House of Commons Select Committee set up in 1976 to investigate the involvement of certain MPs in the Poulson case, was commenting on statements which appear in a book on the case published today.

The Book *Web of Corruption*, (Granada, £12.50) quotes a report by the late Mr John Cobb, QC, then the Director of Public Prosecutions' leading counsel, saying that the "reprehensible conduct" of the late Mr Reginald Maudling would have made him liable for prosecution for corruption had he been a civil servant. As an MP he was able to escape prosecution.

Mr Madden, who is now director of publicity in the Labour Party, said: "My recollection is that there was a good deal of disagreement about the interpretation of the statutes. The view of the law officers was that a strict interpretation of the law was that MPs could not be held liable for prosecution for corruption. My own position was that that view could and should have been tested.

"MPs should be required to withdraw from substantial outside interests. As parliamentary salaries and conditions have improved, that seems a wholly reasonable demand."

The committee found that the behaviour of Mr Maudling and Mr Albert Roberts, Labour MP for Normanton, was inconsistent with the standards that the House of Commons was entitled to expect from its members. It also found that Mr John Cordle, former Conservative MP for Bournemouth East, had committed a contempt of Parliament. In a debate in July, 1977 the Commons refused to accept the committee's report.

☐ The difficulty in prosecuting a Member of Parliament for an offence under the various Acts dealing with corruption is that he does not fall under any of the definitions of persons who may become liable (Our Legal Correspondent writes).

The Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, for instance, deals with corruption while holding office with a public body. The term "public body" is defined to include local authorities and various boards, commissioners or other bodies dealing with ratepayers' moneys. An MP would clearly not be within that description.

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is designed to deal with a corrupt "agent", who is defined as any person employed by or acting for another. The Act specifically goes on to state that "a person serving under the Crown" is an agent.

Youth gets life for knife attack on police

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

A youth aged 17 who was sentenced yesterday morning to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure for killing a policeman, was later given a life sentence for wounding another officer.

Leeds Crown Court was told that Sergeant Michael Hawcroft was knifed 20 times as he struggled with the youth, and died from his injuries. His colleague, Inspector Jim Newsham, was also stabbed as he tried to arrest the youth.

John Edward Long, of Milner Ing, Bradford, West Yorkshire, admitted murdering Sergeant Hawcroft, aged 31, and wounding Mr Newsham, aged 46. His plea of not guilty to Mr Newsham's attempted murder was accepted.

Mr Humphrey Potts, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Long, a market worker, set out with a friend on a dawn "joy riding" expedition in Bradford last March. He was armed with a sheath knife and a heavy metal bar and told his friend: "If we get chased I'll either hit them on the head with the iron bar or stick the knife into them".

The youths were spotted as they attempted to take a Ford Capri car. "Long was chased into an enclosed area by the sergeant, and while the officer attempted to detain him, he was subjected to a vicious attack with a knife from which he died."

"The inspector was some distance away chasing the other youth when he heard screams. He went as fast as he could and when he got there the accused was still attacking the sergeant."

Mr Newsham was stabbed three times but held Mr Long for about eight minutes until reinforcements arrived. He later told police colleagues that he bit his lip to avoid fainting.

Mr Paul Kennedy, QC, for the defence, said Mr Long had lost his self-control. "The most likely explanation is fear. It was a frenzied attack, but not a cold-blooded murder."

He said that even as he was being driven away in a police van, Mr Long had to be hit and handcuffed to restrain him.



John Long: Vicious assault on sergeant

Girl's rape story fantastic, dentist said on tape

A jury heard a tape recording yesterday in which a dentist described as fantastic a girl's claim that he had sexual intercourse with her in his surgery.

The dentist, aged 28, has denied raping the girl, an auxiliary nurse aged 19, in the dentist's chair after extracting her tooth, and raping her at her home the next day, January 6.

Nottingham Crown Court was told that on January 7 the girl telephoned the surgery and the dentist came to her home, where the police had hidden a tape recorder.

The girl told the dentist she felt certain she had had intercourse in his surgery after being drugged with valium, and that she had been medically examined.

On the tape the dentist said he had gone to the girl's home the previous day because he was worried about her condition. He said he rolled her over on the bed because he was anxious about her lying on her back and thought she might choke.

Cross-examined by Mr Igor Judge, QC, for the defence, the girl agreed she told the dentist lies during the tape recording to get him to make admissions.

The girl denied a suggestion by the defence that in her bedroom she took off her nightdress with the dentist's help and consented to sex.

The case continues today.

DETECTIVE CLEARED OF ALLEGATION

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Allegations against a detective were withdrawn at Trafford Magistrates' Court, Manchester, by the Director of Public Prosecutions yesterday.

Det Constable Alan Plant, aged 33, was suspended from duty six months ago after being charged that he and others conspired in 1977 and 1978 to pervert the course of public justice in that they should act contrary to their public duty as police officers.

Mr Frederick Marr-Johnson, for the DPP, said yesterday that he had been instructed to withdraw the charge against Mr Plant.

Mr Jeffrey Wilner, for the defence, said there could be no more serious charge against the police officer. "This is a complete vindication of the innocence he has always maintained.

Drugs trial delayed

A drugs smuggling trial at the Central Criminal Court, which is nearing the end of evidence for the prosecution after a month, was halted yesterday because of the absence of a woman juror who has a cold.

Judge Mason, QC, who is unable to sit today because of public duties, adjourned the trial until tomorrow.

The case arises from the landing of 15 tons of cannabis valued at £20m on the Scottish island of Kerrera in December, 1979.

Dennis Marks, aged 36, of Hans Road, Chelsea, Hedley Morgan, aged 35, of Oaklands Avenue, Potters Bar, and Morgan Prentiss, aged 41, a Californian yacht broker of Grosvenor Crescent Mews, Hyde Park, plead not guilty to smuggling and possessing cannabis.

CARBON COPY JEWEL RAID

Four gunmen who escaped with gold and silver and jewelry worth £50,000 after tying up a jeweller, his wife, son and daughter, were being sought by the police yesterday.

The raid on the home at Reigate, Surrey, was a carbon copy of raids on the homes of two other jewellers — one at Pyrford, near Woking, and the other at Ashtead, Surrey — a short time ago.

BABY LEFT ON DOORSTEP

Police were yesterday trying to trace the mother of a two-day old baby girl found abandoned on a doorstep in Shirland Road, Paddington, on a doorstep. The baby was wrapped in a tablecloth and covered with a sheet of plastic.

She was taken to Paddington Green Children's Hospital where her condition was said to be comfortable. The girl, who is black, was born at home in an unattended birth.



Police driver who killed cyclist keeps his licence

From Arthur Osman Oxford

A Thames Valley police constable was fined £100 yesterday after being found guilty of causing the death of a student aged 18 by reckless driving, while answering an emergency call. Judge Mynett QC, told him there were special reasons for not disqualifying him but his licence would be endorsed.

"You have suffered dreadful punishment and I take that into account. I very much hope that your future in the police force will not be jeopardized."

Mr Martin Reynolds, for the defence, said there is a very high risk PC Wood, aged 26, a married man who now lives at Russell Close, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, will not be retained in the police force.

After the hearing at Oxford Crown Court, it was revealed that PC Wood faces a civil action for damages. Mr Christopher Bowler, a solicitor for Mr Gordon Dixon, father of the dead cyclist, Mr Gregory Dixon, said the damages action would now be launched.

He added that some weeks ago he wrote to the Home Office to ask how many accidents involved police officers in the United Kindom [sic] over the past three years. He had received no reply.

Mr Reynolds said the verdict had irreparably damaged PC Wood's career. His family had been caused great stress and PC Wood had given up his private car.

In his desire to do his job and help the community he did so over-zealously. It was a case of no more than a few seconds of error. "Those moments will live with him for the rest of his life."

PC Wood was driving a police van, with two colleagues as passengers, in Woodstock Road, Oxford, last February on his way to a disturbance at a motel. He overtook a car and then drove the wrong side of bollards at an estimated 50 to 60 mph. Mr Dixon, was hit by the van while turning right, after signalling correctly.

In evidence PC Wood said it was his intention to go on the nearside of the bollards. He saw the cyclist only when he was close to them and that caused him to go on the offside.

"I had a split second to make a decision. I realized with horror he was going to turn. Once I was committed to the offside I did everything in my power to avoid him."

Later he said: "I make no bones about it, going to the offside of bollards is a dangerous move. I believe it was the safest thing to do, having overtaken a car at speed."

☐ All prosecutions against police officers have to be authorized by the Director of Public Prosecutions (Our Legal Correspondent writes). In 1980 there were 883 prosecutions of police officers for motoring offences, of which 785 resulted in convictions. However, the DPP's department does not have separate figures for offences committed by off-duty police, in their own cars. Driving offences committed as a result of giving chase are a small proportion of the total, and those which led to death are even fewer.

London boroughs oppose GLC road building cuts

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

London's 32 boroughs came out in opposition yesterday to the Greater London Council's plans to cut road building and ban heavy lorries in central London.

A new study by the London Boroughs Association declares that there will be no proper solution to London's lorry problem until there is an adequate road network. Echoing the Parliamentary transport committee's view that London's roads are a "national scandal", the association urges both the Government and the GLC to speed up the necessary improvements in London's road system.

While that is being done, interim measures to reduce lorry nuisance are called for in the association's study. Those include a night ban on lorry movements where the road system is not being improved; standardization of lorry restraint measures throughout London and better publicity so drivers know and understand them.

Merseyside ideas sought by Heseltine

From John Chartres Liverpool

There is no magic wand that can be waved to solve the pressing unemployment and economic problems of Merseyside, Mr Michael Heseltine said yesterday.

The whole community and the local authorities, private industry and commerce and local people — must put forward ideas, he said. He hoped to enlist the enthusiasm of them all.

Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, was visiting Merseyside for the first time since Mrs Margaret Thatcher asked him to spend a year taking a special interest in the area.

He told reporters at the Royal Liver Building that he would visit the area very frequently and introduced Mr Eric Sorensen, regional director for the environment and transport department in the North-west, as the leader of the Merseyside Task Force.

Mr Sorensen, aged 39, a Keele University graduate, will lead the coordinating body set up to tackle the difficulties of an area which has been losing 10,000 jobs a year for the past five years and which suffer the Toxteth riots of July.

His team of five fellow civil servants from the environment department, the Department of Industry and the Manpower Services Commission, will be joined by representatives from local authorities and the private sector.

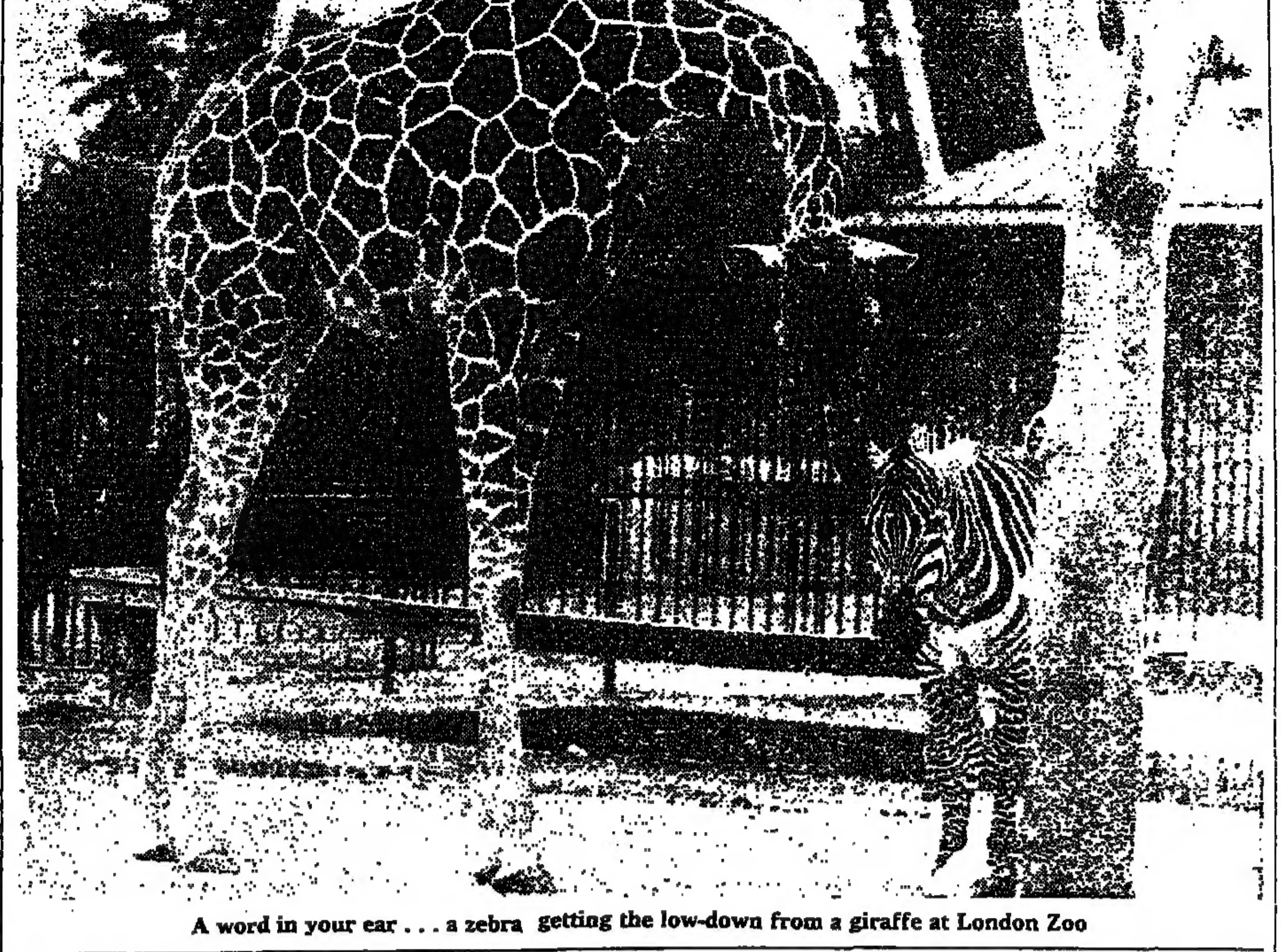
Asked about the prospects of more Government money for Merseyside, Mr Heseltine said vast sums were already being spent, but if good ideas come forward extra cash might be available to support them.

"The door is not locked, but it will need a very heavy shoulder to push it open", he said.

Policeman beaten up in Toxteth attack

☐ A young policeman was recovering in hospital last night after being attacked by a gang in Toxteth (our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

Constable Michael Harvey, aged 23, was on foot patrol with a colleague on Tuesday night when he suffered a broken jaw and cuts after being hit by a brick, beaten to the floor, kicked and punched. His colleague was unhurt.



A word in your ear . . . a zebra getting the low-down from a giraffe at London Zoo

BBC promises fewer repeats

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC yesterday released details of its plans for the next three years, which will form part of its case to the Home Secretary for a £50 licence fee.

They include:

☐ BBC 2 opening regularly earlier in the evening with programmes for children and the general audience, and staying on the air later;
☐ More home-produced drama and fewer American imports;
☐ Fewer peak-time repeats;
☐ Restoring afternoon programmes on BBC 1 for shift workers, housewives and the unemployed;
☐ More programmes for local audiences in the English regions, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, including some in Gaelic and Welsh;
☐ More Ceefax subtitling of programmes for the hard of hearing;
☐ Better reception for people in remote areas.

Radio's highest priority is to improve reception. Other developments would include:

☐ Restoring broadcasting hours cut in the last two years — Radios 1 and 3 both lost programmes;
☐ Strengthening the BBC Symphony and BBC Northern Symphony orchestras;
☐ More regional and community radio in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;
☐ More local radio stations in England.

In the next three years, BBC television needs to spend £180m on capital projects and BBC radio plans to spend £110m. Most of the money will go on replacing old equipment and improving radio reception.

The Government, believed to be about to announce the new licence fee, is understood to be giving serious consideration to "over the counter" monthly payments, for example nine at £5 or 12 at £4 and 10 at £5 if the full figure requested is conceded.

☐ Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, who is due to retire next October when he is 60, will hand over to his successor on August 1, when he goes on leave.

Applications to become the tenth director-general are being invited this week and should be in by November 17.

The salary is not advertised, but the BBC's annual report shows the corporation has one employee earning between £35,000 and £40,000 a year, and that must be the director-general.

The most obvious candidates are the managing directors of television and radio — Sir Ian did both jobs before becoming director-general.

Mr Alasdair Milne, who runs BBC television, is 51 and has been deputy director-general since last year. He joined the BBC in 1954 and spent some years with the *Tonight* programme. He also served as controller, BBC Scotland.

Mr Aubrey Singer, aged 54, took over radio in 1978 after four years as controller of BBC 2. He joined the BBC in 1949.

Another possible choice is Mr David Webster, former director of public affairs and now the BBC's director, United States.

Leading article, page 15

EQUAL PAY AWARD STOPPED

A record £3,400 equal pay victory won by Mrs Lynn Arnold, a shipping clerk, who took over her manager's job with out a pay increase after he was made redundant, was cancelled by the Employment Appeal Tribunal in London yesterday.

The court ordered a new hearing of her case to decide whether the £36-a-week pay difference between her and her former manager was due to declining business or sex discrimination.

The eq-al [sic] pay claim by Mrs Arnold, aged 27, of Orkney House, Minehead Road, Bransholme, Hull, was remitted to a Hull industrial tribunal for reconsideration.

The tribunal allowed an appeal by her former employers, Albion Shipping Agency, against the first industrial tribunal decision in her favour.

Two years after taking over from the redundant manager, Mrs Arnold was herself made redundant when the office was closed because of declining business there.

Grass-roots may wreck farm unions' merger

By Hugh Clayton Agriculture Correspondent

Leaders of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers are worried that a rescue plan involving a merger with a larger union may fail because of grassroots opposition.

A plan for absorption by the Transport and General Worker's Union (TGWU) the largest union in Britain, will be put to the 75,000 members of the agricultural union in a ballot before Christmas.

If the merger proceeds, it will be the largest union takeover by the TGWU since it absorbed the National Union of Vehicle Builders more than 10 years ago.

The agricultural union was founded more than 70 years ago it is the only rurally based trade union in Britain. Its subscription income this year will be more than £1.5m.

The plan agreed with the TGWU is to create a new national trade group based at the present headquarters of the farm union in London.

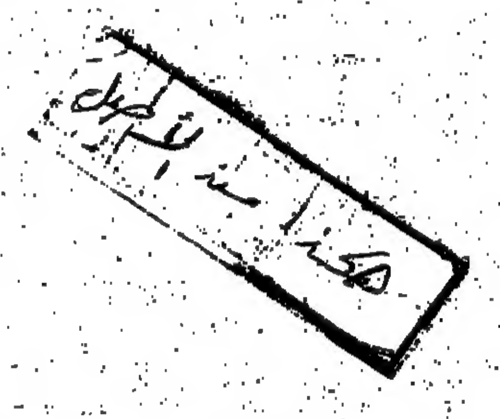
The group will include most of the present agricultural union members plus the 3,000 farm workers organized by the TGWU in England and Wales. It will also include farm worker members of the TGWU in Scotland, where the agricultural union organizes only in food factories.

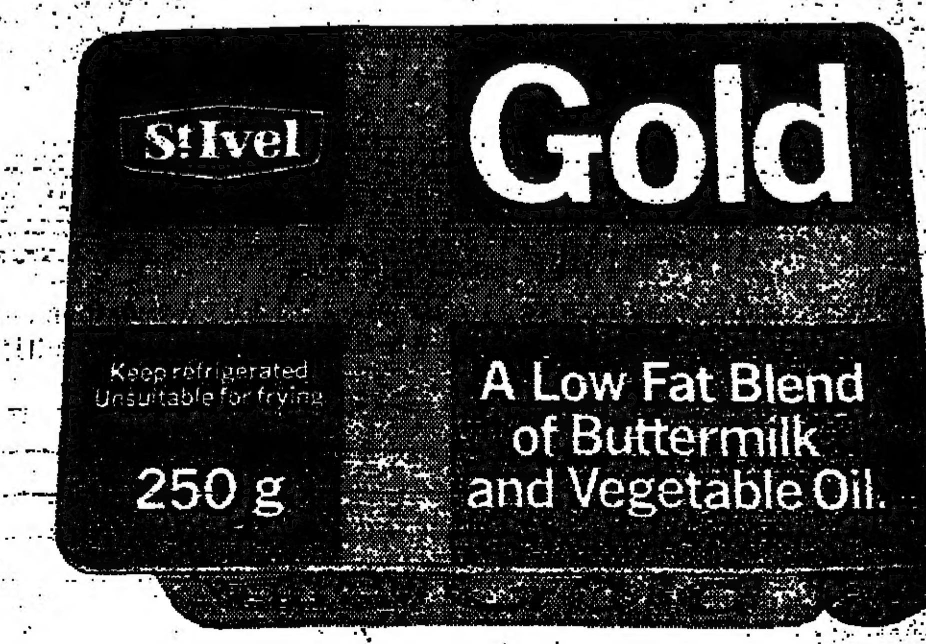
The post of national secretary of the new group would be offered to Mr Jack Boddy, now general secretary of the agricultural workers. His union's finance department would merge with that of the transport union and his national executive would be turned into a national committee of the transport union, with the addition of four members now in the TGWU.

NATIONALISTS DENY CHARGE

Mr James Sillars, a former MP, and five other Scottish Nationalists yesterday denied breaking a window at the old Royal High School in Edinburgh, once intended for a Scottish Assembly. At Edinburgh Sheriff Court the trial was fixed for January 26.

The six are Mr Sillars, of Balcarres Court; Iain More, of Eyre Crescent; James McLean, of Arden Street; Graeme Purves, of Howe Street (all Edinburgh); Douglas Robertson, of Westbourne Gardens, and Stephen Butler, of Langlands Road (Both Glasgow).




St Ivel
Gold
Keep refrigerated
Unsuitable for frying
250 g
A Low Fat Blend of Buttermilk and Vegetable Oil.

Feeding the starving millions heads North-South summit agenda

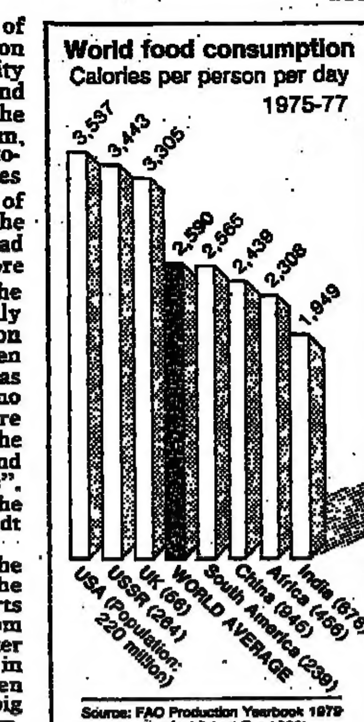
From Melvyn Westlake, Cancun, Mexico, Oct 21

Hunger and the problems of inadequate food production will be given a high priority by the 22 leaders of rich and poor countries attending the summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, today and tomorrow. Nothing provides more glaring evidence of Third World poverty than the existence of widespread hunger. Few issues are more

The commission under the chairmanship of Herr Willy Brandt, whose report on economic relations between rich and poor countries was published last year, saw "no more important task before the world community than the elimination of hunger and malnutrition in all countries". The 22-nation summit is the first fruit of the Brandt report.

The urgency with which the rich countries also view the food situation in many parts of the world is evident from the communiqué issued after the economic summit in Ottawa last July between leaders of the seven big industrial powers. The communiqué explicitly referred to the "importance of accelerated food production in the developing world and of greater world food security".

The leaders of these seven rich countries promised to "examine ways to make increased resources available *for these purposes". The line-up of rich countries represented at Cancun will be almost the same as at Ottawa, except that Austria and Sweden replace Italy. The others are the United States,*



Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

In spite of the general recognition that the food problem needs urgent attention, it has not made it any easier to get agreement on *how to proceed. Part of the* difficulty is that there is not a single food problem, but a number of related and overlapping problems.

There is not only the failure of food production to keep up with population growth in a large number of Third World countries, but also that large numbers of people do not have enough money to buy food even when it is available. These problems are linked to questions of land reform and income distribution in the Third World, as well as international questions about food security reserves and restrictive food trade policies of North America and the European Community. It has proved impossible to get agreement on an international wheat pact.

To a limited extent the world food situation appears less dire today than at the time of the food crisis of 1973-74. Globally, food production has grown marginally faster than population since the mid-1970s. Consumption per person has been increasing in many parts of the Third World. But in perhaps 40 other countries average consumption is going down. Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly badly hit.

The Rome-based Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that the number of people in the world that are "severely undernourished" has risen from around 360 million in 1969-71 to almost 490 million in 1980 (excluding China). But the scale of the problem is bigger than that *suggests. Some 800 million* people are thought to be "destitute" in the Third World today and most of them, by definition, cannot afford an adequate diet.


President Reagan (left) being welcomed by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico when he arrived for the Summit.

As many as 12 million children under the age of five may have died of hunger in a single year during the later 1970s.

Growing populations and rising incomes in some better-off developing countries, *together with slowly rising, or* in some cases declining, production, means that the Third World as a whole will become an even bigger importer of food in coming years.

There is broad agreement that the developing countries need to undertake considerable investment in agriculture to improve production.

Such proposals for dealing with the world's food prob*lems* have been on the international agenda for a long time. The Cancun summit provides the opportunity for those attending to demonstrate that they really intend to eradicate mass hunger.

Arrigo Levi: A personal view

Omens for democracy still good

The two Socialist victories of 1981, in France and Greece, together with the split in the British Labour Party and the signs of a crisis in West Germany's Social Democratic Party, have altered in unforeseen ways the traditional picture of the European left.

Two more Socialist parties are in power, both Mediterranean countries, which had been ruled for a long time by the right. In both countries, although more so in the case of Greece, there were fears that the victory of the left might endanger the cohesion of the West and upset the balance of power.

The French Socialist President has been elected with Communist votes and has Communist Cabinet ministers, while the new Greek Prime Minister has proclaimed in the past semi-neutralist tendencies and has promised to loosen Greece's ties with the EEC and Nato.

In the case of France, the fears proved unjustified: President Mitterrand has quickly become one of the closest European friends of President Reagan. There are valid reasons to believe that the fears will prove excessive in the case of Greece as well. The Greek-Turkish conflict is a very powerful factor in favour of the continuation of Greek ties with the United States, Nato and the EEC.

As against these risks, we can hope that in the end two more European democracies may achieve a change of government, moving from one end of the political spectrum to the other, without endangering democracy itself. We need more time to say so with full confidence, as far as Greece is concerned, but the omens are not unfavourable.

If our present hopes are not proved false, Western democracy in general will be strengthened as a result of the two Socialist victories of 1981. The superiority of democratic institutions over Communist institutions as vehicles for political change will be shown once again: consider Poland.

These two Socialist victories have also given European socialism a new face. Let us remember that Pasok, the Greek party, is not a member of the Socialist International, but it has strong links with all southern European socialist parties.

So, at present, socialism is progressing in the south, while it is facing difficulties in the north. And there remains only one important country in Europe, Italy, where socialism is not the Number One party of the left.

Even the hopes and ambitions of Italian Socialists have been strengthened by the Socialist victories in France and Greece. The leader of PSI, Signor Bettino Craxi, believes that the next elections in Italy, whenever they take place, will change Italy's political landscape.

It would be nice if the new emerging pattern of the European left were a well-ordered one, showing clear links between the policies followed by the various parties and their electoral fortunes. Unfortunately, it is not so at *all*.

The crisis of the Labour Party in Britain followed the failure of traditional Social-Democratic domestic policies, and was accompanied by the rise of near-neutralist tendencies. In West Germany, Herr Schmidt's Social Democrats are in a bad shape in spite of the undeniable success of their traditional domestic policies.

In France, success rewarded a strongly anti-Soviet foreign policy and a strongly leftist domestic economic policy. In Greece, Pasok won thanks to a leftist domestic programme, as well as a tendentially neutralist foreign policy.

Finally, in Britain and Italy the new alliances of moderate Socialists and Liberals hope to win elections with a strong pro-Western platform and a traditional social-democrat domestic programme, while in Spain we have a different Socialist combination of domestic moderation and a foreign policy approaching Pasok's though much more pro-European.

Does all this make sense? Not to me, unfortunately. I see no single emerging trend in the European left, each party behaving as if it were on a different planet. But the vagueness of the word "socialism" is such that the victories of the left in France and Greece may help all sorts of Socialists and Social Democrats elsewhere (will they help Labour, or the SDP in Britain?). There is no such thing like democracy, for an interesting and ever-changing world.

Weatherman suspect held for killing policemen

From Michael Leapman, New York, Oct 21

Miss Katherine Boudin, a radical activist who has been sought by police for 11 years, was arrested yesterday and charged today with murdering a security guard and two policemen 25 miles from New York. The policemen were killed at a road block after they stopped a car in which Miss Boudin was a passenger.

A member of the Weather underground movement, which has apparently been defunct for several years, Miss Boudin disappeared in 1970 after a terraced house in Greenwich Village was destroyed in an explosion. Police said she had been making bombs in the house, from which she was seen fleeing naked. Three people died in the incident.

Another woman in the house at the time, Miss Cathlyn Wilkerson, surrendered last year after 10 years in hiding. She was sentenced to three years in prison for *criminally negligent homicide.* The house belonged to her father.

Miss Boudin is the daughter of Mr Leonard Boudin, a lawyer known for his defence of radicals. He defended several members of the Black Panthers and took part in the notorious trial of the "Chicago Seven" on charges stemming from the Democratic Convention of 1968. Mr Kenneth Gribetz, District Attorney of New York's Rockland County, said today that Mr Boudin "can't believe his daughter's been arrested."

Yesterday's incident began at about 4 pm as three guards in a Brink's armoured van were collecting $1.6m from the Nanuet National Bank, in a shopping plaza at Nanuet, New York. Brink's is a security firm specializing in the collection of valuables.

Four people opened fire from a van on the guards, one of them was killed and another seriously wounded. The killers drove away with the money.

At a road block police stopped the van to question the driver. As they did so, two men emerged firing automatic weapons. Two policemen were killed, and a third was wounded. Miss Boudin, who was arrested at the scene, identified herself as Barbara Edson.

It is not clear whether the robbery was an attempt to raise money for radical causes. One report suggested that Miss Boudin may have been handcuffed in the van, encouraging initial speculation that she was a hostage.

The Weather Underground was once called the Weathermen, a name deriving from the words of a Dylan song of the late 1960s: "You don't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind blows". It was formed in 1969 as an activist off-shoot of Students For a Democratic Society.

TERRORISTS MURDER DETECTIVES

From Peter Nichols
Rome, October 21

A Special Branch police officer well known for his zeal in combating right-wing terrorism was shot with his assistant in an ambush today near Rome. Both men were killed by heavy bursts of armour-piercing bullets from automatic weapons.

Later a man telephoned several daily newspapers, claiming the killing on behalf of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, a right-wing group believed to have been behind the Bologna station bombing in August last year.

Fragmentary eye-witness accounts gave the impression of at least seven assailants with three cars. The officer, *Captain Ranco Straullu, aged* 26, came from Nuoro, a centre for Sardinian bandits. His colleagues connect his killing with his fearless activities against extreme right-wing violence. He had received anonymous threats.

POLICE KILL RIGHT-WING GUNMEN

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 21

Two right-wing extremists were killed in Munich last night in a gun battle with police who stopped five of them in a car as they were allegedly on their way to raid a bank.

Another extremist and a policeman were badly hurt in the fight, during which the right-wingers repeatedly rammed the police car and threw a grenade. The other two were arrested. Police said they found grenades, firearms and ammunition in the car. Herr Gerold Tandler, the Bavarian Interior Minister, told a press conference later they were evidently planning a big bank raid in another city *to raise funds.*

The five, four Germans and a Frenchman, aged between 18 and 24, were believed to be linked to the small Munich-based right-wing group called the People's Socialist Movement of Germany (VSBD).

Zaire to pay its telephone bill in easy instalments

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 21

Diplomats from Zaire and officials of the Belgian Foreign Ministry are preparing a new bilateral agreement for signature in the next few days. It is not, however, an agreement of the usual type about, say, trade or military cooperation. It is an agreement on paying the Zaire Embassy's telecommunications bill in Brussels.

With the Belgian Government unable to agree on anything of real importance pending the general election, the matter of the bill was put top of the agenda for the last Cabinet meeting. It is a bill of not inconsiderable proportions.

In 1960, not without some difficulty. The old Belgian Congo achieved independence and the proud new Republic of Zaire opened its main overseas embassy in Brussels, the capital of the old colonial masters. As with any former colony, its main opening on the outside world was through the door of the European mother country.

The telephone and Telex link between Brussels and Kinshasa thus hummed briskly, with trade, aid and diplomacy largely reliant on it. But when the Belgian Telephone Authority (RTT) presented its first bill to the embassy it remained unpaid.

Unlike ordinary subscribers, the Zaire Embassy found RTT an accommodating creditor. As unpaid bill succeeded unpaid bill, there was still no move to cut that essential link to Africa.

Nuclear fright for Europe

How vague Reagan words raised storm in Nato

From David Cross

West German Government officials are still deeply perturbed by Washington's apparent insensitivity to the growing anti-nuclear peace movement in their country, even though the furore over President Reagan's *remarks on a restricted nuclear* war now appears to have died down.

This was not the first time that a chance, off-the-cuff remark by a senior member of the Reagan Administration had *provided* useful *propaganda* for the peace movement in West Germany. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, as roundly condemned, albeit privately, in Bonn earlier this year for coming out publicly in favour of deploying the controversial neutron bomb before any firm decision had been taken by Washington.

The following account of how the latest confusion arose is a case-study in how a random, apparently innocent remark by a President, couched in almost incomprehensible language, can develop into a minor Nato crisis. The analysis is based on reports gathered in London from our own correspondents in Europe and America:

Oct 16. President Reagan answers a whole range of questions on foreign and domestic affairs put by American *newspaper editors* at a luncheon in Washington. The text of his remarks is held back until those attending the *luncheon have had time* to publish their own acounts of the question-and-answers session.

Oct 17. *The full text of* Mr Reagan's comments is made available to the press. The first accounts of what he said begin to emerge, but they omit any reference to America's nuclear strategy.

Oct 18. *The New York Times* account of the luncheon focuses exclusively on Mr Reagan's remarks extolling his Administration's plans to sell Awac radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia. But at least one West German correspondent in Washington *has picked up* a full transcript of Mr Reagan's words and has noted the President's response to a question about the possibility of a *limited nuclear* war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Asked whether he believed that an exchange of nuclear weapons between Washington and Moscow could be limited or whether an escalation was inevitable, Mr Reagan had replied: "I don't honestly know. I think again, until some place . . . all over the world this is being research going on, to try and find the defensive weapon. There never has been *a weapon that* someone hasn't come up with a defence. But it could . . . and the only defence is, well, you shoot yours and *we'll shoot ours*." *(sic)*.

He continued: "And if you still had that kind of a stalemate, I could see where you could have the exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major *powers to pushing the button.*" In response to a subsequent question about whether there could be a battlefield exchange of nuclear weapons without an exchange of strategic nuclear weapons, Mr Reagan said: "Well, I would—if they realized that we—again, if—if we led them back to that stalemate only because that our retaliatory power, our seconds, or our strike at them after their first strike, would be so destructive that they couldn't afford it, that would hold them off." Exactly what thoughts Mr Reagan sought to express in *these convoluted statements is* still not clear.

correspondent of the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, one of West Germany's few *respectable left-of-centre newspapers*, they were sufficiently ambiguous to suggest that Mr Reagan believed in the possibility of a limited nuclear war, which could devastate Europe while leaving the United States unscathed.

Oct 19. The front page of the *Rundschau* appears on the news-stands in West Germany bearing a *prominent front-page* headline: "A nuclear war only in Europe? President Reagan considers it possible that the *United States will be spared?*" The headline causes consternation in Bonn, where the West German Government is under constant attack from its own left wing, as well as from the peace movement, over its support for the deployment of new medium-range, nuclear missiles on its soil.

Bonn officials join West German journalists in seeking clarification from the State Department and White House on what President Reagan had *actually* said and how his remarks should be construed. By the evening, the pressure has persuaded the State Department *to release* what it describes as an amplification of Mr Reagan's remarks. His statement was "completely consistent with the (Nato) alliance's long-standing strategy of flexible response, maintaining an assured military capability to deter the use of force, conventional or nuclear, by the Warsaw Pact, preferably at the lowest possible level", the State Department explained. "It is in fact Nato's ability to confront *credibly the USSR* at any *level* and to escalate the application of force in a controlled manner if necessary that is the essence of Nato's deterrent policy".

Oct 20. Virtually the whole of the West German press appears on breakfast tables with front-page stories detailing the "uproar" which Mr Reagan's *remarks have awakened*. The West German protests make themselves felt in other European centres, notably Gleneagles in Scotland where Nato defence ministers are attending one of their regular nuclear planning *group* meetings. At a lunch-time press conference, Mr John Nott, the British Defence Secretary, tells reporters that *Mr Reagan's remarks have not* been discussed during their morning session. He makes it clear that he does not believe that there is any change in American nuclear defence policy and that the whole furore is a "storm in a teacup".

This view is later echoed by senior American defence officials, including Mr Casper Weinberger, *the Secretary* of Defence. At an impromptu press briefing for a small, select group of reporters, Mr Weinberger *says he is surprised that* "a stray quotation" should attract so much public attention.

So keen are the Soviet authorities to respond to Mr Reagan's remarks that Novosti, *the features service of the* official news agency, publishes copies of remarks by President Brezhnev well before they appear in *Pravda*. Mr Brezhnev claims that the Soviet Union's only interest is directed at "preventing nuclear war altogether, at eliminating the very danger of its outbreak". It was "dangerous madness" *for anyone to* believe that a victory in a nuclear war was possible.

Oct 21. Details of American embarrassment over President Reagan's remarks are published in virtually all leading American, *West European* and Soviet newspapers. In West Germany leading papers are about equally divided in their *analysis of the significance* of the whole furore.

Reagan über nukleare Abschreckung

How German headlines told the story.

Pledge on Awacs to placate Senate

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Oct 21

President Reagan is prepared to cancel the sale of Awacs surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia or withdraw essential United States support for their use should the Kingdom threaten the stability of the Middle East.

The *New York Times* today published a draft letter from the President to Congress intended to assuage Senator's fears that the Awacs could fall into hostile hands or become a danger to the security of Israel.

President Reagan writes in the draft that he is persuaded that Saudi influence is vital to the eventual settlement of the differences that continue to divide Israel and the Arab world.

"*If time should prove me* wrong, however, and the Saudis adopt policies which are disruptive to prospects for stability of *the region, I will* not hesitate to cancel the sales agreement, or withdraw the support essential to the continued operation of any Awacs that may have been delivered to Saudi Arabia", the draft reads.

The letter has not yet been sent, and today, the Administration received a blow in its attempts to get the full Senate to agree to the deal as Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic minority leader, decided, after days of wavering, to oppose it. *The President needs to win the* Senate vote on October 28 for the sale to go ahead unless he invokes emergency executive *powers which would result in a* severe congressional dispute.

There are only a few votes between victory and defeat and the Administration had hoped that Senator Byrd would join the President's camp.

Senator Byrd said on the floor of the Senate that the sale was not in the best interests either of the United States or the area. The Administration was trying to push through the sale without a coherent policy on the Middle East.

"I have no idea what the Administration is doing in the way of a policy in the Middle East", he said. "The central issue in the Middle East is the Arab-Israeli dispute and not the Soviet threat to the area."

President Reagan's draft letter says that understandings reached with Saudi Arabia go far beyond the standard arms *sale contract terms*.

Saudi Arabia would provide stringent security measures to protect the aircraft; *modifications would be prohibited*; Americans would inspect the Awacs regularly; and there would be continuous sharing of the information the Awacs provided but no sharing of information with other countries without American consent.

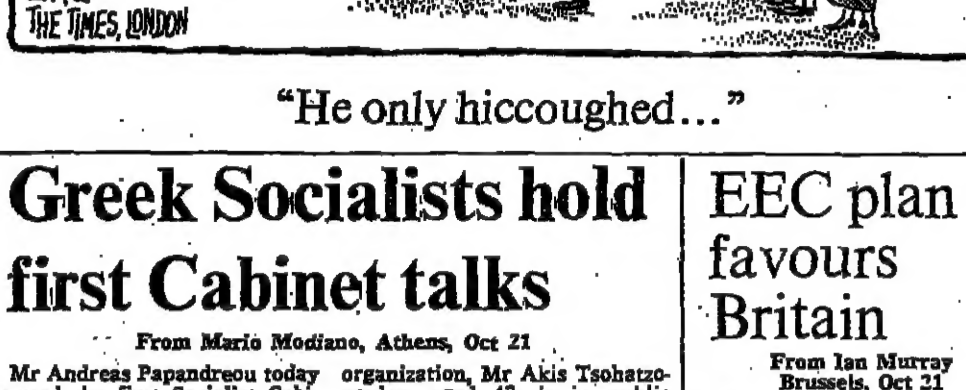
Those assurances would be incorporated into the United States-Saudi general agreement on security of military information, the letters of the sale contract and related documents. President Reagan will not approve the sale unless he is satisfied that concerns have been met.

The arrangement, the draft *says*, "precludes any possibility that Saudi Awacs could contribute to coordinated operations with any other countries' air *forces against any nation in the* region without our consent".

BRITISH PARATROOPS QUESTIONED

Pamiers, France, Oct 21.—Police here were today questioning 11 British Paratroopers in connexion with an assault on Sunday night which led to the death of a North African-born Frenchman. The soldiers, from the Third Parachute Battalion, are all on exercises with the French Ninth Paratroop Regiment, which is stationed here.

M Shick Djelbi, aged 29, an unemployed Paris resident born in Algeria, died of a fractured skull after being beaten up in a dark alley in this town in the Pyrenees foothills.—AFP.



"He only hiccoughed..."

Poles try to restore calm in Silesia

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Oct 21

The Polish authorities and the independent Solidarity union organization are trying to restore calm after the Silesian street riots yesterday, which broke out after police tried to prevent three Solidarity activists from selling the union's publications in Katowice.

Solidarity members today joined police in patrolling the streets of Katowice, southern Poland's main mining and industrial centre.

The authorities claimed that yesterday a van, bearing the inscription "Freedom for Political Prisoners", had been disseminating illegal publications containing anti-Soviet and anti-state propaganda, and that police attempts to arrest the three activists inside were justified. Solidarity claims its members were selling legal union bulletins.

But neither side wanted to make an issue of the matter today. Solidarity, evidently anxious to restore calm, has taken great pains to quash rumours that Mr Tadeusz Buranowski, a local activist, was beaten up by the police before being taken into custody.

He was subsequently released after angry crowds had hurled stones at police headquarters before being dispersed by tear gas.

The provincial state attorney has suggested that the case may eventually be dropped against Mr Buranowski. However, the authorities say that the sale of uncensored publications is a violation of a new law, which has been in force since last month.

Solidarity objects to the law *and continues to ignore it*.

The incident now seems closed, but it illustrates how quickly *anger can be provoked*. Tempers are short as the lack of essential commodities continues unabated, and rumours *that the authorities are withholding* supplies persists despite official denials and argument.

☐ Warsaw: *More than* 100,000 workers openly defied a Communist Party demand for a strike ban today, as Solidarity *leaders gathered in Gdansk* to discuss a possible nationwide warning strike call (AP reports).

It is thought that 150,000 workers staged a one-hour warning strike in Zielona Gora *province*, in south-west Poland, over a management dispute as some 12,000 female textile workers occupied mills near Warsaw for the ninth day.

As new strike threats emerged, workers at a factory *in Wroclaw* expressed their anger over food shortages by calling for the resignation of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new Polish leader, Solidarity sources said.

Solidarity's national leaders, *awaiting the arrival of their* leader Mr Lech Walesa, whose return from France was delayed by an airport strike in Paris, were due to discuss plans for a possible national warning strike call in Gdansk tomorrow.

The Solidarity National Congress earlier this month ordered such a decision if the Government failed to stop prices rising and present economic reform plans agreeable to Solidarity.

Talks on Sunday produced an agreement on prices, but reforms have still to be worked out so it was unclear if the union organization would back away from the strike threat.

☐ Walesa view: Asked by *reporters in Paris about General* Jaruzelski being named the Polish Communist Party leader, Mr Walesa said: "I have very good relations with him. I'm happy with his coming to power because it concentrates power and it will be easier to deal with one person than several (Reuter reports).

Mr Walesa's private chaplain *said he would call on the Polish* Roman Catholic Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp on his return.

Greek Socialists hold first Cabinet talks

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 21

Mr Andreas Papandreou today formed the first Socialist Cabinet *in Greek history*, which, after a brief oath-taking ceremony, took over the reins of power.

At the first Cabinet meeting, the new Prime Minister urged his 37 ministers and under-secretaries not to forget that, as he put it, "we are the Government of all the Greeks".

"The Greek people expect something new from us", he said, "not only in our programme but in our personal demeanour—mainly civility and truthfulness. *The people must* be kept informed at all times, however bitter the truth may be sometimes".

He urged stringent economies in overheads in order to save money to spend on social insurance, health, education, and significantly support for farmers. He reassured them of his full confidence and his support in confronting problems.

Mr Papandreou said: "We must always bear in mind how much hope the people have *placed in us*. We have no right to disappoint those who so passionately and so lovingly entrusted us with the task of *bringing about change*".

Before sending his ministers off to take charge of their respective departments, he invited them to reassure their civil servants that from now on they would be judged on merit and loyalty, not political leanings.

Mr Papandreou formed his Cabinet from those who helped him to organize and run the party. Five of the ministers or under-secretaries hold party posts but are not parliamentarians.

His chief economic official is Professor Apostolos Lazaris, aged 61, formerly a United Nations economist, who holds the second ranking post of Minister of Coordination.

The party's expert in organization, Mr Akis Tsohatzopoulos, aged 42, is in public *works, and the architect of* Pasok's programme, Mr George Gennimatas, aged 42, is Minister of Interior and will *deal with decentralization*—a key feature in the proposed reform programme.

The average age in the Government is below 50, a rare thing for Greece. At least 13 of the 20 ministers had been active *in the resistance against* the dictatorship at home or abroad—like Miss Melina Mercouri, the actress.

The new Foreign Minister, Mr Ioannis Haralambopoulos, aged 62, a retired colonel with an engineering degree from Woolwich Polytechnic, was brutally tortured by the junta's henchmen.

He is one of Pasok's founding members but is not regarded as one of its young Turks (if the term can be used in a Greek context). His experience in foreign affairs is focused mainly in the European Community. This year he was leader of the Greek Socialist group in the European Parliament.

There is no doubt, however, that foreign affairs will be under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister himself. Mr Papandreou also retains the defence portfolio

The new Cabinet is:

Prime Minister and Defence: Andreas Papandreou.
Coordination: Apostolos Lazaris.
Foreign: Ioannis Haralambopoulos.
Finance: Emmanuel Drettakis.
Interior: George Gennimatas.
Agriculture: Constantinos Simitis.
Industry and Energy: Anastasis Peponis.
Trade: Nikolaos Akritidis.
Public Works: Akis Tsohatzopoulos.
Communications: Evanghelos Yannopoulos.
Merchant Marine: Efstathios Yotas.
Labour: Apostolos Kaklamanis.
Environment: Antonios Tritsis.
Justice: Efstathios Alexandris.
Public Order: Ioannis Skoularakis.
Education: Eleftherios Veryvakis.
Culture: Molina Mercouri.
Social Services: Paraskevas Avgerinos.
Prime Minister's Office: Agamemnon Koutsoyorgas.
Northern Greece: Vasilios Intzes.
Without Portfolio: Evangelos Kouloumbis.

EEC plan favours Britain

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Oct 21

Britain would stand to gain significantly from extra regional fund payments being proposed by the European Commission. But at the same time new regulations would be brought in to ensure that national governments really did at the least match Community aid money with real aid of their own.

Thus the £335m on offer by *the Commission* for use in deprived areas of Northern Ireland, parts of Scotland, Wales and of the North and the North-west of England would have to be spent on specific programmes for which the British Government would have to meet half of the cost.

Announcing the Commission's proposals today, Signor Antonio Giolitti, the Commissioner responsible for Regional Policy, said that the idea was to ensure that "watertight contracts" were signed for every project so that there could be no diverting of the funds from them. *These contracts* would be carefully watched and inspected.

The Commission's attempt to stop what it sees as misuse of the funds by *some* member governments comes at a time when the budget committee of the European Parliament has voted to block a payment to Britain of £430m due in the 1982 budget. Although the *Committee's recommendation has little* chance of being adopted by the European Parliament, it has served *to* draw attention to the disquiet *felt* by many European MPs about the way Community money is spent.

The *regions* concerned *in the* Commission's proposal were selected on the basis of earnings and long-term *unemployment. Thus southern Italy will* receive 43.67 per cent of the aid available, Britain 29.28 per cent and Greece 15.97 *per cent*.

Remarks not a gaffe, says Owen

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

When President Reagan made *his off-the-cuff remark* that an exchange of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe would not necessarily bring one of the *main powers to "press the button"* he did not make a gaffe Dr David Owen Social Democratic MP for Devonport and former Foreign Secretary said last night.

"The President's views on battlefield nuclear weapons are profoundly wrong, but they represent the conventional wisdom within Nato," Dr Owen told a *meeting* of the United Nations Association at Leamington Spa. "He has not made a gaffe in the sense of error—he has just *highlighted a policy* which has got to be changed."

Ever since the Nato Nuclear Planning Group agreed on their guidelines in 1969, the alliance had been formally committed to responding to an overwhelming conventional Soviet attack on Europe with battlefield nuclear weapons, he said.

"A long list of eminent British military and scientific leaders have warned successive governments that such a strategy is extremely dangerous and that once a battlefield nuclear exchange is triggered there will be a near certainty of escalation to a strategic nuclear exchange. This is the real argument against deploying the neutron bomb."

The urgent question *was to* exclude the battlefield exchange of nuclear weapons from triggering a global nuclear war. There had to be greater confidence that neither Nato nor the Warsaw Pact could launch *an overwhelming* conventional attack in Europe. Thus the Mutual Balanced Force Reductions talks in Vienna were vital, Dr Owen said.

Nato presents united front but suspicions remain

From Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent, Gleneagles

Nato defence ministers ended their two-day nuclear planning conference here yesterday by endorsing their "*two-track*" *decision of two* years ago on the stationing of 572 new American nuclear weapons in Europe.

"A *gratifying degree of* unanimity" was among the phrases used to sum up the meeting by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, sitting with Mr John Nott, Britain's Secretary of State for Defence, and Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, at a final press conference.

There remained a lingering suspicion among those who listened that the unanimity of view was not quite as *impressive* as it appeared, if only because the Dutch and Belgian Governments have yet to confirm their consent to bas*ing 48 cruise missiles* in each of the two countries—and are at best unlikely to do so for a while.

The "*two-track*" *decision* which Nato took in December 1979 involved not only the stationing of the new American theatre nuclear weapons in Europe, but also a trans-Atlantic promise to start talks with the Russians

It was said to be the knowledge that the arms control talks between the superpowers are at last about to start on November 30—to be followed by other negotiations over strategic arms early next year —*which* made this gathering of Nato's Nuclear Planning Group so harmonious.

In deference to European concern over the new weapons, yesterday's final communiqué refers to the possibility of negotiating the so-called "zero options" which would mean a Soviet-American agreement to do away with the theatre nuclear weapons *in Europe* altogether. But an accompanying phrase, "under ideal circumstances", reflects the feeling of at least the Americans and *the British* that, *however desirable*, the zero option is probably an unrealistic goal.

One subject on which there is usually broad agreement *is* that of the Soviet threat—described to the other ministers by Mr Weinberger in a briefing at Tuesday's meeting.

The communiqué said: "Ministers noted that the Soviets have currently deployed more than 250 SS20 missiles, carrying more than 750 warheads, along with about 350 SS4 and SS5 missiles, for a total of more than 1,100 missile warheads altogether. They have also begun to introduce into *their operational* forces new generations of short and medium-range nuclear missiles such as the SS21 and SS22, and *large numbers of improved* nuclear-capable aircraft.

"In stark contrast to the overall qualitative and quantitative increase of the Soviet theatre nuclear forces, Nato has not increased the numbers of its warheads; indeed the United States unilaterally withdrew 1,000 warheads from Europe as an integral part of the 1979 decisions."

Mr Nott took the opportunity to talk to Mr Weinberger about whether the British Government should now buy the Trident 1 or Trident 2 missiles from the United States to replace Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s. The consultations would seem to have been successful.

Mr Nott said yesterday before flying back to *London* in the company of Mr Weinberger: "The ball is now in our court. We have to take a decision. When we have made up our mind I am sure that the United States will support us whatever decision we have taken."

American nuclear strategy outlined

The following is the text of *President Reagan's nuclear* policy statement issued yesterday on his way to the North-South summit in Mexico:

In the past few days, the Soviet Union has issued several propaganda statements that seek to drive a wedge between the United States and some of our closest friends in Europe.

I do not intend to let these gross distortions of our policy go unchallenged.

American policy towards deterring conflict in Europe has not changed for over 20 years.

Our strategy remains, as it has been, one of flexible response: *maintaining an assured military* capability to deter the use of force—conventional or nuclear —by the Warsaw Pact at the lowest possible level.

As all presidents have acknowledged, any use of nuclear weapons would have the most profound consequences.

In a *nuclear* war, all mankind would lose.

Indeed, the awful and incalculable risk associated with any use of nuclear *weapons* themselves serve to deter their use.

The suggestion that the United States could even consider fighting a nuclear war at Europe's expense is an outright deception.

The essence of United States nuclear strategy is that no aggressor should believe that the use of nuclear weapons in Europe could reasonably be limited to Europe.

Indeed, it is the joint European-American commitment to share the burden of our common defence which assures the peace.

Thus, we regard any military threat to Europe as a threat to *the United States itself*.

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand United States servicemen provide the living guarantee of this unshakable United States commitment to the peace and security of Europe.—AP.

Europeans may join Sinai peace-keeping force

By David Spanier

Britain, France and Italy are *considering contributing* troops to the United States peace-keeping force scheduled to be deployed *in Sinai* when the Israelis withdraw next April, it was learnt yesterday. The idea of European *participation is* new, and had not been previously made public.

No decision on the matter has been taken yet, the Foreign Office said yesterday, confirming reports from Washington that the United States Government had taken the initiative in approaching European and other governments about joining the peace-keeping force.

The Europeans have already had a preliminary discussion of the idea in their recent political cooperation meeting in London, it is understood. While it would seem likely *that the Europeans* would agree, if President Mubarak of Egypt wants their support, the main concern of the Ten is to ensure that any action they take is in the context of the Venice Declaration, setting out European policy on the Middle East.

Although the Europeans formally support the Camp David peace process, which lays down the timetable for the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, they are anxious to forestall the criticism and opposition of the hard-*line Arab countries*. Any commitment to providing troops for the peace-keeping force, therefore, would need to be presented in such a way that the Europeans could claim they were furthering the overall cause of peace in the Middle East.

Sources in London say the reported enthusiasm for French participation in the peace-keeping arrangements is somewhat ahead of the event. The Europeans agree on the need to work together on the Middle East and their decision will be made, made, so it is stated, in a European framework.

☐ The Palestinian autonomy talks reopened here tonight at a working level (*Moshe* Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv). Deputations representing Egypt, Israel and the United States will try to draft an understanding on the principle of the autonomy plan, which will then be *submitted to a ministerial* committee.

☐ The United States State Department said today *that* the granting of diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) by the *Soviet Union* would not advance the cause of peace in the Middle East (our Washington Correspondent writes).

Ecevit pulled in for questioning

By Our Foreign Staff

Turkey's martial law authorities yesterday called in Mr Bulent Ecevit, the country's former Prime Minister, for questioning about criticisms he has made of the military Government.

According to sources close to him, Mr Ecevit, a *social democrat*, was summoned by a martial law prosecutor to explain why he had sent a controversial statement to the Turkish broadcasting corporation on Tuesday. The statement, which was neither broadcast nor published by the local press, was the first public criticism of the generals' rule in Turkey since they *took over the country* in a bloodless coup just over a year ago.

The statement rebutted remarks made by General Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of state, on television last week which were construed by Mr Ecevit as an attack on him and the Republican People's Party he led until last September's coup.

In his speech last week explaining the ruling National Security Council's decision to abolish all political parties in Turkey, General Evren had accused politicians of acting irresponsibly and of indulging in petty bickering at a time when the country was on the brink of civil war and bankruptcy.

Mr Ecevit said in his rebuttal ho wthe RPP had twice stepped down from government in times of crisis to help democracy to function properly and how, in 1979, he offered to lend support to the minority government to be set up by his principal adversary after his own administration had resigned.

He accused the military regime of "tying his tongue and shacking his pen with definite bans" on all political activity, including any public statements by former politicians.

"In view of my own concepts of democracy", Mr Ecevit said in his statement, "I cannot bring myself to approve of the present mode of administration in Turkey nor the regime that is being stipulated for Turkey by the current administration."

He added however, that he took care to tell *his* followers that "one should categorically refrain from behaviour which can be construed as taking a stand against the army, because the army is the army of us all.

Asked why he decided to take such a defiant stand, he said: "If everybody is silent in face of such actions, then we have no right to claim we deserve democracy".

He added: "Having held responsible positions for many years in the RPP I believed that at least I had no right to keep completely silent and so decided to use my constitutional right in presenting this rebuttal in connexion with allegations made against myself and my party—allegations which I consider to be contrary to the facts".

The statement defied a military decree issued last June intended to prevent Mr Ecevit and other former active *politicians* from making political statements. Ignoring the decree could could lead to a prison sentence for Mr Ecevit, legal sources said.

Tomorrow General Evren will formally open the *Constituent Assembly*, a 160-member body hand-picked by the military junta to draw up a constitution and new political and electoral laws.

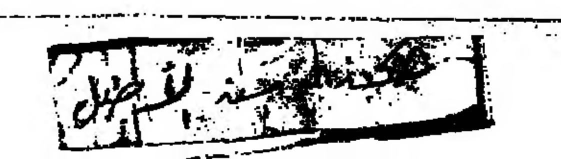
The move against Mr Ecevit, who is well known among Social Democratic groups abroad, and the abolition of political parties were sure to cause *concern among* Turkey's western allies, diplomats in Ankara said.

CLIMBERS FAIL

Katmandu.—A Scottish climbing expedition, led by Malcolm Roy Duncan Duffy, has abandoned its attempt to scale the 25,850ft. Mount Nuptse because of bad weather.

GUARD JAILED

The Hague.—A military appeals court sentenced a Dutch soldier to three weeks detention for refusing an order to stand guard at a nuclear *weapons installation*.



Sri Lanka opens its heart to greet the Queen

From Trevor Fishlock, Colombo, Oct 21

If there are people in Britain who feel a little down in the mouth at the state of the nation, they might draw comfort from what happened when the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Sri Lanka today for a five-day visit.

First of all, the leading articles in local newspapers were guaranteed to warm the frosted cockles of British hearts. Things being as they are today it is reassuring to know that somebody still likes us.

"Among the empires that have spanned the long course of time, British rule over a third of the world will rank as the most pragmatic, the most enlightened and certainly the most idealistic," the *Ceylon Daily News said.*

There was a time when Lord Beaverbrook would have ordered such stirring stuff reprinted in his own imperial papers and there was more of it. "The British acquired a genius for refashioning chains of bondage into bonds of understanding and respect. That is why it comes so naturally to Sri Lanka to welcome a former Sovereign with affection", the newspaper went on.

Another leading article said that Sri Lanka's affection for the Queen may be a source of wonder to the outside world. "How can a former colony have such enduring bonds?" it asked. "Despite the damage *done to traditional ways of* life the good of British rule is remembered far better."

The sheer volume of people who turned out to greet the Queen was impressive. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the 20-mile route from the airport to the capital.

This was a much larger crowd, it was said, than anything the Queen saw in her recent tour of New Zealand.

Although the crowd was enormous, curious, jolly and enthusiastic, it was not noisy. Sri Lankans are not much of a people for loud hurrahs. They are rather quiet and dignified. So they did not cheer as the Queen drove past in the company of President Junius Jayewardene, instead, they waved and smiled.

The President, who is fond of history, has made it clear that he welcomes the Queen as the last monarch of Sri Lanka. She was Queen of Ceylon until the isand became a republic 10 years ago and was the last in a line of monarchs stretching back 2,300 years.

The Queen and the Duke arrived from Perth in a Royal Australian Air Force aircraft, the Queen in a light multicoloured chiffon dress and a pink straw hat, the Duke, quite properly for Trafalgar Day, in the white uniform of Admiral of the Fleet.

Seven gaily decorated Kandyan dancers blew horns and banged drums in a dance of welcome, and the Queen set off at the head of a procession of cars to Colombo.

It was an attractive drive. Coconut palms grow to the edge of the road, and on each side there are thatched and tiled bungalows, toddy shops, workshops of all kinds. The people shaded themselves under *parasols*. School children, dressed in white uniforms and ties, waved Union Jacks and the Sri Lankan lion flag. Buddhist monks, in saffron robes, representing the majority religion, leant on their black umbrellas.

Once in the city, the procession was joined by a guard of mounted policemen with swords bared. In the brief purple sunset, the Queen and Duke arrived at the President's house, where they are staying. It is a piece of colonial stately splendour, opposite the equally stately Post Office, a Victorian iced cake.

The guard of honour here was mounted by the smart Sri Lankan light infantry, a hundred years old this year.

The national anthems were played twice each, and a ceremonial elephant, dressed overall in blue, raised its trunk in salute.

During his travels tomorrow, the Duke will be shown the first car he ever bought. It is a 1935 Standard Nine which he bought in 1940 for £12 (in two instalments) when he was midshipman serving in Ceylon.

It subsequently came into the hands of a Colombo hotelier who has restored it and who said today, in another remark calculated to lift drooping British spirits. "It is still going strong. That *is British workmanship for* you."

Although perfectly peaceful on the surface, Sri Lanka is still experiencing some of the communal tension that this summer erupted into violence. The state of emergency through which the Government restored order was renewed in Parliament today

Right-wing victory in Galicia election

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Oct 21

Socialist hopes of a shift to the left among the Spanish electorate were dashed today when the official results of elections for the first Regional Parliament of Galicia showed the conservative Popular Alliance to be the winner with 26 seats, followed by the Centre Democratic Union with 24 and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party with 17.

A coalition of nationalist parties, the Galician People's National Block and the Galician Socialist Party managed to elect three deputies to the 71-member Parliament, and the Galician Left won one seat. The Spanish Communist Party failed to get a seat.

Although the turnout was low (47 per cent) in the north-western region where General Franco was born, it was considerably higher than the last time the Galicians went to the polls, on December 21, when only 28 per cent of the voters cast their votes in a referendum on home rule.

In the big southern region of Andalusia, there was a turnout of nearly 54 per cent in yesterday's referendum on a home-rule statute, which was overwhelmingly approved.

The high rates of abstention were no surprise. A number of politicians expressed satisfaction that nearly half the voters in Galicia cast their votes as that region has produced a poor response in elections ever since the restoration of democracy from the Franco regime. In Andalusia, the poor turnout reflected widespread apathy after a lacklustre campaign in which there was virtually no opposition to the proposed statute.

The right-wing victory in *Galicia* suggests that Spain *is* closer nationally to a coalition between the ruling Centre Democratic Union and the Popular Alliance, repeatedly proposed by Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, its leader, who was a minister and subsequently Ambassador to Britain under Franco.

The surprise Galician result appeared certain to start a debate within the Centre Union on its identity and strengthen the voice of those who seek a tactical alliance with Señor Fraga's conservative group.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, who took office after the February coup, can constitutionally run out his team's full four-year term until the spring, 1983, and has publicly said that this is what he intends to do. But there is growing lobby pressure in the ruling party urging him to shift his policies towards the conservative vote and call a snap election early next year.

National opinion polls put the Socialist Party, which opened its two-yearly convention in Madrid today, as *favourite to win a general* election. Some analysts, however, claim that amid continuing economic difficulites and political instability, with the trauma of the coup attempt still hanging over the nation, the underlying mood is for a law-and-order executive as evidenced in Galicia.

☐ *San Sebastian:* Civil Guards shot dead two suspected Basque terrorists and wounded a third person at a securtiy *checkpoint* on the Bilbao-Behovia motorway (Reuter reports).

The guards opened fire on the three when they ignored an order to halt. Two Uzi submachine guns, two Browning pistols and two hand grenades were found in the car with ETA — Basque nationalist propaganda.



Happy to be back, Herr Helmut Schmidt opening his first Cabinet meeting after coming out of hospital.

EEC begins campaign for more 'no frills' flights

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Oct 21

The European Commission has taken its fight for low cost air fares in Europe a stage further by suggesting that airlines operating in the EEC should offer at least one low cost, "no frills"

But in drawing up a new proposal to introduce more flexible procedures for fixing procedures for fixing scheduled passenger *fares* on flights between different EEC countries, the commission has been careful to retain those aspects of the present fares structure that it thinks are advantageous to consumers.

Interlining, an EEC jargon word that describes the ability of passengers to switch from one airline to another in the course of trip, is a part of the European air fares structure that has the Commission's *wholehearted* approval.

But it feels that other facilities associated with the purchase of a ticket such as seat reservation or the quality of in-flight services such as drinks, meals and seating should be matters where the consumer has the choice.

The Commission's latest proposals are unlikely to be discussed by EEC transport ministers before next summer, but they are important in *that they* flank the Commission's campaign for freer competition

Assessors say Astles is guilty of murder

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, October 21

Two assessors, sitting in the Uganda High Court with Mr Justice Manyindo gave their opinion today that Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide to former President Amin, was guilty of murdering a fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1977.

The judge, who is not bound to accept the assessors' opinion, adjourned the court for a week, when he will deliver judgment. Normally, one of the two assessors must be a member of the same tribe as the accused person. The Ugandan authorities could not provide a white assessor.

Giving their opinion after the judge had summed up the evidence in the week-long hearing, the assessors said they believed the witnesses who said they had identified Mr Astles as the man who fired a pistol at Henry Musisi, the dead fisherman. They rejected Mr Astles's evidence that he was not in the area at the time and that he had never carried a gun while leading an anti-corruption squad for Amin.

Mr Astle's defence counsel, Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, submitted that the evidence of the prosecution witnesses was unreliable. There were discrepancies between their stories in court and the statements they had given to the police in 1979, soon after Amin was overthrown.

After today's proceedings Mr Astles was taken back to police custody.

☐ Mr Astle's co-accused, Mr Charles Tindyebwa, a policeman, was acquitted on Monday, but rearrested as he left court (AFP and AP reports). Police officials have indicated that they may prefer other charges against Mr Astles and Mr Tindyebwa if the Government does not get a conviction in the present trial.

Mr Justice Manyindo said yesterday that Mr Astles would be acquitted or sentenced *to death at the end of* the trial. "There is no halfway house," he said.

Kremlin orchestrates world p ace groups

By Gabriel Ronay

The professionals behind the Moscow-orchestrated peace movements held a series of crucial policy consultations earlier this month to decide on ways of intensifying the "world-wide peace struggle".

These meetings took place a few days before the mass anti-nuclear missile demonstration in Bonn on October 10, which was attended by 300,000 people from West Germany and neighbouring countries.

The flurry of activity in East Europe began in the first week of this month, when it became clear that the Bonn rally organizer's call for unilateral nuclear disarmament would raise mass support, especially from young people.

On October 3 and 4, the leaders of Soviet bloc peace movements — now also incorporating, Cambodia, Cuba and Vietnam — met at the Hungarian resort of Gàrdony to discuss "ways of ever-widening cooperation among all peace-loving forces on both national and international level", the Hungarian daily *Magyar Nemzet* reported.

The leaders of the socialist countries' peace movements — who are full-time, paid officials nominated by the ruling Communist parties — noted that President Reagan's strategic arms programme was "a grave defiance of the forces of peace". The participants then discussed "what new action would be necessary to mobilize wider sections of the masses . . . to avert the nuclear threat facing especially Europe".

The meeting paid particular attention to possibilities of widening the links between the World Peace Council and other peace movements.

The World Peace Council, based in Helsinki, is a pro-*Moscow front organization*, created at the height of the Cold War on Stalin's orders to orchestrate the work of individual peace organizations.

Hard on the heels of the Gàrdony meeting, the International Federation of Democratic Women, another pro-Moscow organization based in Prague, held a special congress in the Czech capital. The purpose of the congress was, according to Miss Freda Brown, its Australian president, "to help unite all peace-loving forces, as well as to mobilize all forces fighting for disarmament and to chart the role of the democratic women's movement in connexion with these".

The congress was attended among others by "the organizers of the big peace marches of recent years", Ceteka, the Czechoslovak news agency reported.

The Hungarian news agency MTI reported a separate consultation of representatives of "(West) European peace forces in the Slovak city of Kosice", which ended on October 6. It gave no further details.

Parallel with the gatherings of these peace policy decision-makers, the World Federation of Trade Unions, yet another pro-Moscow organization with headquarters in Prague, held a session in Bucharest. Apart from the problems posed by Poland's free trade union Solidarity, the session devoted *its time to the current* problems of the "struggle for peace".

While the exploitation of the mounting tide of popular opposition to nuclear arms in West Europe was the prime purpose of these consultations, the professionals must have been aware that the party-organized "peace struggle" in East Europe was a propaganda sham, devoid of popular support.

The cynicism surrounding the "peace struggle" in Soviet bloc countries is understandable. The emotive issue of peace was expropriated by the party and turned, under Moscow's supervision, into a tactical "anti-imperialist ideological weapon".

Whenever Moscow felt impelled to embark on one of its periodic "peace offensives", "wrathful workers" obediently signed petitions, attended works protest rallies and wrote letters denouncing the crimes of the imperialist warmongers.

From yesterday's later editions

Gibraltar wins case on rights

The Government has given in to the Lords on the question of allowing the people of *Gibraltar* the *right* to full British citizenship.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, told the Cabinet that he was not sure that the Government had the strength in the Commons to reverse the defeat on British Nationality Bill inflicted by the Lords in July. He said that, if the Government did succeed the Lords might insist on their amendment in a second vote and so imperil the whole Bill.

The Bill originally provided that Gibraltarians should have citizenship of the British Dependent Territories instead of British citizenship. An alliance of peers of all parties, including Conservatives, argued that amounted to second-class *citizenship*, and defeated the Government by 150 votes to 112.

☐ Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, has called for a strong push to overcome inequalities *between rich* and poor nations which is to be made at this week's North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico.

☐ France and Mexico have agreed on the need for a more balanced world economic order.

President Mitterand of France said at a banquet in Mexico City that few countries appeared to realize the gravity of the present gulf between rich and poor nations.

EX-ENVOY TO ADVISE PRESIDENT

Washington, Oct 21. — President Reagan today re-established the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and named Mrs Anne Armstrong, former ambassador to Britain, to head it.

It was abolished during the Carter Administration. Mr Richard Allen, the National Security *Adviser, said* Mr Reagan considered its help and advice essential to re-invigorate the American intelligence-gathering ability.

He said the board would have access to all information *needed to fulfil its task of* assessing intelligence efforts

In addition, Mr Reagan named three new members of the separate Intelligence Oversight Board, which is responsible for making sure *intelligence* activities do not violate the Constitution or the rights of individual Americans. — Reuter.

CORRECTION

In an article on the Guillotine on September 19 *The Times* incorrectly stated that French collaborators were executed by guillotine after the liberation. The execution of Hamida Djandoubi took place on September 10, 1977, not in February.

Reagan's quotable quotes on sale in bookshops

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Oct 21

President Reagan has a splendid and well deserved reputation as a stand-up comic. He is best known for his one-liners, those quotable quips that have helped him to increase his lovability — and therefore political power — among the American public.

Now a *book* has been published which assembles the best of those heard in public into a collection of presidential chuckles called *The Reagan Wit*. Best known of course are the ones which *were made public after* the attempted assassination in March.

"All in all, I'd rather be in Philadelphia" he scribbled on his note pad on the day of the shooting, quoting W. C. *Fields*. "I *knew from* the manner in which I was unclothed that I probably wouldn't wear that suit again" was another.

But there were a number of good ones about his early years. For instance: "Our family didn't exactly come from the wrong side of the tracks, but we were certainly always within the sound of the train whistles".

His early political campaigns yielded some choice examples. "Government is like a baby", he said in 1965. "An alimentary canal with a big appetite at one end and no sense of responsibility at the other".

When President he indicated it was hard to keep track of some of his experts: "Sometimes our right hand doesn't know what our far right hand is doing."

The Reagan Wit edited by Bill Adler with Bill Adler Jr, published by Caroline House Publishers, Inc., $6.95.

Trudeau agrees to postpone his deadline

From John Best, Ottawa, Oct 21

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, has once again agreed to postpone his deadline for a meeting with the provincial premiers to resolve differences on the federal proposals to reform the constitution.

He *has agreed to* meet the 10 premiers "one last time" on November 2. The Prime Minister had wanted the meeting to be held next week, but this was rejected on Monday by the eight premiers who *oppose the package to* patriate the constitution. The premiers had suggested holding the meeting in early November.

In a message yesterday to Mr Bill Bennett, the British Columbian premier, Mr Trudeau said they should meet here on November 2 and continue their deliberations "for as many hours or days as it takes to reach a consensus or it becomes clear that no consensus is possible".

If an agreement was reached, the federal Government would move accordingly to amend its resolution, now before Parliament, asking Westminster to give Canada final control over the 1867 British North America Act after attaching an amending formula and a Bill of Rights.

If no agreement was reached at the meeting, the Government would proceed with the resolution regardless. Mr Trudeau asked the premiers to reply by midnight on Friday.

In Montreal yesterday, where the eight rebel premiers Mr René Lévesque of Quebec, said his administration intended to maintain its opposition to the federal package.

PARLIAMENT October 21 1981

More private capital to go into transport

COMMONS

Every opportunity would be taken to introduce more private capital into the transport system and to liberalize it further, **Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport**, said.

Mr Iain Mills (Meriden, C) had asked if the Secretary of State was considering further privatization and liberalization of organizations within the control of his department.

Confirming this, Mr Howell said: In this connexion I was very glad to be able to announce on Monday that agreement has now been reached for the sale of the National Freight Corporation to a consortium of managers and employees. I intend to press on urgently with my other planned proposals.

Mr Mills: Opportunities may exist in other areas under his control, in particular with various operations of British Rail. Will he bring them to fruition as soon as possible?

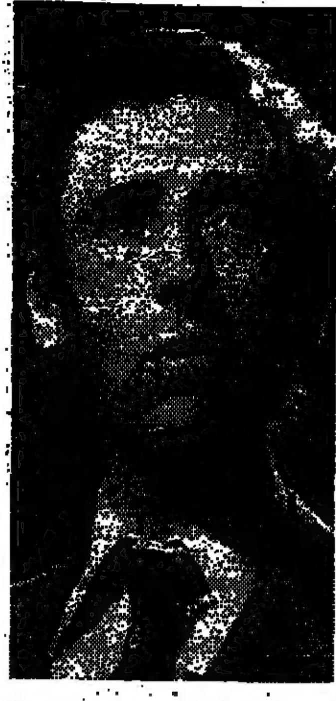
Mr Howell: I agree. This is a considerable advance and one that will command support on all sides of the House. There are areas where *private capital* may be introduced and I will continue the search. There will be different arrangements in different areas but progress must be made.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): The net return to the Treasury on the sale of this important transport system was only £6.5m, an organization in which £32m was invested in the last financial year.

Could he assure the House the Government realize there is a limit to how long it can go on selling off valuable public assets in order to meet current expenditure?

Mr Howell: The Government was *advised by a merchant bank of the* highest integrity who recommended that £53.5m should be accepted. Frankly I would prefer to take their advice rather than Mr Booth's.

As to subsidies, it is true NFC was a fairly constant loss maker over the years. I think this price is a good one and I am surprised it has not been more warmly welcomed.



Howell: every chance



Booth: a limit

Proposals on Sealink expected

The British Railways Board was in the lead in working out how best to introduce private capital into Sealink UK Ltd and the other subsidiaries to be privatized, **Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport**, said in answer to **Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L)**.

Mr Ross: I am under the impression that Sealink was to be a separate entity at the end of this month. What is the position on Sealink's investment programme?

At Yarmouth, a stop was put on a contract of £1,500,000 last Friday. Does Sealink come under the total British Rail capital programme, or is it a separate entity able to get on with investment of its own accord?

Mr Howell: It is still within the external financial limits under which British Rail operates. He *has put his finger on one of the* cases for thinking of privatization, which is to escape the unavoidable constraints of public finance, which is a limited resource, and to be able to mobilize resources in the private sector.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab): In view of the crisis in British shipyards, what hope can he offer that any purchaser of Sealink will pursue Sealink's buy-British policy, which is to the advantage of British shipyards?

Mr Howell: All major companies in the private and public sectors should seek to buy British wherever they can be consistent with proper commercial constraints.

Toll roads being considered

Two transport ministers said that they are looking at new forms of finance for roads, including private finance and tolls.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport, was asked by **Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C)**: Will he look again at the possibility of toll roads as a means of financing road maintenance?

Mr Clarke (Rushcliffe, C): At present, obviously, it would be foolish to exclude any possibility of getting new resources into the building and maintenance of our road system.

Mr John Prescott, an Opposition *spokesman on transport (Kingston-upon-Hull, East, Lab)*: As Mr Clarke seemed to give some credence to the suggestion that tolls may be introduced on motorways, has he given any consideration to how many tolls would be needed, and what would be the cost of imposing the tolls on motorways?

Mr Clarke: Mr Higgins asked for *this subject to be reviewed*. We have no positive proposals at the moment. It would be foolish, given the present state of the economy and the present restraints in which we operate, to shut our minds against possible alternative means of funding the road improvements we all agree we need.

Mr *David Howell*, *Secretary of* State for Transport, said during later questions: We are looking for new forms of finance, including private finance, for roads and the transport system generally.

Minister wants quick tunnel decision

CHANNEL LINK

The French Government would need a little longer than the end of this year to come to decisions on the possibility of a cross-Channel link between Britain and France, **Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport**, said during questions. His aim was to get on as fast as possible, but there was unlikely to be an announcement of legislation in the Queen's Speech next month.

He said that last month's Anglo-French summit meeting had commissioned joint studies by officials from both countries to determine whether a scheme could be developed which would be beneficial to both countries.

Those studies will be pursued *as quickly as the complexities of* the issue allow (he said), with the aim of an early decision in principle by both governments.

Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C): For 20 years my constituents have been in some doubt whether the Channel tunnel will be built or not. A series of ministers has been connected with it and we hope that it will be Mr Howell who will be starting the process.

Mr Howell: The Channel link—it is not just a tunnel which is among the proposals put forward—has a long history and I approach the *project with some humility*.

I recognize the enthusiasm of many people for this project. The way discussions are going with the French suggests that they will need a little longer than the end of 1981 to come to decisions but my aim is to get on as fast as possible.

Mr John Prescott, an Opposition spokesman on transport (Kingston-upon-Hull, East, Lab): Can the minister assure us that the Government has no intention of putting financial guarantees into the project? Is he prepared to exercise any pressure on British Rail to guarantee a freight throughput and raise the possibility of the public sector underpinning the private sector?

Mr Howell: In Britain we are looking to the private sector to finance the project and to take the commercial risks. That was the position set out before and it remains the situation.

All the schemes put forward will be examined carefully both by ourselves and by the French. We shall be reaching views agreed between the two sides on schemes which satisfy the criteria, but I cannot say more now about the different consortia and schemes.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): Can Mr Howell confirm that all the resources for the Channel tunnel will come from the private sector? Does he not feel that it would be very appropriate *to make a statement of intent*, if not to announce the introduction of legislation in the Queen's Speech, which would give cause for confidence to the French Government that we shall not go back on the scheme as before. Is not this also a capital project which could be used for employment *purposes*?

Mr Howell: I know that is Mr Winterton's view, but before we come to the question of legislation it is necessary to have a clearer view between the two sides on the kind of scheme and therefore of the legislation needed.

Alliance plan for sharing seats

By Our Political Staff

Guidelines to be followed by the Liberals and Social Democratic Party when deciding which seats each will fight at the next General Election were published yesterday.

They envisage the establishment of 32 negotiating units covering England's 516 constituencies, to share out the seats. Some of the units will comprise representatives from the seats in one county, but others will include those from two or more counties. Five bargaining units are planned for Greater London.

The text of the guidelines is as follows:

1. It is the objective of the two parties to fight the next General Election in alliance. It follows *that they should not fight* each other in any parliamentary seat. Together the parties intend to fight every seat in England, Scotland and Wales. The aim will be rough parity in the total number of seats each party fights.
2. Each party will fight seats throughout the country and support the other in so doing. The aim will be a spread of seats between the parties in every nation and region of Great Britain. The disparity in favour of either party in any negotiating unit should not normally exceed three to two.
3. Each party will fight a substantial number of seats differing in their economic, social, environmental and political characteristics. Each will fight rural and industrial seats; suburban and inner-city seats; Labour and Conservative seats; preferred and less promising seats in each negotiating unit. The aim is not to cluster Liberal and Social Democratic seats.
4. In negotiating which seats either party should fight, weight will be given to *local opinion*, taking into account the relative strengths of the local parties, their campaigning record and potential and the particular electoral appeal of prospective candidates and the respective parties insofar as this can be ascertained.
5. Negotiations to give effect to these considerations shall take place within negotiating units, agreed between the parties. Each party's local representation shall be supported by members of the national negotiating teams and, if appropriate, by its regional leadership. Our parties in Scotland and Wales are proceeding on a similar basis.
6. The national negotiating teams shall number six per side plus a senior executive from each party and meet together regularly during the negotiations. Together they will constitute the joint negotiating group and will take responsibility for the general oversight of these negotiations and any conciliation that may be necessary. There may be circumstances when a matter in dispute cannot thus be resolved. Consideration will therefore be given to the establishment of an independent arbitration panel to assist in the implementation of this agreement.
7. At the beginning of the negotiations in each negotiating unit, sitting MPs of both parties in each unit shall be recognized as the candidates in their existing constituencies provided that they are members of their respective parties by January 1, 1982, and that they be readopted in the form prescribed by their respective party rules. The seats of these members shall be counted towards the ratios referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. In the case of such a Member *of Parliament whose seat may* disappear or be substantially changed by boundary proposals, he or she will be given special priority and consideration in finding a new seat.
8. The division of seats between the parties will proceed on existing *constituency boundaries*, and on such new boundaries as have been recommended by the Boundary Commission, in parallel. This will be amended in the event of revised or final proposals from the Boundary Commission.
9. *Following the choice of* a candidate by the party to which the seat has been allocated, it is anticipated that he or she will wish to seek the endorsement of the other party at local level. In all cases both parties should be fully involved in the *campaign. This could* be achieved by the use of the formula "with Liberal support" or "with Social Democratic support", but it is recognized that endorsement may not be universal. A formula incorporating the expression "Alliance" *may be favoured as the two* parties' election campaigns come together in a more integrated way. "Joint selection" will not be the normal method of selection. The national negotiating teams will, however, consider the practicality and constitutionality of *this procedure* further.
10. It is proposed that negotiations on the allocation of seats shall begin not later than October 31, 1981, and be concluded by March 31, 1982. During these negotiations, neither party *should* adopt any further prospective parliamentary candidates other than in a by-election, save where the two parties have properly agreed in a negotiating unit to the satisfaction of the joint negotiating group.
11. Each party will continue to recruit members wherever and in whatever ways it wishes. However, deliberate recruitment of each other's membership or the holding of dual membership will be discouraged.
12. The implementation of this agreement shall be effected within the constitutions and rules of the respective parties.

Job-sharing inquiry

Derbyshire County Council is to investigate the possibility of a job-sharing scheme for employees in which two people will share the responsibilities of one full-time job.

BR choice of investment or more pay

RAILWAYS

Investment funds did not grow on trees, **Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport**, said during questions about the financial situation of British Rail. He added, however, that he would bear in mind the importance of track maintenance and high safety standards.

Mr Walter Johnson (Derby, South, Lab) had asked *him what recent* discussions he had had with Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, on its financial position.

Mr Howell (Guildford, C) replied that he met the chairman regularly to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Mr Johnson: If this is not done soon, some sections of the line will come to a grinding halt. It is an urgent matter.

Mr Howell: I am aware of the board's desire to maintain high investment levels. The investment ceiling still stands at £325m as set by the last government.

But *investment* must be influenced by business performance and the Government is keen that the board should achieve economies so far as possible from operating costs and not from cutting into investment.

Under present pressures nothing can be protected, but I realize *investment is needed. That will* have to be found from the resources which can be made available. The reality is that investment funds do not grow on trees.

Mr Ray Whitney (Wycombe, C): The effect of the no-holds-barred rail settlement on private industry should be borne in mind. People *should be reminded that a 1 per* cent addition on the railways bill means 5 per cent less for railway investment.

Mr Howell: On the 1981 pay settlement it must be accepted that this is being financed by postponing the introduction of the 39-hour week and by the introduction of new productivity commitments on which work is progressing. That is the right way forward.

All those who have the interests of the railway system and its passengers and customers at heart will prefer more funds to go into investment, which is bound to mean restraint, moderation and increased productivity and reduction of restrictive practices in the current situation.

The choice is between resources going into investment or into immediate pay increases.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab): The income from fares is higher, pro rata, than practically any other railway system. The signalling system is over 40 years old and must be renewed, calling for investment.

Instead of selling off gas and North Sea oil the Government should use some of this income to invest in this important national asset.

Mr Howell: It is for the board to decide its priorities. On track and signalling, they have not put any proposals before me. It may be that some will be put before me.



Bagier: Signalling system 40 years old

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): Has he read the document sent to his predecessor in May last year by the BR chairman, dealing with railway equipment, operational reliability and safety?

Does he acknowledge that this document and the rail policy document published by BR in March have indicated that some 3,000 miles of track will have to be taken out of commission in the current decade unless there is a change in railway investment policy?

Mr Howell's appointment will be welcomed if it does no more than lead to an intelligent review *of railway investment*.

Mr Howell: I have read the documents and proposals put forward and seen a mention of this figure of 3,000 miles but these are matters I shall obviously wish to discuss with the BR chairman and the board.

There are no specific proposals before me as to how the investment funds available should be diverted as between one priority and another. But there are some important considerations. Track maintenance and maintaining high safety standards are very important. I will bear this in mind.

New rules for safer coaches

ROADS

Britain had taken a lead in improving safety regulations covering coach travel, **Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport**, said.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab) *had asked what progress had* been made in coach safety by roof strengthening, improving braking systems, strengthening seat mountings, providing additional escape hatches and introducing stricter testing systems.

Mr Clarke: New regulations for emergency exits came into force on October 1, 1981. Statutory testing of public service vehicles will be introduced on January 1, 1982.

Regulations requiring higher standards for braking have been recently made and will apply from October 1, 1982.

Progress with our European colleagues on proposals for coach roofs and seat mountings continue, but it is unlikely that the roof strengthening requirements will be adopted before spring, 1982.

Mr Roberts: Although some progress has been made, it has been relatively slow and there have been this summer again a large number of accidents involving coaches in various ways.

While the bulk of the problem lies often with the personal factor, is there not a need for further efforts to try to make the journey by coach as safe as possible?

Mr Clarke: *While we are making* rapid progress, there is room for improvement. That is why this country has taken a lead in Europe in pressing for the strengthening of roof requirements in particular.

Mr Matthew Parris (West Derbyshire, C): Will he avoid the temp*tation to do for the coach what* has been done for the railway—imposing safety conditions the fulfilling of which imposes costs out of all proportion to the safety benefits.

Mr Clarke: We have to bear that in mind but coach travel remains one of the safest means of transport one can take. We do not want to damage the coach industry. The tour excursion service has done a great deal of good for the industry.

Dazzle of bright red rear lights

The Highway Code had been revised in 1978 after widespread consultation and debate and there was no need at present for further major revision, *Mr Kenneth Clarke*, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said. He was always willing to listen to suggestions for improvements, he added.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C): There is a growing practice for high intensity red fog lamps to be used while it is not foggy, but when there is limited visibility caused through heavy rain. This causes pernicious and dangerous dazzling. Will he produce advice for motorists?

Mr Clarke: The misuse of these red fog lamps does cause dazzle and inconvenience and there have *been consultations with the police* authorities to get their views on the problem.

We will consider with the Home Secretary whether regulations may be clarified to make clear that fog lamps should only be used in serious conditions of fog and not in wet or unsuitable conditions.

Compulsory wearing of seat belts

The compulsory wearing of seat belts should be in force in the spring or summer of next year, **Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport**, said.

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C): In the light of continental experience and of representations made to his department, will he confirm that as much time as possible is given before implementation of the order and the making of a statement?

Would he confirm that having *seat belts will be the criteria for* the MoT certificate?

Mr Howell (Guildford, C): I need notice on the last point. On the first point, this is the right approach and a good idea. Experience from abroad suggests that it is the right way to go about it.

The timetable at the moment is that I shall be seeking to lay a statement fairly soon on this matter, and three months must then elapse before I can submit regulations to Parliament.

After that, I agree there should be, and will be, a running-in *period to warn the public about* the modification of the legislation, and if they need medical certificates, if that arises, and details about exemptions.

I suspect we shall see the regulations in force, if one is realistic, in the spring or summer of next year.

Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham, C): Have discussions taken place with the police to get their views on the possibility of enforcing this new law on the wearing of seat belts? It could impose difficulties of enforcement.

Mr Howell: Consultations and discussions have taken place, and the view is that it is enforcable, although Mr Burden has touched on a point that came out in the debates on the question of enforcing compulsion which is laying additional heavy burdens on the police and the courts. Consultations are taking place.

Manpower reductions ahead of target

CIVIL SERVICE

The Government is a little ahead of its target in reducing the numbers in the Civil Service by 630,000 by April, 1984, **Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State for the Civil Service**, stated.

He said that the quarterly figures for October were not yet available, but he expected them to show a significant further reduction.

Mr Sydney Chapman **(Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C)**: Is the Government on target for its planned reduction and, more important, is the prospect still good for the total number of civil servants being reduced to 630,000 by April 1984?

Mr Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C): I can assure him that we are on target—a little ahead of target. We shall be able to reach that figure of 630,000 by April 1984 and I hope that when the October figures are available, they will show a further reduction exceeding 3,000.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): Does that not give the lie to the crocodile tears the Government is pouring out about unemployment? It is forcing many on to the dole as a deliberate act of policy.

Can he assure us that when civil servants reach retirement age, *senior civil servants retire* and do not go into lucrative positions in industry and use the knowledge gained in the public service for their financial gain?

Mr Hayhoe: Not unusually, Mr Cryer has got it all wrong. The reason we are able to reduce the numbers is that we are improving *efficiency in the Civil Service*.

I pay tribute to the large numbers of civil servants at all levels throughout the service who contribute to that increased efficiency. We are also deliberately reducing the tasks this House and the Government place on the Civil Service.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C): In the rather unfortunate contrast between the number of civil servants who have lost their jobs and the number of ordinary people put out of work, if the graphs are projected, the entire working population will be out of work and there will still be 400,000 civil servants working. (Laughter)

Mr Hayhoe: I do not accept that for an instant. Although Mr Clark has distinguished connexions with the art world, I am not sure whether he is an authority on projection of future trends on the lines he describes.

The truth is that we are on course for a reduction in the size of the Civil Service which we *promised at the last election and* which was announced by the Prime Minister more than a year ago.



Hayhoe: Figures show significant fall

Mr Kenneth Marks (Manchester, Gorton, Lab): In transferring work from the Civil Service to private firms, can the minister guarantee that it will be at no greater cost?

Mr Hayhoe: These are matters for the departmental ministers concerned. It is our intention to ensure that no extra costs are incurred as a result of going to a private operation for a particular service, as opposed to having them done in house.

Councils not wanted as agents

HOUSE SALES

Anybody, professional or non-professional, honest or dishonest, could rent rooms, put up notice boards and set up in business as an estate agent, **Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, Lab)** said in applying for leave to bring in a Bill to extend to local authorities the power to operate as building societies and *estate agencies*.

He said estate agents were perhaps the best-paid salesmen in Britain. The successful estate agent was well tuned-in to the building society/solicitor old boy network. This was a strange way of rationing mortgages but unfortunately was the rule rather than the *exception*.

If his Bill became law for anyone wanting to buy a house the town hall would be the first place to start the search. Almost everybody would benefit: taxpayers, ratepayers, the local community, and vendors and purchasers of houses. Building societies and estate *agents would have nothing* to fear but competition, and this was why every Conservative MP who believed in competition should vote for this measure.

Mr Tristan Garel-Jones (Watford, C) said the Bill would do nothing to improve the standard of service to the public.

Many people advertised and sold their homes privately. There was no obligation upon them to use the facilities provided by estate agents, the vast majority of whom were honourable.

Banks had now entered into mortgage lending and had considerably increased the competition.

The application was rejected by 138 votes to 128—majority against, 10.

BL workers urged to think again

LORDS

There still occurred examples of almost non-existent employee consultation on matters of serious consequence to employees, **Lord Wolfenden** said, opening a debate on a report of the European Communities Committee on employee consultation.

Lord Wolfenden (Ind) said the committee recognized that many companies had excellent information and consultation arrangements. But there were confusions and inconsistencies, and often a reasonable complaint that "we do not know where we stand."

In consultation and com*munication, firm legal backing for* procedures was less extensive in the United Kingdom than in other EEC states.

The committee suggested that instead of a detailed and all-embracing directive, there should be a framework directive supported by agreed guidelines. They would set out clear objectives, minimum standards to be observed throughout the Community and guaranteed by legislation throughout the member states.

Lord McCarthy, for the Opposition, said the report was a modest, flexible and more than justified series of proposals. It was modest *in scope and its subjects were* relatively non-controversial. No one could say it was rigid or doctrinaire.

The only firm commitment was that there must be a consultative committee, an information-giving committee, at the level of the central authority of an enterprise, or at the *largest subsidiary in the* EEC if the central authority was outside the EEC. This was eminently reasonable, especially in the United Kingdom, where evidence showed relatively poor consultation compared with European countries.

There was virtually no dialogue with workers at the level of the company or corporation in large parts of British industry. All the British worker could do about a closure was to strike or conduct a sit-in.

Lord Rochester (L) said in the *Liberal Party's view British* companies should have supervisory boards of directors and employees should have equal rights with shareholders in electing to such boards directors representative of both groups rather than one or the other.

Lord Redesdale (C), who said he worked for an American multinational bank, said most multinational corporations fervently wished to improve industrial relations and believed that good communications resulted in a better informed workforce which overall worked to everyone's advantage.

The conditions laid down in the proposed EEC directive on employee consultation in its present form were so rigid that their imposition, when developed even further and applied by the draft directive to industries, would inevitably produce an enormous pointless bureaucracy.

Lord Seebohm (C) said some clarification of the rights of employees to relevant information was desirable. Too much emphasis on the importance of confidentiality had been expressed by employers. But detailed legislation would not have the desired effect. A more modest approach accompanied by codes of practice seemed to be the right solution.

Lord Plant (Lab) said there was a need to bridge the gap between employers and trade unions and equalize opportunities for meaningful consultation. Confidence and trust must be re-created.

*Lord Plowden (Ind) said to in*troduce the law into this area now would hamper rather than promote good industrial relations. It would reduce arrangements for consultation to the lowest common denominator and inhibit the innovation so desperately needed in British industrial relations. The key to real employee involvement lay in management's attitudes, style and motivation.

Lord Oram (Lab) said what was wrong with British industry was that antagonism rather than cooperation between the two sides was all too evident. The "us and *them*" conflict had to be eliminated. Good communications would have advantages for employers and employees.

It should be possible to find a sufficiently flexible legislative framework to comprehend different national conditions and firm enough to ensure that real progress was made.

In the case of British Leyland an official strike seemed now to be the inevitable consequence of the *irresponsible diktat from Sir* Michael Edwardes, the chairman.

Lord Underhill (Lab) said there were reports of plant closures and redundancies often without adequate consultation. The worker must have the right to information on the progress, problems and proposed plans before a crisis occurred. That was not the situation in many instances today.

Lord Mottistone (C) said that if a company's plans were disclosed prematurely by outside persons the essential feature of flexibility might be lost.

Lord Soames (C), the former Lord President of the Council, said he disagreed profoundly with those who thought that everything was rosy in the garden in Britain. They had a good deal to learn from others.

We have (he said) got a long way to go in all countries of the Community in changing attitudes both from the trade union and the employers side before we can aspire to such a Utopian perfection's position.

Consultation presupposes a high degree of responsibility on both sides. Until you get a degree of responsibility it is not going to be possible to enter into a degree of consultations.

I had a bit of it myself last year. I did my best to consult, consult and consult. Certain things were written in the stars and events failed but it was not because I failed in consultation.

Does any one of us believe that the troubles in BL are because of a lack of consultation? Is that the key to the problem in BL?

Consultation in British industry, he went on, had improved enormously and the facts were there for all to see of employees and employers making sacrifices in order to keep alive in very diffi*cult times*.

Every BL employee knew that every car that came off the production line was costing the tax*payer money; at the same time* they were putting in a demand for an increase in wages which they knew perfectly well the company could not afford and which was only going to increase the burden on the taxpayer. Was that in the interests of the firm and of the shareholders who were the *taxpayers as well*?

We have (he added) got to be a bit careful before we blame Sir Michael Edwardes for a lack of consultation in the present situation.

I hope very much that the employees of BL will think twice before they choose to play a game of bluff and hope that they will get away with it now as they have got away with it often in the past. There must be a limit to how much the Government feels it right to prop up an industry unless it is convinced that the employees have the interests of that firm at heart as well as the management. (Cheers.)

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, said the draft directive sought to prescribe a rigid system which would cut across the totality of information provision and consultation for normal undertakings which would fall within its scope. The pro*posals were obscure*.

There was an encouraging degree of unanimity about the importance of involving employees and their representatives in policies and decisions which affected their working lives. The *essential idea was that those who* worked in an enterprise should be informed and consulted about decisions taken which might affect them at their place of work. The objective should be to underline the unity of interest which all concerned had in the enterprise.

The Government had consistently stressed that effective employee involvement was an essential part of improving industrial relations in the United Kingdom and had urged continuous progress in all *forms of enterprise*.

Bus trials in rural area bring down fares

RURAL AREAS

An Opposition move to revoke the order under which trials are being carried out in the Hereford and Worcester area relaxing the need for the licensing of public road passenger transport services was rejected by 179 votes to 103—Government majority 76. The order has been operating for about three weeks.

Mr John Prescott, an Opposition spokesman on transport, proposing the motion, said that, although they had been told at the time of the original legislation that about 10 counties were straining at the leash to become trial areas where transport licensing would be relaxed, they feared the loss of integrated services after being told of the implications by private and public operations.

He *said* ministers believed that the concept of dismantling controls should be applied all round but were not prepared to test that concept except in a limited area.

Counties had not taken on trial areas from conviction but had had to be financially bribed to do so. The Government's desire was to remove restrictions: to set bus operators and people free. But operators were being askd to fill in more forms and provide much more information than the commissioner required.

The restrictions were considerably greater for a county council licence than for a commissioner licence.

Close attention would have to be paid to operating and safety standards, in case small operators coming in cut corners. The Opposition were opposing the Order because it would lead to a reduction in services and higher costs for the taxpayer and ratepayer.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C) said this was a worthy experiment and should be allowed to pursue its course. It was premature to judge results.

The Hereford and Worcester district councils have not complained to me at all (he said). My *area wants this experiment to* continue. We must stretch the private sector role as far as we can. We must see what it can do.

If this works, the customer will be much better off. If it did not work, the Commons would have to reassess the matter.

Mr Peter Fry (Wellingborough, C) *said cross-subsidization was an* effective means of keeping what public transport there was in many parts of Great Britain. Without it, services that were unprofitable were likely to be dropped.

The Government must have been surprised that it was the National Bus Company, because of its size, that had been able to undercut and put out of business those private operators who wished to take advantage of the Transport Act 1980.

The intentions behind the Act had not all been fulfilled. Also, the county council should not be put in the position of being judge, jury and prosecuting council.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C) said if the experiment was not carried out it would never be discovered what was possible in rural and urban transport.

If it was a success and better matched the needs of people in rural areas and in the city, a sound foundation would have been created for breaking down some of the rigidity and nonsense that went on in bus services now.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport (Rushcliffe, C) said the early stages of the experiment had shown that overall, fares had come down where there had been a transfer of rural routes from national bus companies to independents. The first applications were coming in for new services.

One is only saying "So far, so good" (he said). I am not going to claim on the basis of three weeks' operations that the overwhelming success of the trial area is proved.

But so far there has been no loss of services, the fares are generally lower, there is less cost in subsidies to the taxpayer and ratepayer, and new services seem to be in the offing.

Other parts of the country should look at what was happening and come forward with their *own proposals for trials* or concepts. The Government believed the paraphernalia of the traffic commissioner system had not served a useful purpose in many areas.

These experiments were not the answers to problems in the rural areas and the Government would like to see more community buses, car sharing, and more room for the facilities of the social services and education departments to be used.

There was a need and room for innovation, new ideas, experiments and competition with a *more flexible range of services*.

The motion was rejected.

Lords amendments to the Education (Scotland) Bill were agreed to.

Prisoners

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, in a written reply, said that on October 16 the total number of inmates of Prison *Department* establishments in England and Wales was about 43,900, an excess of 4,400 over the certified normal accommodation of about 39,500.

Police numbers

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, in a written reply, said that since May, 1979, the establishment of the police service in England and Wales had been increased by 2,328, and its strength by 7,000. Nearly all forces outside London were up to strength and the Metropolitan Police continued to recruit at an encouraging rate.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office and Prime Minister. Lords amendments to various Bills. **Lords (3)**: Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, third reading. Debates on EEC committee report on bankruptcy and on distribution of extremist literature in schools.

So much to tell

The gates of Memory
By Geoffrey Keynes
(Oxford, £12.50)

Geoffrey Keynes, surgeon and bibliographer, was unlucky in being both younger and less irresistibly brilliant than his brother Maynard. The matter is *not insisted on, but from* time to time in this book the reader gets the sense of a certain irksomeness about the way in which the elder Keynes' shadow fell over the younger. Until the time of his brother's marriage, the autobiographer writes, "Maynard had taken very little notice of me". At an earlier stage, when news of winning an Eton scholarship arrived, "I flung my arms round Maynard's neck, only to be pushed impatiently away".

Nevertheless there have been two compensating factors. Geoffrey Keynes was also a great deal better looking than his brother. Maynard to judge from photographs, resembled an exceeding intelligent and responsible ape, or perhaps a housemaster of traditional design. The slanting forehead and thick lips are not markedly *improved* by the stiff, jutting moustache. Geoffrey started well, as a photograph captioned "G. L. K. as a pretty boy in a lace collar, c. 1893" attests. In his prime, from the first war to the second, he seems to have displayed an agreeable raffishness of appearance, somewhere between Graham Hill, the racing driver, and Beachcomber's unreliable breaker of hearts 'Captain D'Arcy Foulenough. Maynard's coming round, after his marriage to Lydia Lopokova in 1925 may have owed something to *her susceptibility* to Geoffrey's long rakish nose and dashing moustache

The other bonus for Geoffrey Keynes has been very long life without loss of vitality. He is now half way through his 95th year and this book is plainly a recent production, not like Bertrand Russell's, a cobbling together of bits and pieces composed long ago. He inclines to put his protracted vigour down to abstention from drink and smoking. In the accent of old, enlightened Cambridge, he observes, "I have never been able to drink except when thirsty; then it is most enjoyable". His father, also a hard worker, died at 97.

Writing about a colleague and friend, who retreated to Bermuda when stuck in his profession and who died young, He says: "He did not *have the extrovert character* which is so often the mark of the successful surgeon." Geoffrey Keynes comes across as an extrovert himself; not too shy to mention his frequent successes, not too timid to record a reasonable number of failed examinations and critical drubbings. he breezily quotes the severities of a bleak paladin of scholarly propriety who condemned his bibliography of Bishop Berkeley, commenting in a footnote "Rash buyers of my books cannot say they have not been warned".

The fruitfully crowded surface *of his life is here*, but the questions it provokes about the sources of his prodigious and continuing energy are not answered. But the outline of a common theme can be dis-



cerned in the great range of his achievements, medical and literary. It is a theme of conservation, of the prevention of unnecessary waste. In the First War at a casualty *clearing station*, whenever there was a lull he would go to the "moribund ward", where those judged past help were left to die, in the justified belief that his ideas about blood transfusion could save many of them. He fought against the massively disfiguring surgery which used to be the standard treatment for breast cancer. His bibliographies seek to preserve knowledge of smaller work that might not survive. His Blake collection, leading him in pursuit to such places as attics in suburban Vancouver, is work of preservation, not *of self* display.

But this connexion between the two main sides of his career is still very abstract. Perhaps the refusal of his *literary interest* to take second place to his profession as a surgeon has something to do with Rupert Brooke, friend and hero at Rugby and Cambridge. *Collecting* began very early in life with entomology and archaeology. He bought his first Blake prints as an undergraduate of 20. Another Brooke, related not to Rupert but to Brooke Bond tea, got involved in the Marlow Society. He climbed with Mallory who later died on Everest. Rupert Brooke started and Lydia Keynes prolonged a devotion to ballet, which culminated in persuading Vaughan Williams to compose a "masque for dancing" based on Blake's *Job*.

Eric Gill inspired him to some pleasant woodcarving. Before marrying Margaret Darwin he twice proposed to Rupert Brooke's Ka Cox, but was rejected. There is so much to tell that there is perhaps no room left for self analysis.

The Gates of Memory is clearly and pleasantly written. A tendency now and then towards Attlee-like remarks of the "*We had some interesting conversations*" order are balanced by alert pleasantries, such as the description of the poet Frances Cornford as spending "a large part of her life searching for possessions temporarily mislaid." George V makes two splendid appearances: once on a hospital tour in France intensely staring at the author as he operated on a poor soul with mangled genitals, then commenting on the flight from his table of a courtier overcome with richness of the food "I can't understand his being ill: *It's all our own cream.*" A chapter on a visit to Cambridge by Henry James, rich with quotations, is too magnificent for anything but simple recommendation.

Geoffrey Keynes is rightly proud of two achievements which are very much in character. In 1915, before she had published anything he managed to bring Virginia Woolf round after her first suicide attempt, thus making her complete works possible. As a pioneer in blood transfusion he ensured that all blood giving in this country should be by unpaid volunteers. For these things alone we should be grateful.

Anthony Quinton

Lallygagging along

Old Glory
By Jonathan Raban
(Collins, £9.95)

When Jonathan Raban was seven, and the nearest water was a slip of a stream at the bottom of the street, he read *Huckleberry Finn* and dreamed of a Norfolk transformed into the Mississippi Valley. *Of such* juvenile inspirations are big adventures sometimes made. Thirty years later, Mr Raban took to the Mississippi in a 16-foot aluminium skiff with an outboard motor and cruised down the river for most of its length, from Minneapolis to *the delta below New Orleans*. No, he didn't cruise; according to some of the locals he lallygagged, which is a lovely word, I'll bet even Philip Howard doesn't know, meaning to pass the time almost aimlessly. This splendid account of his trip was the ultimate aim.

Anyone who can write "The varicose veins on her thighs were so intricately blue that they looked like the *willow pattern on a Chinese plate*" has an uncommon instinct for the language as well as an imagination finely under control. There's plenty more where that came from in a book whose only defect, I think, is that it goes on a mite too long at 527 pages. Mr Raban himself shows signs of being exhausted by his own verbosity towards the end, rushing down Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana at a rate of knots he never allows himself during the first half of his voyage. The novelty of handling the boat on the *treacherous water* had by then long since worn off, of course, and Middle America was becoming repetitive. He had already done his confessional bit (I trust his father is not alive to wince at it) and his sexual encounter was also safely in the bag. So it's all *downhill from* St Louis to New Orleans.

The navigation of the river is almost incidental to the burden and the purpose of Mr Raban's tale. He set out, I suspect, to tell us about Americans on the pretext of checking out Huck's patch, *and he succeeds in this* better than anyone I've read for a long time. He gets himself invited into their houseboats and their homes, he attends more church services of exotic denomination than I could keep count of, he lends himself to a black man's *campaign to become mayor of* Memphis, he discovers forlorn ex-GI brides, he has hairy confrontations with Hell's Angels, a possessive *boy-friend and a bum with a* knife (and on each of those occasions he acquits himself, surprisingly for someone who professes extreme nervousness at other times, like Redford playing the Sundance Kid). He has a faultless ear for other people's speech, "I ain't sleeping", says an hotel receptionist, "I'm just taking a good look at the insides of my eyelids". That is a classic example of one American gift, for vivid vernacular. There are innumerable examples of simple friendliness and generosity, which are the greatest *of America's virtues*.

The following quotes, taken from just 40 pages in the middle of the book, also tell us *a great deal* about where the U.S. of A is at. "They should've hung Jane Fonda 15 years ago. . . . They got Women's Lib in Yerp now? . . . Right now we're into creative groups. That's where taxidermy turns into an art form. . . . I won't let those guys get away *with* five unnecessary cents . . . When that black puts a rock through my picture window I'm ready for him. I got a loaded gun right by the TV. . . . Hi, my name is Doug and I am your waiter for the evening. I hope you enjoy *your meal*."

Somewhere down towards the delta an embittered old vet, an ex-Marine, is caught in another voice of America just before Ronald Reagan made it to the White House. "Seems, nowadays, like the Yewnighted States is jes' too afraid to stand *up for itself*." If we all survive the new upright stance, we should remain grateful to Mr Raban for his record of this *trembling moment in time*. I just hope that, having negotiated all the wing-dams and chutes and tows and other Mississippi hazards safely, he doesn't foul up on the latest American legal rip-off: invasion of privacy.

Geoffrey Moorhouse

Fiction

Who was Oswald Fish?
By A. N. Wilson
(Secker & Warburg, £6.95)

The Hotel New Hampshire
By John Irving
(Cape, £6.95)

Oswald Fish died in the madhouse in Carmarthen. Syphilis. Although Mr Wilson does not formally tell us that it's syphilis until quite late on in the book it is perfectly *clear from the beginning* because Oswald Fish was that Victorian stereotype: the bourgeois philanderer. On the one hand an upright perpetrator of Betjemanian religious paraphernalia and a single church, St. Aidan's, Purgstall; and on the other a compulsive fornicator from the begetting of a bastard by a maidservant named Shakespeare, through the cuckolding of his boring brother, to a final and evidently deadly addiction to prostitutes.

The sins of Oswald Fish are visited on his twentieth century descendants who encounter each other in a series of agreeably ludicrous coincidences. *Fanny Williams*, a splendid grotesque who was once a famous pop singer and is now the owner of a chain of boutiques specialising in Victoriana of a vaguely Fish-like nature, acquires St. Aidan's, Purgstall. Silly of her. It kills her corgis, who are the only real love of her life. The man from the council who wants to turn it into a leisure centre is Fred Jobling, another Fish. They fornicate together in *Kensal Green cemetery where* Oswald Fish lies buried, though the headstone does not bear his name. The black barrister who lives in Fanny's *frightful disorganised* house is also a Fish, name of Bullowewo. He has an affair with a timid art historian ("Winchester, actually") who then *throws himself* under a train, rather as Oswald's brother, the one he cuckolded, had done so many years before.

An enjoyable, clever piece of black comedy from one of the numerous gifted youngish English novelists whose absence people are always bemoaning though for all its *virtues there is a tricksiness*, a touch of self-regard, which could be ominous for books to come.

John Irving wrote the *The World According to Garp*, which apparently achieved some sort of cult following in the States. There are three Hotel New Hampshires. The *first is in Dairy, New Hampshire*; the second in Vienna; and the third is the re-named Arbuthnot-by-the-sea in Maine where the narrator's parents first met and encountered a man named Freud and a bear called "State o'Maine" which had an unbreakable attachment to its motor cycle and side car.

The hoteliers are the Berry family: Grandfather, an old football coach named Iowa Bob; *a dreamer of a father*; mother who perishes with the youngest child, Egg, and the stuffed remains of their flatulent Labrador, Sorrow, when their aeroplane crashes into the Atlantic; Frank who, is gay and becomes an agent ("Stick with me kid. With a good agent you've got the world by the balls"); Franny who is gang-raped by some footballers led by the villainous Chipper Dove; John the narrator; and Lilly, a best selling novelist of restricted growth who falls to a premature death from the fourteenth floor of an apartment building on Central Park.

It is in many, possibly most, ways a *deeply silly* book but the author writes with enormous verve and inventiveness. All in all it has precisely the half-baked brilliance of which cults are made.

Toni Morrison is a stunning writer at best and the opening passage of Tar Baby (Chatto & Windus, £6.95) is a brilliantly throat catching description of a man's escape overboard, his near drowning and his rescue by an unwitting motor yacht. The man finds himself on a tiny Caribbean island inhabited by millionaire Valerian Street of Philadelphia; his former beauty Queen wife, *Margaret*, ("*The Principal* Beauty of Maine"); their elderly, sulky black retainers, Sydney and Ondine; and their beautiful niece Jadine or Jade whose education has been paid for by the whimsically inclined Valerian. When the escapee from the boat is discovered hiding in the Principal Beauty's closet, the servants naturally assume that he will be turned over to the authorities at once but the capricious Valerian has other ideas. He offers him a drink, dinner, the guest room.

Toni Morrison's prose is scrupulously literary though at times too lush for my taste.

Dorie Smith is a cactus freak. Her husband George has other ideas for the greenhouse. He gets a book from the library called "A productive Greenhouse" and contemplates peaches, apricots, grapes even. "But my cacti — " protests the wife. "Oh there'll be room enough for those too", he promises. However there is more to *Lophophora Williamsii* than meets the eye, particularly when chopped up and mixed with the *stew* and dumplings.

Unfair, perhaps, to say that Valerie Kershaw's The Bank Manager's Wife (Duckworth, £7.95) is a typical product of the *Duckworth School* of Writing (Head Girl, Beryl Bainbridge) and yet its brief, deceptively laconic assassination of a forty year old marriage with its nicely managed horticultural twist is recognisably from that particular stable. No criticism intended, the standard is high and this is a deft, entertaining, if slightly predictable novel.

Tim Heald

The killing ground of Anzio

Rome '44
The Battle for the Eternal City
By Raleigh Trevelyan
(Secker & Warburg, £8.95)

On television the other night I heard a New York policeman, who regularly risks his life by talking hostage-holders and terrorists into surrender, attempt to define his working philosophy. He said it was "devout cowardice". I was *reminded* instantly of my own attitude as a young officer at the wars: scared to death, but sustained by a curious something. Which took me straight back to *Raleigh* Trevelyan's earlier book, *The Fortress*, first published in 1956 — that unremittingly honest recovery of his similar sensations as a raw subaltern steadfastly vanquishing his fears in the killing-ground called Anzio. It is a small but pure crystallization. Stendhal's Fabrice might have produced an analogue, had he not pottered round the fringe of Waterloo but fought as a platoon commander in *the very eye of the storm*.

Now, twenty-five years later, Mr Trevelyan describes a large and complicated landscape on whose edge he then *survived, from day* to day, like an observant mite. The cardinal points are Anzio itself, Cassino and Rome. No one who has not faced Germans fighting defensive actions with their professional brilliance has a right to censure the Allied divisions which took so long to break out from Anzio or to thrust past Cassino's bomb-defiled monastery. Neverthless, the delay was heart-breaking — not merely for the combatants, but also for many in the Eternal City to whom the outcome meant either *freedom or a perpetuation of* bondage. The ambience of Rome in those hectic days is at the core of Mr Trevelyan's reenactment.

And the irony, of course, is that in the mind of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Harold Alexander, Rome was not the essential objective. The plan was for Mark Clark's Fifth Army, bursting out from Anzio, to cut off decisively the German forces when *at last they retreated* from the Cassino Line. But if Henry IV said that Paris was well worth a mass, General Clark certainly acted as if to be first into Rome was worth the permanent maiming of his military reputation. For he turned north towards the capital, a would-be Belisarius, instead of driving eastwards for the cut-off that never happened. An old, sad story, rancid as ever in Mr Trevelyan's *recapitulation*.

But the Romans were ignorant of high-level strategies, and hope was their daily bread. For the collaborators, and particularly for those Italian jackals who helped the SS to torture and murder, making Ardeatine as notorious as Oradour or Lidice, the only hope lay in a German success. How mercilessly Mr Trevelyan (who spent two years in Rome immediately after the war) evokes their squalid and contemptible corruption! Things had not changed much since another Roman, called Juvenal, dipped his pen in acid.

But in high places and low there were good men, and *women too, who had other* hopes. We are too ready to dismiss the Italians as poltroons, and are much in Mr Trevelyan's debt for reminding us — often from personal knowledge — of aristocrats who risked everything; of royalist generals who never cracked under torture; and of those young resistants, fecklessly fearless. There is a particular pleasure, too, in meeting again the fabulous *Monsignor O'Flaherty*, guardian angel of those who, from within the Vatican's sanctuary, succoured Allied servicemen and other wanted characters "*on the run*".

For it was a mad world then, my masters. I once sat in a house on Long Island with two men, one the head of a great insurance company and the other a Vice-President of a world-famous bank. The former had been a British officer working with the Vatican organization: the other had been one of his evader clients. One wonders, indeed, which Mr Trevelyan came to find more credible — the harsh realities of the blood-soaked beach-head or the phantasmagoria of liberated Rome. Anyway, his book *makes one deeply grateful* that, at the price of a wound, he himself survived the Aceldama of Anzio.

Ronald Lewin

Poetry

I hear that it is already being said that Sylvia Plath was *essentially* a *minor poet on* the grounds that her Collected Poems (Faber £10, or £4.25 paper) reveal that she wrote a number of poems less powerful than the ones which took the literary world by the roots of its hair in the posthumous volume *Ariel* (1965). This reviewer begs leave to differ. Seen in context, the verse which poured out of Plath in the last year of her life is not *diminished. Its impact is* still terrible and terrifying:

The woman is perfected.
Her dead
Body wears the smile of accomplishment,
The illusion of a Greek necessity . . .

Those lines begin what Ted Hughes now tells us was her final poem, dated 5 February 1963. Six days after writing it, the poet put her head in a gas oven, and accomplished the death *she* wanted. Let me make what I am trying to say quite clear: Plath's achievement as a poet did not *require* her suicide; yet that suicide was *inevitable*. *There is* a price to pay for each poet, and Plath knew the cost of her own obsessions. Look again at the lines quoted. "The *illusion* of a Greek necessity." Only a major poet could have got things that correct. Because this collected volume shows that Sylvia Plath had to work hard at her craft, writing a number of Parnassian poems in order to find her own voice, it should not be assumed that *she is a lesser poet* than the final "perfected" poems prove her to be. It remains only to be said that Hughes has edited and introduced Plath's poems *with tenderness, tempered by* exemplary reticence. Forget the legends and the gossip. Here are the facts. Facts which amount to some of the most hair-raising and heart-stopping poetry written in our time:

Dying
Is an art, like everything else.
I do it exceptionally well.
I do it so it feels like hell.
I do it so it feels real.
I guess you could say I've a call.

D. J. Enright must occupy some colour at the other end of the spectrum. His Collected Poems (Oxford £10) shows him to be a poet who has made an art of avoiding whatever it is that irks him into verse. They call this irony, and of course it was fashionable to be ironic in the Fifties (when Enright began). Listen:

Only one subject to write about:
pity.
Self-pity: the only subject to avoid.
How difficult to observe both
conditions!

The surprising and pleasing thing is to find that Enright's self-conscious intelligence has not allowed him to turn a shrug into a grimace. His verse has improved with the years (which is more than can be said of most of the Fifties' writers), and at his best he can now write poems which are at once perfectly intelligible yet manage to imply the mysteries they refuse to explain. His faults are a certain slickness — he can be too neat and entertaining. But he only *falls* into this trap when he forgets his own excellent prescription for the writing of decent verse:

You need defeat's sour
Fuel for poetry.
Its motive power
Is powerlessness.

Bernard Spencer died in mysterious circumstances in 1963 — he was either struck down by a railway train, or fell from the door of another. The ambiguous nature of his death is somehow all of one piece with his verse. The Collected Poems, edited and with an introduction by Roger Bowen (Oxford £8.50), *reveals* him as a typical poet of the Thirties and Forties, a traveller, a man finding nostalgia for some never-quite defined "home" in his sense of exile when in *Palermo, Madrid*, Athens, or Vienna. This is a piercingly unhappy volume; for Spencer seems always to have written well when inspired by deep depression:

How many times have you smiled
a reckoning smile
Either when there was some
question of money
Or to humour one of the dead who
live around?

That begins a poem called "Evasions". Unfortunately, the next line reads: "Oh, but that's been going on since the world began." In other words, Spencer strikes me as a poet impelled into verse by much *the same pressures* as worked the oracle for Norman Cameron, but whereas Cameron (a far finer spirit) did not turn aside into ballad-like refrains which dodge the issue, there was always a certain glibness in Spencer which made it easier for him to complete a stanza, while avoiding the original impulse. All the same, this is a welcome and moving book.

Brian Patten's **Love Poems** (Allen & Unwin, £6.95) are not really love poems at all, unless infatuation with the possibilities of smart metaphor can be considered sufficient to persuade a woman into bed and a poet that he is telling the truth. I was impressed by individual poems by Patten, and this book appears decorated with *praise of mine to the effect* that he is a poet of "great lyrical tenderness". I apologize, but I now withdraw that praise.

The lyricism is there, all right, but I was misled into thinking that the tenderness was truly applied to the object. Most of these poems are addressed to Patten with love from Patten. They are heartless.

John Heath-Stubbs's **Birds Reconvened** (Enitharmon Press, £3.90, or £2.55 paper) is small fry ornithology by a poet capable of greater things. But at least he concentrates upon the birds, rather that on his own ingenuity. He has this to say about the heron:

standing.
Not in his grey stillness,
Watching the waters for his prey —
but all in motion,
As he tries to get into his snaking
gullet
A flapping, white-bellied, obstinate cuss of a fish.

Of course, one can't be *sure* that herons see it that way. But it seems likely. And I reckon John Clare might have approved the attempt to see the thing from the bird's viewpoint, and the precision of language.

Robert Nye

Down to essentials

Gwen John 1876-1939
By Susan Chitty
(Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

Gwen John was, if not older than the rocks upon which she sat, at least quieter than the nuns she loved to paint. Or she seemed so, and the image somehow persists. one *thinks of her*, Christina to Augustus's Dante Gabriel, creeping around dressed like a pew-opener, heart like a singing bird indeed but well *hidden from the rest of* mankind. Or one did, until Susan Chitty's biography, amazingly the first full-dress attempt, came along to put such notions straight.

It has always been known that when Gwen John was living and working in Paris she was Rodin's model for a statue of *The Muse* intended as a memorial to Whistler and never finished. It has been presumed that she had some kind of emotional relationship with him, but what kind has never been absolutely clear. Now Miss Chitty is able to give us chapter and verse for the extraordinarily passionate affair which dominated the younger artist's life when they met (she was 27, he 63) for five years and lingered on to haunt her dreams until his death in 1917. The information comes from a series of 2000 letters written to Rodin, or latterly more and more to a fictional female friend, Julie, with whom she felt she could speak more directly than with Rodin himself. At the height of the affair she was writing Rodin (or Julie) at least three letters a day, which he seems to have received with patience, kindness and the occasional friendly note telling her to look after her health.

Certainly for a while he was almost equally enamoured of her, making love to her each noon in a large cupboard in his studio, resolving that the activity was too much for a man of his age and then instantly redoubling it. But though she was standing in for Whistler's muse, she was never entirely Rodin's, and soon he was distracted by a vulgar American Duchesse. Though he later visited her ritually in her rooms one morning a week, and she persisted in regarding herself as his only true wife, they drifted apart and she sought consolation in the arms of the Church. She had already had, we are told, a "playful" relationship with Flodin, a Finnish sculptress also in love with Rodin, who sometimes *participated in their frolics*; in later life her passions seem to have been directed exclusively (and without reciprocation) towards women, especially *Jacques Maritain's sister-in-law* Vèra Oumançoff, whom she embarrassingly bombarded with letters, drawings and little gifts until Maritain and his wife were called in to moderate her transports to a weekly visit.

All of which is quite interesting in itself, especially considering the eminence of the other people involved. But the real point of rehearsing it now is the importance of Gwen John herself as an artist. Augustus John thought, or affected to think, that his sister was a better painter than he was, and that some day he would be remembered only as her brother. Whether or not he really thought it, he may well have been right. It is not only the increase of interest in female artists just because they are female which has brought her attention in the last decade or so. Her range may seem small in comparison with his, but it is explored *to a depth, and with* an intensity, which he rarely attained. Paintings of women and girls (and nuns), still-lifes and interiors and the occasional landscape, getting simpler and simpler, more pared down to the essential, as she grew older. Quiet pleasures indeed (though not so quiet as the book's colour illustrations would lead us to believe: her works do not look as if they were painted in pea soup, but with resonances which echo and re-echo in the mind. It is surprising we have had to wait so long for this book: but at least as Miss Chitty *does it*, it has been well worth waiting for.

John Russell Taylor

The king as English gentleman

King Charles I
By Pauline Gregg
(Dent, £12.50)

As Dr. Johnson did not quite say, when a monarch knows he is to be executed in a fortnight, it concentrates his *biographer's mind wonderfully*; and Pauline Gregg, in this fine new book, does indeed provide a worthy account of the most sombre balcony scene in British history, when, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of January 30. 1649, dressed in two shirts so that no involuntary shiver of cold should falsely indicate fear, King Charles I stepped out from a window of the Banqueting House in Whitehall, fully master of his role at last.

She has also produced an impressive overall portrait, *human, sympathetic, perceptive*, uncensorious, showing the king's difficulties, making it clear why he was loved, and yet — for this reader at least — leaving intact Archbishop Laud's harsh and despairing epitome from the Tower: "He knew not how to be or be made great".

The king's early life is excellently described: the warm, affectionate, and indeed intelligent upbringing — according to the knowledge of the time — of the frail little boy with the stammer and weak legs, who loved his *mother*, the high-spirited Anne of Denmark, held his peculiar father in great awe, and positively hero-worshipped his elder brother Henry.

On Henry's sudden death, which left his family distraught, Charles had to shoulder *heavy responsibilities* at an early age. Yet he remained a late developer, at the centre of an immature court, a state of affairs most embarrassingly illustrated in the matter of the Spanish Match, when Charles, with Buckingham and a small band of friends, *dashed to Madrid to win the* hand of the Spanish Infanta.

The whole incident was like a dotty replay of *Love's Labour Lost*, but with more bitterness at the end and altogether too much at stake, both internationally and personally. But at least it gave Charles the opportunity for a *bon mot*. When asked, on his departure, whether he would like his carriage to be open or shut, he replied that he would *not dare to give his opinion* on such a grave matter without first consulting the junta of theologians who had harassed him throughout the talks.

This book, so obviously the fruit of devoted labour, deserves a flawless index, which *alas* it has not quite achieved, and also more careful proof-reading. But, those small defects apart, there is everything to enjoy in it. Miss Gregg has, on occasion, an evocative turn of phrase, whether she is describing the sheep, "grazing quietly in countless pastures, fields and wayside plots", which were the chief wealth of Charles's England, the *bustle of Oxford transformed* during the Civil War, or the plight of soldiers on roads turned into quagmires, hopelessly trying to push "horses, carts, waggons and coaches . . . through the enveloping slime".

She has also a sharp eye for people. Henrietta-Maria, on her arrival in England, is "a bony little creature, quick in her movements. . . . If her nose was a little large, her *teeth a little prominent*, her big black eyes obscured these shortcomings as they responded to every changing mood".

Miss Gregg concludes that Charles was the archetypal English gentleman whose misfortune it was to have to act the part of a king in a period of momentous change. She points to his personal need for a calming, well-ordered faith, to "the luxury of dependence, . . . which was so much a part of his character", and to the crucial remark of a contemporary that he was "at his best when alone, acting in the awareness of his own responsibility". Surely the truth lies here. However *understandable in* the beset private man, these are not a leader's attributes, and the king's servants paid, often most dearly, for his lack of the statesman's grasp.

Rivers Scott

Television

Rights of children

Social workers tend to figure in the news only when they are criticised, which is somewhat unfortunate, but an occupational hazard no worse than that suffered by many in public service. It may have been a feeling that the record should be put straight that persuaded Nottingham Social Services Department to open its files for BBC1 to go in and film some of its cases.

The feeling *is* understandable but the decision to allow cameras to film a child in a real and emotionally harrowing situation is not justifiable and casts doubt on the wisdom of those who guide the department's fortunes.

"Parents-in-Law" last night, was the first of a series somewhat ambiguously titled, All Those Hard Luck Cases. In it we saw Amanda, aged eight, separated from her mother because of family crises and her delinquency and placed in a foster home. When the State takes over parental rights it is a delicate matter and there are obvious difficulties in spelling out all the details on television. Such *difficulties might well have* inhibited both the social services department and the BBC from proceeding.

Mother and stepfather appeared in this film and, as cameras and crews are not inconspicuous, might thereby be adjudged to have consented. This in no way relieved the department of responsibility for the child's rights as they were *in loco parentis* and the real parents' judgment must surely be suspect as they had already forfeited the child.

The harrowing scenes occurred when the mother visited her child after several months of separation. It was a distressing meeting for both and, presumably, the camera crew. When the mother left, the struggling child had to be physically restrained from following her, the cameras following the scene from one room to another.

It was thoroughly disturbing and to what purpose? *Television is not all.* It could not help the child — whose plight may well have been witnessed by her contemporaries at school; it could not help the audience; and, in my view, did nothing to the credit of Nottingham Social Services.

Dennis Hackett

Spending cuts

Winter of waiting as Cabinet delays decision

The Cabinet deadlock on the issue of spending cuts is bad news for the arts. Most organizations have realistically resigned themselves to cuts this year, but the Cabinet debate means that the fall of the axe will be delayed.

Last year the news came in December, but it is now already clear that the size of the arts budget and the cuts which have to be made will not be known until January at the earliest. So companies will be presented with longer uncertainties.

The scale of any cuts will not be considered until after the blood has been spilt in the big, more politically sensitive spending departments. If the arts simply has to mark time with other cutbacks that would imply a 2 per cent cut in real terms. So, taking the

Much depends on the situation within the Cabinet. The Arts Ministry, although organizationally under the Department of Education and Science, is directly answerable to the Cabinet for its budget.

So far it has been clear that, for all her enthusiasm for cutting spending elsewhere, the Prime Minister is broadly on the side of Government's arts subsidies. The Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in contrast is known to be substantially less sympathetic.

But there is now no voice in Cabinet to speak up for the arts. Mr Paul Channon, Mr Norman St John-Stevas' successor as Arts Minister, simply has to wait and see what is handed down and then decide whether he appeals or accepts. Mr Channon has declined to comment on either forecasts of cuts or what action he would take to prevent them.

The key argument that is generally put is that the arts suffer from worse inflation than the economy as a whole. Lately, however, this has run into some scepticism and suggestions that arts companies are simply more profligate than others. It is not a winnable argument but it does appear to be true that the arts are far more heavily subject to wage costs than other sectors and these have tended to stay ahead of price inflation.

It all adds up to a nerve-wracking formula for the arts as a whole.

Bryan Appleyard

New York Film Festival

British Empire strikes back

New York

There were two surprises at the 90th New York Film Festival; one welcome, one *not so*.

The first, a form of life after death, was the potential re-emergence of the British film industry as an international force again. The second, a form of fact masquerading as fiction, was the widespread use of "docu-drama" as a substitute, *it often seemed, for imagination*.

In a surprising number of films, from Wim Wenders's *Lightning Over Water*, which records Nicholas Ray's on-screen fight against cancer, to Louis Malle's *My Dinner With Andre*, a biographical "real-life" dialogue between the director Andre Gregory and the writer Wally Shawn, to Agnes Varda's *Documenteur: An Emotion Picture*, which is, alas, about Ms Varda — it is as if, shamelessly in some cases, the line between reality and fantasy in today's films has been erased.

The "docu-drama" films of Ken Loach, represented at the festival by *Looks and Smiles* — have been so consistently engaged in a deeply effective view of working class England that one feels they could not be made any other way.

Wajda's *Man of Iron*, coolly received in New York, nevertheless captures in its extraordinary fusion of fact and fiction the course of events in Poland during the last year.

Istvan Szabo's *Mephisto* — for myself, the finest film at the festival — is also based on fact, the story of a great German stage actor who became the darling of the Nazis. But *Mephisto* is at the same time a stunning metaphor of illusion and self-delusion.

But in the hands of other docu-drama film-makers, the picture isn't only different; it's disturbing. Frank Ripploh's auto-biographical film of homosexual life, *Taxi Zum Klo* is a case in point. Much heralded and well received, it at least offers a more realistic image of gay life than the camp stereotypes of *La Cage Aux Folles*.

But its centre, and Ripploh's autobiography, is mundane. Because it is a true story, it is somehow considered "art". *Taxi Zum Klo* is not art. It is a soap opera. It is a boy-meets-boy story. (And boy leaves boy for erotic boy.)



Francis Low and Rick Mayall in Clare Peploe's Cops and Robbers, one of the British successes in New York

In the name of real life, the current vogue of docu-dramas appears to overlook whether the life is worth recording.

The surprise of the festival was that in terms of their collective impact, the British films were the major contribution from any one country. In spite of so few films being made in Britain by British directors, as opposed to American-financed films made by British technicians, four contrasting films have been widely acclaimed.

Chariots of Fire, Ken Loach's *Looks and Smiles*, a fine documentary about the American army called *Soldier Girls*, and a terrific film-making debut, Clare Peploe's Comedy *Couples and Robbers*, have all in their different ways revealed to America the rich film-making talent still to be found in Britain.

Clare Peploe's refreshing comedy, *Couples and Robbers* was made in Britain and stars British actors, the excellent Peter Eyre, and an exciting new discovery, Frances Low, among them. But the film was financed by the Alan Ladd Company in America. *Couples and Robbers* is also a short, lasting half an hour.

Nick Broomfield and Joan Churchill's highly praised *Soldier Girls* brings to mind not just the best of the British documentary tradition, but that documentaries can be seen as compelling features, provided distributors will give them a chance. *Mao to Mozart* and Ira Wohl's *Best Boy* lead the way. Mr Broomfield is a graduate of the British Film School. But, again, *Soldier Girls* was financed in America.

In terms of commercial films (*Chariots*), social realism (*Looks and Smiles*), comedy (*Couples and Robbers*), and *Cinema Verité* (*Soldier Girls*), these four films have shown the festival what British film-makers can achieve. None reflects the dead formula films of Hollywood. Three of them are about England. Seeing them, Americans believe that the British film industry is thriving again. It is sad to report back to them that these excellent films are made in spite of the system, and that British film-makers are in fact, still in search of an industry.

John Heilpern

Concerts

LPO/Tennstedt

Festival Hall

There is nothing like a Wagner concert to prove that opera really is a department of drama. In the theatre, with only a dimmed proscenium arch, and dusky curtain to look at, the *Meistersingers* overture cannot fail to be a sumptuous summons and enticement. But now here comes Klaus Tennstedt to scoop and flail his long thin arms before a London Philharmonic Orchestra in full glare, and the thing immediately, quite unexpectedly, becomes a ghastly piece of gimcrack. The playing is magnificent, and fully in character. The woodwinds giggle behind guilty palms in the music for the apprentices, and the trombones, placed as heavyweights between the cellos and the basses, enter to splendid effect. But these are gesturings in a carnival procession. Nobody can help it but the machinery is too evident.

But happily, such shocks cannot last for long. There was a lovely domestic interlude in the following performance of the *Siegfried Idyll* which conveyed the essence of intimacy, not through restraint but rather, on the contrary, because the conductor was in close contact with every moment of the music as it passed.

The pace was generally very slow, giving Mr Tennstedt every opportunity to touch in the expressive aura of each tiny phrase, but every now and then he would draw the threads together in a rush. Then, after the interval, there was that favourite choice of Wagnerian acts for the concert hall, the opening scene of dawning love from *Die Walküre*, and by this stage it seemed quite reasonable to have the orchestra on view, especially when Mr Tennstedt was making one listen to them so acutely.

Paul Griffiths

Chelsea Opera Group

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Weber's *Oberon* is just the kind of opera that merits the attentions of the Chelsea Opera Group. It is full of superb music, fiery, poetic, colourful — and in its scoring far in advance of anything that Beethoven or Schubert were doing at the time; but its libretto has always been a stumbling block. Not so long ago, that was said, too, of Purcell's *Fairy Queen*, but a few years back, revival a few years back, faithful to the original, proved the traditional view mistaken; perhaps someone will have the courage to put on *Oberon* with Planché's despised verses, not to mention the lavish transformations. It might just work.

Until then, concert performances are something to be grateful for. Tuesday night's certainly had a generous measure of enthusiasm, thanks not least to the sturdy old troupers of the COG orchestra but most of all to Howard Williams's direction, as precise as it was exuberant, yet keenly alive to the poetic side of the work.

The singing, too, had ample spirit but was relatively short on discipline. Lois McDonall sang generously, almost to a fault, with plenty of forthright, glowing tone.

Stanley Sadie

Dance

Backdrop humour

Jones and Zane

ICA

A third London theatre joined the Dance Umbrella programmes last night when the ICA showed a pair of American dancers making their British debut. Bill T. Jones is big, gentle, black and Arnie Zane is white, small and assertive. The relationship that underlies both the pieces they performed is, like that of Laurel and Hardy, a comic analogy of marriage. It almost fits the old song about "nagging of a fellow what is six foot three, and him only four foot two".

The humour, however, remains mostly in the background, implied but not often emphasized. Judging from the way he moves, and from what he said when each man in turn, at one point, spoke what sounded an autobiographical way, I should guess that Jones is at heart a serious man, Zane seems to provide the zeal for performing that sparks them both into action.

Both pieces have choreography jointly by the two dancers and an accompaniment of sounds recorded by Helen Thorington. Although the relationship remains closely similar, the mood and pace changes at intermission time. In the first half, consisting of the first act ("fiction") from *Blauvelt Mountain*, they start silhouetted in darkness, on all fours like a pair of big, quiet, wild creatures, and a recurring theme has one of them dancing around the other like a person trying to attract an animal.

The background noises there are often from the countryside: birdsong, or distant bells. The second half, *Valley Cottage* (composed as the last section of a trilogy), starts with the sounds of popular music being played and applauded, and the whole mood is jazzier. Halfway through, a family group photograph, enlarged to fill the whole back wall, is projected as if to provide a reminder of origins and obligations.

In movement, Zane seems more of an acrobat, perhaps a little too fond of his handsprings and cartwheels.

John Percival

Theatre

Blood on the Dole

Tricycle, Kilburn

The first full-length play on youth unemployment to reach the London stage comes from the Liverpool Playhouse, and earns its transfer as much from its gusty truth-telling as from the Merseyside jobless statistics.

Jim Morris's story of two working-class school-leavers proceeds through the wilderness of empty job centres and desolate amusement arcades, and ends in death and bereavement. But if it arouses pity and indignation, you have to supply that yourself as the piece itself is a vigorous comedy.

There are awkwardnesses of plotting in the text, and confusions of location in Pip Broughton's production, but nothing obscures the main drive of the play as a robust study of comic character in adverse circumstances. Ricky (John Wild) and Joey (Andrew Schofield, who suggests a starved juvenile Stan Laurel), would have had trouble anyway, as inseparable mates of mismatched talents and shared clumsiness with girls. The giggling girls (Kate Fitzgerald and Gilly Coman) drift off to more promising partners — one of them even teaming up with the cockey Welsh pedant who booted Joey out of school.

We see the group trying a variety of dead-end jobs, which wind up when Joey is fired as a mail-sorter for reading classified Post Office regulations on what to do with letters to Father Christmas.

In defeat Ricky joins the Army and is promptly killed in Ireland (a chilling, silent scene with a searchlight raking the long side-stage). Joey's reaction is to take the scissors and slice a shirt off at the neck, proudly holding up the tattered rag as "the new unemployed look."

Play and production alike present a cold, mean surrounding world of face-saving institutions and job-conscious officials, with the fires of adolescence burning as strongly as ever at the centre.

Irving Wardle

Fitting for Ladies

Orange Tree, Richmond

Restoration comedy, Shakespeare, Brecht, a bevy of new playwrights and Feydeau as well; the Orange Tree Theatre, above the Orange Tree public house in Richmond offers more variety in drama than most pubs offer in drink. *Fitting For Ladies* is Feydeau at his most compact, 75 minutes of intricate confusion in the pursuit of extramarital bliss. No playwright ever served greater warning on the perils of infidelity, and yet remained so enamoured of lovely entanglements.

Coordinated by Sam Walters in the Orange Tree house style, with nine actors swirling into the tiny action space and gathering their costumes and identities off a coatrack, the play is a microcosm of the longer Feydeau farces. The situation is succinctly introduced by a cheeky butler, who discovers that his employer, a married doctor, has spent the night away from his bed and reveals as much to the doctor's wife.

There is a charm to the production by Mr Walters that is often extraneous to the play; in Feydeau that charm pays dividends in full. With consummated and unconsummated affairs at stake and with a missing dressmaker who has conveniently vacated her premises so the doctor might take the flat for his assignations, the way is clear for the doctor to be taken for a dressmaker, for his intended mistress to be pursued by her husband into the surgery and dressmaker's flat, for wives and mistresses to multiply.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

Generous response

Simon Boccanegra

Covent Garden

Verdi's glorious opera dates from 1857, his middle period. It was thoroughly revised just before *Otello* in the composer's last, St Martin's Summer, years.

When the Royal Opera's production was new last year, the settings and productions occasioned disfavour, sometimes tempered with pained surprise. They look no better in this revival, all too loyally staged, though the new Amelia, Leona Mitchell, makes an even more luscious impression on the eye than her predecessor.

Fortunately we can again report that the performance is musically well up to Royal Opera standards, even with last-minute replacements, as well as a different conductor. This last is young James Conlon from New York, a business-like director of a performance (though the chorus needs to keep a sharper eye on his upper beat), and a keen Verdian.

Conlon takes nothing in the score for granted (he conducts it by heart), whether intense and dynamic, or spacious and lyrical. The Royal Opera House orchestra responded generously to his enthusiastic and professional reading.

If I single out for special admiration his appreciative moulding of the epilogue to Fiesco's first aria, and the opening of the second scene, and the climax of Boccanegra's reunion with his daughter, and the big ensemble in the Council Chamber; in the last scene the full and sympathetic support given Sherrill Milnes, again commanding, not quite touching, in the title rôle, and Gwynne Howell's new and majestic Fiesco — and the sublimely protracted finale melody: that is merely to lift the musical peaks of *Simon Boccanegra*.

Miss Mitchell, in a house debut rather belated for her international prestige, not only looks appealing, but sings Amelia's music truly and affectingly; her upper register tends to sharpen in pitch with the simple eloquence that was also Verdi's.

She is a real acquisition. If I cannot say the same of Carlo Bini's Adorno, we were lucky to get a last minute principal tenor who sings accurately, in time, and with clear words. His acting, sometimes unwittingly comic, fits well with the stilted style of the production, which is still a pity. Jonathan Summers again takes an interesting view of Paolo, and gives the part human credibility.

William Mann

Paperbacks of the week

Waugh's classic 'failure'

Brideshead Revisited, by Evelyn Waugh (Penguin, £2.50)

I guess that *Brideshead Revisited* must be Evelyn Waugh's best-known novel. If it wasn't before, it is going to be now that it has become, according to the cover of this new paperback edition, "a major TV serial." Waugh, who twice refused film offers for it, would have been amused to see himself puffed on the covers of other of his paperbacks simply as the author of *Brideshead Revisited*. He considered the book partly a failure. In his preface to the substantially cut revised edition he wrote that the novel "lost me such esteem as I once enjoyed among my contemporaries and led me into an unfamiliar world of fan-mail and press photographers."

He considered that because of the bleak period of 1944, soya beans and Basic English, in which it was written, the book was infused with a kind of gluttony, for food and wine, for the splendours of the recent past, and for rhetorical and ornamental language, which in 1960 with a full stomach he found distasteful. Rose Macaulay complained of an adolescent surrender to glamour and a disconcerting luxury of bloom — "Love, the English aristocracy, and the Roman Catholic Church combine to liquefy a style that should be dry."

Reading it again after some years one has to agree that he did pile it on rather with a caviar ladle in places: dinner with awful Rex at Ciro's; Lord Marchmain's dying soliloquy; the storm on the Atlantic that brings Charles's affair with Julia to its climax. In spite of the lushness, it is still almost a great novel, which successfully entwines the two incongruous strands in Evelyn Waugh, the comic satirist and the melancholy romantic.

It is not the over-ripeness that offends. We too live in quite a bleak period. For me there are two central flaws. First, it is difficult to believe in Julia, even more difficult to fall in love with her. Second, I find the obtrusive Roman Catholic twist to the plot tiresome. The same theme of a higher Papist plotter at work, twitching the thread tied to his characters, was handled more delicately, and, for those of us outside the Fancy, more convincingly, by Graham Greene in *The End of the Affair*.

It is still a book to remember and reread. Nobody has written better of that lost, enchanted city of Oxford in the Twenties. Many of the characters stick in the memory, from Sebastian Flyte doomed by charm to that aesthete *par excellence*, Anthony Blanche. It may not be Waugh's best book. The Sword of Honour Trilogy and *A Handful of Dust* must be contenders for that title, and also *The Loved One*. That flawless little masterpiece that Waugh picked up while visiting Hollywood to decide that *Brideshead* was unfilmable. He may have been right about that. But thank the Pope, or Granada at least, for prodding us to read again a bittersweet, moving and funny, almost great book.

Evelyn Waugh in 1959

Philip Howard

A cloudy past retrieved

Jean M. Auel's Clan of the Cave Bear (Coronet, £1.95) set some eyebrows twitching among the anthropological *cognoscenti* when it first appeared, but for the less erudite it's a *spellbinder* — bearing in mind that it is fiction based on research into a still-cloudy area of history (c.33,000 BC).

Ayla, a Cromagnon girl-child, last survivor of her family, overtaken by an earthquake, is adopted and reared by a Neanderthal tribe whose development and mores are quite different from her own. The author bravely, and imaginatively, examines their adaptation to each other and circumstances, and recounts their adventures as they search for a new, and safer, home somewhere in north-eastern Europe.

It's the first of a six-volume saga titled "Earth's Children," which I think deserves some sort of accolade for courage — or audacity.

Early 19th-century (industrial-revolutionary) novels abound. Few are as compulsively readable as Brenda Jagger's The Clouded Hills (Futura, £1.95) — first of a trilogy about the hard-headed Barforth family, busily clawing their way up a social and financial ladder built from good Yorkshire wool.

The author's central theme is the position of women in a man-dominated society and their frustration under a law which robs them of pecuniary independence. But, although written with quietly passionate conviction, it is no feminist tract — just a story of one group of people in a world undergoing a socio-economic cataclysm.

Much has been written about the RAF pilots of the Second World War — hardly anything about the WAAF (as they then were) who supported them — and watched them fly away, taking their hearts with them.

Catherine Ross's Colours of the Night (Magnum, £1.50) first published nearly twenty years ago, is the only novel I remember which entirely recaptures the atmosphere and urgency of its time. Full of domestic detail, as well as the excitement and heartbreak of a moment in history which changed the lives and outlook of many a hitherto-sheltered middle-class girl; catapulting her into harsh reality, physical danger and self-reliance. For those who were there, a graphic reminder of a half-forgotten world. For those who weren't, an eye-opener.

Pre-revolutionary Russia is, fictionally speaking, "in" at present and Gwendoline Butler makes the most of it in The Red Staircase, (Fontana, £1.50) this year's Major Award winner for Romantic Fiction.

Events are seen through the eyes of Rose, a "sensible" Scottish girl with a gift for healing, whose medical studies are curtailed by diminishing funds, and whose broken love-affair sends her scuttling to Russia, to relatives whose designs she initially misunderstands. By the time she does understand she is inextricably involved in a highly perilous situation.

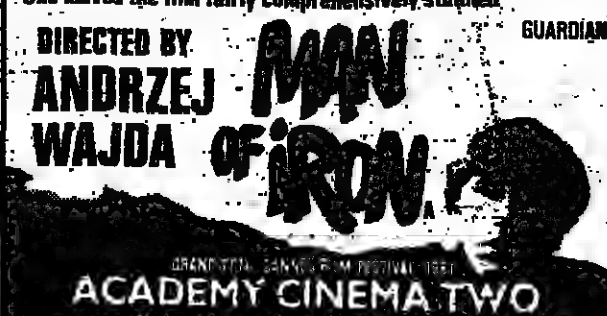
The Leavetaking, (Coronet, £1.50) is one of Anna Gilbert's intricate, subtle, and elegant Victorian novels on the surface very gentle, but underneath full of quies, relentless, menace.

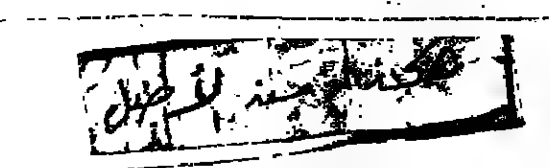
It needs more space than I have here to outline the complex plot; to try would only distort. In any case, it is the manner, as much as the matter, which is important. Anna Gilbert writes with fastidious care. Every word counts. The manipulation of people by each other is her favourite theme, and the helplessness of the good and innocent in the face of ruthless egotism. But there is *always light at the end of the tunnel*. And so it is in *The Leavetaking*.

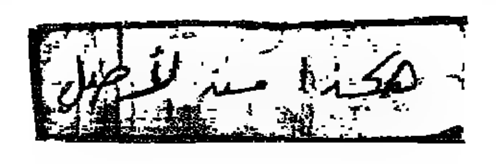
Books reviewed:
Clan of the Cave Bear (Coronet, £1.95)
The Clouded Hills (Futura, £1.95)
Colours of the Night (Magnum, £1.50)
The Red Staircase (Fontana, £1.50)
The Leavetaking (Coronet, £1.10).

Elizabeth Grey









Mubarak, ready to tackle some harsh home truths

by Christopher Walker

Cairo
Just over a year before President Sadat was assassinated, he solemnly told the Egyptian people he would devote 95 per cent of his time to domestic affairs. It was a rash promise that he was temperamentally unsuited to fulfil, but it pointed the way to the approach which his successor must adopt if Egypt is to have a chance of overcoming its grave internal problems.

Their extent is illustrated in the mass of grim official statistics showing the desperate overcrowding, the poverty, the collapsed infrastructure, the inequalities, the lack of opportunities for the young and the bleak economic prospect.

But they are better understood after even the briefest tour of an average Egyptian town and the outlying villages where surprisingly cheerful people are usually beset with disease and insanitary conditions which make most western visitors wince.

The indescribable filth of the Cairo slums is only one aspect of a country where food production now lags behind population growth to the extent that food imports rose by 50 per cent in 1980. With the present recorded population of 43 million increasing by 105,000 people a month, reliable forecasters predict that if drastic action is not taken soon to reduce the average family size, the population will reach a nightmare 70 million by the turn of the century.

Although the economic situation remains temporarily viable — supported by $2,500m a year of foreign aid — western experts agree that drastic measures are also needed here to avoid a sudden deterioration which could have far-reaching political repercussions.

Recent figures show that income from the main currency earners — oil, tourism, the Suez Canal and remittances from the three million foreign workers abroad — is now rising at an ominously slower pace than in the recent past. In addition, most available resources have been diverted into big subsidies for basic goods rather than in investment vital to make the ailing economy self-sustaining in the future.

He is aware that many aspects of President Sadat's Olympian style of government were unpopular with ordinary Egyptians

President Mubarak has made clear in early speeches and interviews (all of which have impressed foreign observers uncertain about his political skills) that he is aware that his main tasks are to be found at home. He has cited internal security, food production, infrastructure and housing as his main priorities, and he has stressed that he will not tolerate the corruption and nepotism which was increasing in the latter days of President Sadat's regime.

In spite of the repeated emphasis on "continuity" as the theme of the new government, there have already been subtle indications that changes are under way. While President Sadat was something of a visionary who usually worked only three or four hours a day, Mr Mubarak is a military-trained manager who has shown an early determination to impose some much-needed efficiency in Egypt's ramshackle government machine. Meetings with ministers now begin at 8.30 or 9 am, times unheard of for conducting government business with Mr Sadat.

In keeping with the theme of continuity, Mr Mubarak is acting as his own prime minister, as Mr Sadat did from May 1980. But there is speculation that things could change after the 40-day mourning period for the murdered president is over.

Political soundings indicate that he is prudently biding his time before bringing forward men of his own choice. A decision to appoint a vice-president or heir apparent is likely to be delayed until the new year, with no obvious candidate having yet emerged.

Apart from the economy, food and the crumbling network of essential services, another key internal problem is posed by security and the future loyalty of the armed services, whose morale has been badly hit by the embarrassing lack of any effective resistance to the attack on Mr Sadat. One scheme already under way is to provide flats for about 4,000 officers on interest free, 30-year loans in an effort to make up for their eroded pay and status of recent years.

On Islamic fundamentalism, Mr Mubarak has already made plain that he will act even more harshly than his predecessor, but he has not yet been so definite about how he will cope with ordinary political opposition. Senior western diplomats hope he will soon take action to re-establish some confidence in the embryonic multi-party system, which was dealt a near fatal blow by Mr Sadat's round-up of nearly 1,600 of his critics.

One diplomatic observer said: "Mr Mubarak has not given much public hint that he will adopt a less sensitive approach to criticism, but there is a feeling that in the long run he may prove more tolerant of it. As soon as it is feasible, he must lay down some firm ground rules to show the opposition just what it can and cannot do."

Again no early change of policy is expected, but already speeches — and directives to Egypt's semi-official press — have indicated that he is aware that many aspects of President Sadat's Olympian style of government were unpopular with ordinary Egyptians. The most significant changes are likely to involve less emphasis on foreign diplomatic razzmatazz, a reduced public role for the President's wife and a more down-to-earth approach to government, involving less use of the string of ostentatious rest houses favoured by Mr Sadat.

Although Mr Mubarak will concentrate initially on domestic affairs, he has been swift to remove any doubts about Egypt's continuing dedication to the still fragile Camp David peace process. Prospects for an agreement with Israel on the divisive question of Palestinian autonomy may be as distant as at any time since talks opened in 1979, but until the remaining one third of the occupied Sinai is returned to Egypt on April 25 next year, no significant change in the Egyptian position is expected.

The President has already reassured the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Begin, that Egypt's support for the peace process will continue undiminished beyond the emotional Sinai handover. Western observers here do not doubt his sincerity, but many feel — perhaps more from instinct than quantifiable evidence — that Egypt will then slowly begin the journey back towards the Arab fold.

As a tentative first step, the new President has vowed that he will not indulge in the savage verbal attacks on fellow Arab leaders so favoured by Mr Sadat, and so damaging to the prospects of any long-term reconciliation.



Hosni Mubarak: a more down-to-earth approach to Egypt's many pressing problems

Ronald Butt

Is the SDP so different?

Anyone who has followed the personal and factional manoeuvres at the party conferences this year, with their bombastic confusion between the struggle for policies and the conflicting ambitions of persons, is bound to emerge with his faith in the political process severely dampened.

Against the lowering background of a society suffering from decay at the roots, the half-truths and unconfident certainties of even the most straightforward of politicians can easily strike a knell of despair.

How many of the voters who today opt for the new Liberal-Social Democratic option at Croydon will therefore do so out of sheer disillusion not merely with the policies and attitudes of the existing parties, but also in some vague hope of rejecting the whole business of professional politics and starting somewhere near the roots of society?

Not unnaturally, SDP activists include a high proportion of men in the street, or if you like, persons-in-the-street who have joined up against the whole process of professional politics. ("We will turn fraternity into personhood", ominously declaimed Ms Sue Slipman, the former communist chairman of the National Union of Students, when she addressed the SDP conference.

It is clear that many SDP supporters see their new party as a battering-ram against professionalism in politics. "We have too many professional politicians", said one rank-and-file speaker on the same occasion, arguing that more people should come into the House of Commons for a five-year stint and then get out again, bringing the ordinary citizen into the political process.

The demand for participation and a kind of populism was a recurrent theme at the SDP Westminster conference, and it certainly won encouragement from Professor David Marquand, the ex-MP who spoke from the platform. We have, according to Professor Marquand, an almost "psychologically sick attitude to power" which he suggested arose from our history, and especially from our failure to have a French Revolution.

The British problem, he argued, derived from the old idea that kings rule and subjects obey, a monarchical idea that still survived so that we still feel that power must be "total"; you can't, to our way of thinking, share or diffuse it, he observed.

I will skip gently over the unhistorical nature of this analysis, pointing out only that the whole of our history, medieval as well as modern, has been about power-sharing. What, I wonder, does Professor Marquand think that the barons were up to in Plantagenet England if it wasn't trying to oblige the king to share power by consulting them, and producing in the process amazingly complicated constitutional devices which, though ostensibly their own work, were surely the brainchildren of some medieval equivalents of our Professors of Government and Politics. (They didn't, of course, work).

Or what, if it comes to that, does Professor Marquand think we had in the seventeenth century if it wasn't our own revolution, and though it was not of the French variety, I am not clear that the French people have ended up less classless or more assured of their individual liberties than we have.

Now these questions are not exercises in historical recall just for the fun of it. They are meant to draw attention first to the thought that Professor Marquand, admirable and likable though he is, is no more inclined when he has got his political hat on to subordinate a useful piece of political rhetoric to the facts of history than politicians of other persuasions would be. On such political occasions his academic gown and hood are left well away from the premises.

The naivety of SDP activists' anti-professional politics consists in the curious notion that the Social Democrats, if they had power, would somehow behave differently from the political power-men in other parties and other ages.

Even sillier than the idea that the SDP would react differently from other political parties to power is that it ought to react differently. On the contrary, it would serve us best by being thoroughly professional in politics, which means recognizing the limitations of politics.

The right way to control power is by a clear-cut line of responsibility from the electorate to the individual MP and thence to the government. The right way to diffuse it is by removing from politics (saving the government's overall responsibility for the nation's welfare) as many decisions as possible to the individual citizen.

That, of course, is what Mrs. Thatcher (the real radical) has tried to do, albeit somewhat haltingly. It is she who is the genuine revolutionary, trying to break up economic monoliths, diminish the power of the state and (for instance) assist at least some parents to take decisions about their children's education. This may, surely, be the only real approach to the diffusion of power. I think that I am most free when I can make a decision for myself, not when I can be present at a committee that will make one for me.

There is one final point to make about the SDP. Much of the rhetoric is about diffusion of power and popular participation, yet with the best will in the world it could not be argued that either Mr Roy Jenkins or Mrs Shirley Williams is a politician with much regard for what people want. Mr Jenkins was one of the best Chancellors in recent decades; he is a toughish nut and he understands politics.

But he is every inch an elitist and a social engineer. His lines of communications (as Home Secretary, for instance, dealing with immigration) have always been to pressure groups rather than to majority opinion.

The SDP problem is that while on many fundamental questions (the defence of the realm, the mixed economy, middle-class classlessness, and, more or less, the freedom of the individual) their hearts are with the majority, on much else they want to persuade many people to want what they do not in fact want.

But they are professional politicians. Anyone who votes for them thinking to get away from professional politics should think again and vote for Mr William Boakes. The professional politician keeps his own and his supporters' adrenalin running by large claims; his addiction to truth is always breakable. He is out for power and not too nice about how he gets it. But his professionalism is good for us because he understands the proper limitations of his own power, in his own interest, in order to limit that of his opponents.

There are no Utopias, and therefore no dangerously perfect solutions, in the heart of the professional democratic politician. That is our safeguard. Fortunately, social democratic rhetoric notwithstanding, it is as true of the SDP as of any other politicians now contending for power.

All the pictures fit to print

Sixteen days have passed since the assassination of Sadat, a momentary cataclysm deeply embossed on our collective conscious by the instant television pictures, the next day's front pages, and the fine-toothed combing of the posh Sunday papers.

There can be few people who have not seen it, and little left to see, but that has not deterred the venerable *Illustrated London News* from bringing up the straggling rear of media coverage with four pages of belated pictures and comment in its November issue, out today.

Every rule of commerce dictates that the *News* should not, in its 139th year, be celebrating its 7,000th issue today. Since picture journalism was invented by the press embroiderers who rushed out the first scenes of the Hastings invasion for display in Bayeux Cathedral only four centuries after the event, the art has become inordinately faster. In the publishing graveyard there is a particularly crowded corner littered with the tombstones of dead picture magazines, victims of the sweeping plague of television.

How can a leisured monthly compete with a live picture show from the Iranian Embassy, Cairo or the moon?

Half a million pictures ago, the *Illustrated London News* was launched, on May 14, 1842, upon a world unsated by the modern glut of visual imagery; until that time pictures in newspapers were rare, late, and crude, and the skill of wood engraving was moribund.

Yet during a brief early career as a Nottingham newsagent the magazine's founder, Herbert Ingram, had quickly realized that the papers which disappeared quickest from his counter were those with news from London, and pictures.

His first issue sold 26,000 copies, on the strength of a set of exclusive hot news woodcuts of Queen Victoria's fancy dress ball at Buckingham Palace, and the first picture of a great fire in Hamburg. In the absence of any Associated Press to supply the latter, Ingram sent round to the British Museum for an engraving of the city, and had his artists add smoke, flames and awestruck onlookers.

Success was instant. During the Crimean War circulation climbed to 300,000, a peak it never subsequently regained. William Howard Russell may have stirred the complacency of governments with his reports in *The Times* of appalling conditions at Scutari, but it was the woodcuts of Raglan and Florence Nightingale in the *ILN* that brought the war home to the people.

Artists in the field sent back rough sketches covered in footnotes; back home in the Strand another team of artists tidied and embellished the drawings, using their intimate knowledge of military uniforms and other vital minutiae to get the details right. Yet another team would transfer the finished drawings on to blocks of boxwood ready for the engraver.

Great must have been the scope for artistic licence, otherwise the *ILN* would not have felt obliged to print a signed testimonial from Stanley under the engraving of his meeting with Livingstone, swearing that the picture was "as correct as if the scene had been photographed." But the paper did have an early scoop of unquestionable accuracy, when it published Paxton's designs for the Crystal Palace before even Albert had seen them, to the Prince Consort's great annoyance.

Despite the slower pace of transmission, *ILN* artists did not lack the journalist's sense of urgency. Melton Prior, the staff artist covering the Zulu wars in 1879, drew Cetawayo's last stand at Ulundi, and it was rushed 295 miles on horseback in 55 hours to the nearest port to catch a London-bound steamer.

Wedded to its woodblocks, the paper was slow to accept photography, and did not use it to any degree until after the First World War, by which time Alfred Harmsworth had invented the popular daily newspaper, taking some of his ideas from the truly pioneering *ILN*.

When Sir Bruce Ingram relinquished the editor's chair in 1964 after a record 63-year occupation, an era ended. The paper passed from the founding Ingram family to the Thomson Organization and into a period of decline, battered by the arrival of television and the Sunday colour supplements, the first of which was produced by Thomson's own *Sunday Times*.

By 1971 the *ILN* circulation was down to 50,000, and a last journey to the publishing graveyard seemed imminent. The dated formula of recording the week's events in pictures retained little appeal.

James Bishop, a former *Times* journalist, took over the editor's chair and set about some drastic life-saving surgery. He abandoned the hopeless attempts to imitate the Sunday supplements, threw out many of the pictures and replaced them with words, and switched publication from weekly to monthly. The £250,000 annual loss was stemmed, and the paper is still with us, making a modest profit on a modest but comfortable circulation of 70,000.

What irks Bishop more than anything is the doctor's waiting room syndrome, the fact that each copy is seen by an average of 14 readers. If every reader paid the 95p cover price, the *INL* would be swimming in handsome profits.

At one stage Bishop thought of turning the *ILN* back into a full-blooded, full-colour, up-to-the-minute weekly news magazine. The recent demise of *Now!* makes him glad he chose the more leisured approach, with its traditional emphasis on archaeology and museums for which it has a high reputation.

Some links with the past still remain. Sir Arthur Bryant took over the *Note-book* column from G. K. Chesterton in 1936 and, at the age of 82, is still turning it out every month.

And the lessons that Herbert Ingram learned in his Nottingham newsagents' shop in 1840 still occasionally hold true. The *ILN* had 32 pages of colour pictures of this year's Royal Wedding on the streets within four days. The circulation doubled overnight, and readers still ring up pleading for spare copies.

Bishop likes to think that his monthly deadline allows him to take a more considered view of world events than the daily press and television, to sort out the truly significant from the nine-day wonders. But he is as much a sucker for a good old-fashioned scoop as any of us, especially if it's Royal, and in colour.

Alan Hamilton



The last moments of the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III, at the hands of Zulu warriors: an artist's impression rushed back to the Illustrated London News in 1879.

THE TIMES DIARY

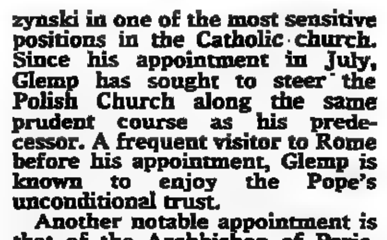


Revealed: the Pope's nine new cardinals

No official announcement has yet been made, but I have it from a highly authoritative Vatican, indeed Curial, source that the Pope will be holding his second Consistory later this year when he will appoint nine new cardinals.

The official announcement should be made on November 1, All Saints Day, while the ceremony will not take place, according to Vatican tradition, until 40 days later — on December 8, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

The principal names on the Pope's list include the incumbents of some of the world's most important diocese: first of all the Archbishop of Warsaw and Primate of Poland, Josef Glemp, 53, who succeeded Cardinal Wyszynski in one of the most sensitive positions in the Catholic church. Since his appointment in July, Glemp has sought to steer the Polish Church along the same prudent course as his predecessor. A frequent visitor to Rome before his appointment, Glemp is known to enjoy the Pope's unconditional trust.



Another notable appointment is that of the Archbishop of Paris, Jean-Marie Lustinger, 54, whose promotion to Notre Dame from the relatively minor diocese of Orleans in February this year came as something of a surprise. Again in western Europe, the Archbishop of Brussels, Godfried Daneels, 48 (the youngest candidate), should also be made a cardinal.

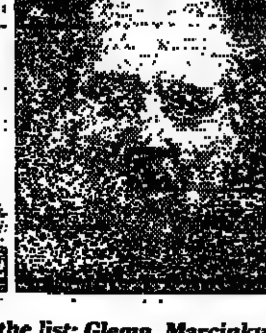
With the first non-Italian Pope in more than 500 years, the Vatican is becoming progressively less Italian. The only Italian name so far is that of the Archbishop of Milan, Carlo Maria Martini, 54.

In the United States, the present Archbishop of Washington, Aloysius Hickey, 61, who took over his job last year, is believed to be on the list. The best known American candidate, however, is Bishop Paul Marcinkus, of Cicero, Illinois, President of the Institute of Religious Works, the Vatican bank. Its full assets are known only to the president and his single shareholder, the Pope.

Bishop Marcinkus was appointed Governor of Vatican City by the Pope this month, thus extending his financial jurisdiction to the Vatican's revenue from stamps, museum tickets, the sale of duty-free petrol and food from the Vatican "commissary". He is also in charge of the Vatican radio.

When the splendid initiation ceremony finally takes place, one of the Pope's appointees, however, will almost certainly not be present. That is the Lithuanian Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, who is under arrest in the Soviet Union. Steponavicius was the fourteenth name the Pope kept secret, *in pectore*, when he held his first consistory in 1980.







Three on the list: Glemp, Marcinkus, Lustinger

When Princess Michael of Kent visited Prague last month, the purpose of the visit was given as research for a "historical romance." In fact, I now hear, the Princess is to write a biography of one of her favourite women, Elizabeth of Bohemia.

The book will be called The Winter Queen *though it might as easily have been called* Queen of Hearts. *That's what Elizabeth, who was sister to Charles I and had 14 children, was known as when she was in exile in the Hague in the mid seventeenth century. "She was famous for her Stuart charm", says the Princess, "which she seems to have inherited from her grandmother, Mary Queen of Scots." Apparently Elizabeth maintained this charm despite her husband's incompetence and death, Charles's execution and nephew James II's indifference.*

It will be the Princess's first book, though there were plans for her to compile a work on interior design about two years ago. That work has never appeared, but the publishers, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, are believed to be one of the main contenders for The Winter Queen, *along with Michael Joseph.*

Deader, deadest

I see that dons at Cambridge have voted *not* to abolish Iranian Studies, which involves the appreciation of seven dead languages and is seen by some as an obscure subject. Good for them. After all, is Iranian Studies really so obscure? I am sure that *Times* readers can come up with far better candidates. A bottle of the usual champagne for the most recondite academic speciality, anywhere in the world.

A political skeleton in the Mosley file?

An astonishing case of official secrecy about the affairs of the late Sir Oswald Mosley has blocked research for a book by his son, the writer Nicholas Mosley, and revived wartime rumours of a deal between Churchill and Labour members of his coalition government which kept the fascist leader behind bars.

Mosley (alias Lord Ravensdale) tells me a 100-year ban has been imposed by the Lord Chancellor's Office on release of the transcript of the judicial hearing into Sir Oswald's detention. The length of the ban indicates the extraordinary sensitivity of the secret hearing, says Mosley. It also supports the view that Labour members agreed to join Churchill only on condition that Sir Oswald's imprisonment continued.

Under the Public Records Act, papers are normally released after 30 years, but they may be held for up to 100 years, depending on their sensitivity, if the Lord Chancellor approves an application from the appropriate minister. In this instance, it appears that in the late 1960s, before the expiry of 30 years, the Home Secretary of the day sought an extension.

Sir Oswald who, in March 1940, pleaded for the acceptance of Hitler's peace terms, was detained on May 23, without being charged, together with the second Lady Mosley, Diana Mitford. A month later a two-day judicial hearing was held into the detention, which continued until November 1943.

Nicholas Mosley, 58, who is writing about his father "from a childhood point of view", told me: "I wrote to the Home Office to ask to see the transcript of the hearing and was amazed by what I was told. I don't know what can be so sensitive about it. They found no evidence my father was in any way doing anything illegal or treacherous. But there were stories at the time that the Labour people in 1940 made it a condition for joining Churchill that my father remain locked up. What has happened makes one wonder whether the story is true. The ban can only hide something advantageous to my father. I suspect the inquiry may have recommended his release but the Cabinet rejected it."





High fliers

Those rather cramped Concorde seats will be packed with valuable flesh and bone this weekend. No fewer than 18 of our top (and I mean top) businessmen are travelling to Washington for a three-day tour of Washington to meet the new (new?) Reagan administration.

Included in the 18 are Michael Caine (Booker McConnell), the Rt Hon Edmund Dell (Guiness Peat), Sir Campbell Fraser (Dunlop), Trevor Holdsworth (GKN), Robin Leigh-Pemberton (Nat-West), Sir Peter Matthews (Vickers), Sir David Orr (Unilever), Lord Roll (Warburg), Sir John Sainsbury, Lord Sieff (Marks and Spencer) — you see what I mean.

The visit is the brainchild of David Watt, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), which have organized the whole thing. After a briefing from Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, on Sunday, the team will meet an equally impressive round-up of American government leaders.

If they have time for shopping I can tell them the hot property in Washington just now: a clever picture of "Queen Nancy", the President's wife dressed up in our own Queen's regalia. Lord Sieff or Sir John Sainsbury could probably recoup the cost of their tickets by importing a few.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HARD-HEADED COMPASSION

The Summit in Cancun marks a notable achievement for the authors of the Brandt Report, which last year drew attention to the urgency of North-South issues. But it should not have taken a report to persuade world leaders from the two hemispheres to come together. The statistics of world hunger are horrifying in themselves. One billion people — a quarter of the world's population — live in chronic poverty, and a further two billion are scarcely better off. To be poor in the Third World does not mean foregoing a luxury, or eating one meat dish less a week. It often means having nothing to eat at all, or, at best, barely enough to support the means of existence.

The danger is that having now acknowledged the force and scale of the problem, the Summit will fail to do anything about it. A rift has appeared between the Europeans and the Americans, with the Europeans (despite Mrs Thatcher's reservations) by and large favouring the thrust of the Brandt Report, which recommends, among other things, a "massive transfer of resources" from North to South, and a restructuring of the world economic order, including financial institutions. President Reagan will have none of this. As he made clear in his Philadelphia speech on the eve of Cancun, his domestic economic philosophy is to be translated to the international scene. The answer to Third World ills, in the American view, lies with market-orientated policies, private investment, and increased trade opportunities, not with additional aid programmes or yet more publicly-financed international agencies.

There is a great deal to be said for this point of view. But it is a misunderstanding to suppose that encouragement of private enterprise and self-help in the Third World is at variance with the findings of the Brandt Report. There are a number of reasons why the North should extend help to the South, not the least of which is straightforward compassion. But moral considerations apart, the North has hard-headed practical motives. As Brandt pointed out, North and South have mutual interests. The expansion of the Southern economies by Northern governments, bankers and investors could stimulate economic activity in the North. What is needed — as supporters of Brandt will be arguing at Cancun — is a combination of direct emergency aid, especially to the thirty-five "least developed nations", and greater private investment, both through commercial lending to Third World governments and through the funding of private Third World companies, with the help of multilateral agencies.

There are proposals on the table at Cancun which exemplify this "mixed" approach, including the sensible suggestion for a World Bank energy affiliate. If a consensus can be reached on measures of this kind, a start might then be made on the long-delayed "global negotiations" on food, energy, trade and financial reform. This would, at the very least, demonstrate that the North not only acknowledges the plight of the South, but wishes to alleviate it.

The Western record on help for the Third World already compares favourably with that of other world groupings, including OPEC, which has done comparatively little to ease the predicament of non oil-producing Third World countries. It also far outstrips that of the Soviet Union, which gives most of its "development" aid in the form of arms and military technology, and is not even represented at Cancun. But there is still a very real need for the United States to display more obvious sympathy for Third World problems, and to lead the Cancun summit towards an agreed package of private and public aid.

INCOME POLICY FOR THE BBC

The BBC is once again seeking a substantial increase in the licence fee. It wants the fee to go up from £34 to £50 two years after the last rise. The corporation cannot reasonably be blamed at a time of high inflation for going back so soon for more. It could not hope to survive for long on an unchanged income when so many of its costs are rising rapidly. But for the BBC to be such a frequent supplicant to the Government is an indication of how imperfectly the licence fee system now serves its original purpose.

The idea was that by giving all net revenue from licence fees to the corporation it would be accorded an adequate and settled income. Every now and then the fee would have to be raised; but in an age of low inflation the arrangement could for the most part work automatically. There would not have to be frequent negotiations with the Government as paymaster. Broadcasters would not be beholden to politicians.

Now all that has changed. A two-year gap is not exceptional. Indeed, in recent times the fee has often had to be raised annually. So a high proportion of the mental energy of those running the corporation has had to be devoted to considering how to extract more money from reluctant ministers. Naturally much thought has been given to possible alternative arrangements. The licence fee could be indexed. But there would not be much chance of the Government agreeing to insulate the BBC against the effects of inflation in that way. A straight grant from the Government might be simpler, but that would leave the BBC even more exposed to the pressure of sensitive ministers.

So the director-general of the BBC, Sir Ian Trethowan, has been advocating not an alternative to the licence fee system but a refinement of it. He wants the corporation to be able to propose periodic increases in the fee and for such proposals to go before an independent review body. Such review bodies are not particularly popular with the present Government, so there can be no assurance that this idea will stand any better chance than indexation of finding favour with ministers. Nor would it be a perfect solution.

There are no objective criteria according to which it can be determined beyond dispute what ought to be spent on the BBC. That must always to some extent be a matter of subjective judgment because it depends on what range and balance of broadcasting is considered appropriate. How much should the BBC be involved in local radio? How many repeats, how many old films are consistent with the principle of quality broadcasting? The Government might not always be prepared to accept a review body's judgment on such matters, any more than it has always been prepared to accept the judgment of other review bodies on other matters.

Nonetheless, the value of a review body on the licence fee is that it would place an independent element between the broadcasters and the Government. This would have sound advantages. It would remove the direct client relationship between ministers and those whose professional responsibility it is to see that the Government is kept under public scrutiny; it would interpose a body able to examine the BBC's activities for waste and well placed to assess what sum would be required to finance a given level of output; and the Government would find it politically easier to put the licence fee up to a reasonable level if it were acting each time on the basis of expert outside advice. It would therefore be a distinct improvement on the present position.

IF MUSIC BE THE FOOD OF HATE

Richard Wagner lived in rancour all his life, and rancour may always attend his memory. The cat-calls and scuffles that frustrated the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's attempt to play the prelude to *Tristan* this week would not have surprised him, and he would certainly have made matters worse by rushing out an abusive and untruthful pamphlet on the affair. By such means he divided Europe into impassioned factions over his music, and promoted his own fame. The factions survive to this day, though only in Israel is public performance of his work made impossible. Even there his century-old rages would scarcely rouse such feelings if he had not been made a folk-hero by the Nazis, long after his death.

It is very natural that those who endured the Nazi persecution, or were bereaved by it, should abominate Wagner's music ever afterwards. In the years immediately after the war hostility towards almost all things German was widespread in Israel. After more than a generation, it has waned, and even the ban on Wagner is less widely supported than it was. Most members of the orchestra itself are evidently willing to play his music, which would not have been the case a few years ago. The courage and patience of Mr Zubin Mehta, musical director of the orchestra, can take much of the credit for this.

It must be acknowledged that the case against Wagner is a distinctive one. It is neither here nor there that his music was played in the concentration camps. So were Beethoven and Mozart; even Verdi's *Requiem* was sung in Terezin. A ban on artists who showed signs of anti-semitism would rule out Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dostoevsky and many other great men who wore the common blinkers of their period. If works claimed as pretext for atrocities deserve banning, the Bible would be among the first to go. The ban also imposed in Israel on the work of Richard Strauss is an uncharitable revenge on a man who compromised in old age with a regime he detested, to protect his Jewish daughter-in-law and grandchildren.

But Wagner is another matter. His anti-semitism was compulsive and evangelistic. He promoted the half-forgotten racialist works of Gobineau. All this was, as he admitted, a sort of poison that he needed to get out of his mind, and his operas are free of overt signs of his obsession. His defenders can justly claim that self-sacrifice and reconciliation are the prevailing elements in his work; *The Ring*, indeed, is an extended demonstration of the corrupting effects of power, but there is also an unmistakable strain of brutality and nihilism which fed both the superficial and the subconscious impulses of Nazism. He helped to create the atmosphere.

There is no way to disentangle Dark-Wagner from Light-Wagner — nor, for that matter, to prevent both his voices being heard in Israel whenever great Jewish composers like Mahler and Schoenberg are played. With all his contradictions he is an inescapable point of departure for all music since his time. Giving him his due does not mean condoning his faults. It is understandable that many Jews should want nothing to do with him. But it is another matter for a minority to break up performances of his work when others want to hear them. That is to act as the Nazis themselves would have acted. It is shameful for Israel to number itself among the societies in which masterpieces are banned as degenerate.

Level of air fares

From Lord Bethell

Sir, It is bizarre that a Conservative MP, Mr Robert McCrindle, should use your columns (October 10) to defend the present system of fixing European air fares through an arrangement of cartel decision, state monopoly ratification, and government rubber-stamping.

As Secretary of State for Trade John Biffen made clear on Thursday, October 8, many European air fares are too high and the system by which they are fixed is almost certainly contrary to the Treaty of Rome.

No argument over the details of fuel costs or landing charges can explain the logic behind a system that makes it as expensive to fly to Strasbourg as to New York, more expensive to fly to Stockholm than to Hongkong.

It is true that 50 per cent of European air passengers travel by charter nowadays. This is because only the very rich, or the business traveller, can afford to pay *normal* economy-class fares. So European travellers are forced into the straitjacket of the package tour, the one-centre holiday in the ghetto-like atmosphere of a tourist hotel, with no flexibility about where they go or when they choose to return home.

And as for those who wish to visit Europe for a few days in the middle of the week, they have no means of using these complicated fare-cutting facilities. And so they have to pay the extortionate prices demanded by the state-run operators, who until now have been allowed to carve up the market between them.

Mr McCrindle would do better to throw his weight behind the Government's new determination to scrap the present system and make the skies of Europe accessible to the individual traveller.

Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS BETHELL,
73 Sussex Square, W2.
October 13.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Technology and employment

From the Director of the National Computing Centre

Sir, Mr Cooper's letter (October 16) is a well-presented statement of the view that the impact of technology will be to increase unemployment. Common sense supports this view but history does not. It is perhaps the most damaging fallacy of our time.

The train and the car originally posed the same sort of threat to the many employed in transport. Factory mechanization threatened the large manual labour forces of the early industries such as textiles. More recently computing, or information technology as we now call it, threatened the large numbers of clerical staff employed in the finance sector and in public administration.

The long and even the medium-term effect is, however, curiously contrary to the immediate perceived impact. The auto industries employ many times more than the numbers originally displaced. More recently it can be shown that employment in both finance and in public administration, the two areas first affected by computing, has risen both absolutely and relatively in the last 30 years in all the major western economies.

The key to the conundrum is the economist's concept of elasticity. Put simply, if making something more cheaply and efficiently causes a more than proportionate increase in the demand for it then the effect on employment may be expected to be favourable.

The effect upon different sectors will of course vary widely, depending on the nature of the underlying demands. There will be gainers and losers. The problem of readjustment, which we are now experiencing, is severe. Nevertheless, the ability to strike a balance following such adjustment should not be in doubt. Indeed, it is precisely this process which has been the prime instrument in the creation of our present wealth and remains the key to future growth.

As we approach 1982, the Year of Information Technology, it is vitally important that this issue is well understood. There is so much to be done in industry, education, health, public administration and in tackling the problems of the Third World that it is inconceivable that our need to produce answers will not more than keep pace with the improvement in the effectiveness with which we do so.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FAIRBAIRN,
The National Computing Centre Limited,
Oxford Road,
Manchester.
October 19.

From Mr D. S. Neudegg

Sir, I would like to ask how it is possible to obtain a job on the present £20.65 supplementary benefit.

Newspapers and journals must be bought and every possibility of a job must be applied for. Newspapers and journals amount to about £2 a week and if seven letters are sent a day (which is not unusual) another £5 can be added to that sum.

When I have to pay for my board and lodgings to my parents, from my supplementary benefit, there is very little left over.

Is it not a paradox that people who want to get a job cannot afford it?

Yours unemployed,
D. S. NEUDEGG,
40 Dennis Road,
Gravesend,
Kent.

Sale of North Sea oil interests

From the Minister of State, Department of Industry

Sir, Your article on the Department of Energy in today's *Times* (October 21) contains certain inaccuracies and unfair comments referring to my colleague, David Howell.

I am delighted at your recognition of the undoubted vigour and abilities of my colleague, Nigel Lawson. But I think even he would be a bit pushed to work up a major privatization programme in a month.

For the record, I can confirm that the scheme now announced to privatize public sector North Sea oil interests was virtually complete, and ready to go ahead this autumn, when David Howell and I left the department.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN LAMONT,
Department of Industry,
Ashdown House,
123 Victoria Street, SW1.
October 21.

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, It is less than a month since Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Secretary of State for Energy, said in a speech that "it would be disastrous and self-defeating if economic and energy policies were at odds".

It should come as no surprise, therefore, that we are now told that British oil interests in the North Sea are to be sold for what are entirely reasons of party dogma. To play party politics with national assets is questionable at the best of times but to relinquish control and, more importantly, experience and consequently understanding of the operation of our biggest national asset, funds from which are daily fed into the housekeeping to keep the economy off the rocks, must be regarded as eccentric, even irresponsible.

Oil and gas should be developed within a coherent long-term energy strategy. But, sadly, politicians have no interest in anything happening beyond the next election. It is symptomatic of our political system that the last White Paper on fuel policy was published as long ago as 1967 before oil had even been found in the North Sea. Now we have to glean the elements of our energy policy from ministerial speeches. So one might be forgiven for wondering if there is any policy at all, because the Secretary of State, in the same speech of September 29, went on to say, "searching for an autonomous energy policy is like hunting the Snark".

Perhaps I can remind him that in "Fit the Second" of that splendid poem the sailors, having been provided by the captain with a map that was blank so that they could all understand it, discovered to their dismay

"That the Captain they trusted so well
Had only one notion for crossing the ocean,
And that was to tingle his (or her?) bell."

Yours sincerely,
IAN FELLS,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
(Department of Chemical Engineering),
Mertz Court,
Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
October 20.

Conserving the panda

From Dr R. M. Pyle

Sir, Regarding pandas, I was surprised and a little discouraged to read (*The Times*, October 17) the opinions coming from so experienced a conservationist as John Burton. Just because a species is, in his view, an "evolutionary dead end" should not disqualify it for conservation attention. Indeed, by that criterion many of the animals and plants we most zealously foster for their cultural and scientific interest would be consigned to extinction.

It is invidious to judge such species evolutionarily doomed, since they may have been perfectly well adapted prior to major human disturbance. To conserve them now is neither sentimental folly nor ethical imperative: it is merely a management decision, like growing cabbages. If a clientele exists for maintaining a rare species, as it so clearly does for the giant panda, then measures to do so should and will be taken. John Burton's sour-grapism panders directly to the anti-conservationists who would like us to believe that any creature in jeopardy deserves to be so.

Furthermore, Mr Burton misuses the concept of post-Pleistocene relict. Every indication points to pandas having had more than adequate habitat until expanding human population erased most of their bamboo forests centuries ago. Post-glacial climatic changes had little to do with it.

The American buffalo, properly called bison, is an even sillier example of a "post-pleistocene relic" (*sic*). Relictual status implies rarity. The American bison formed the largest ungulate congregations ever known: a single herd seen as late as 1871 numbered over 12 million animals, while the continental population is thought to have been stable at around 60 million until European intervention. Only the railroad, the rifle and official United States policy to extirpate the bison in order to undermine the Indians brought about its near downfall.

Today, *Bison bison* is managed under both semi-wild and domestic conditions, in national parks and on ranches. Its survival is assured to the point where one can readily buy buffalo burgers at certain "wild West" barbecue restaurants.

While no one I know wishes quite the same for pandas, they do at least want to keep them around. Surely the collective skills and resources of the conservation movement are sufficient to meet that challenge, with or without Mr Burton's help; and surely there is enough reason for doing so, with or without his blessing.

Yours etc,
ROBERT M. PYLE,
Conservation Monitoring Centre,
219c Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge.
October 19.

Inflation tax

From Mr P. G. Thurnham

Sir, Professor Richard Layard (letter, October 14) argues in favour of his superficially beguiling new inflation tax that no one has suggested any other policy to lower unemployment without increasing inflation.

He conveniently ignores the example of countries with sound money policies such as Switzerland, where unemployment is less than 1 per cent, and inflation less than 5 per cent.

Private sector employers already have incentive enough to control wages, without a new tax which will lead only to more red tape, more civil servants and more diversion of management time to avoid bureaucratic interference (by, eg, regrading staff, setting up new companies, etc).

Let the Government concentrate on improving the productivity of the public sector — if we are to have an inflation tax, let it be on the five million people with inflation-proof pensions.

Yours faithfully,
PETER G. THURNHAM,
Sidegarth,
Staveley,
Kendal,
Cumbria.

This sporting life

From the Chairman of the Sports Council

Sir, Philip Holland MP has escalated his campaign against so-called Quangos with the publication of his book *The Governance of Quangos*, which includes a totally inaccurate and misleading reference to the Sports Council.

As Chairman of the council, I take strong exception to some of his claims, notably the completely unjustified suggestion that the council withholds financial aid from its critics. This is a slur both on council members and staff and I would like to take the opportunity of publicly refuting this accusation. I challenge Mr Holland to produce evidence of such malpractice.

This wild claim is indicative of Mr Holland's suggestions for a future system of distributing public funds which betrays a lack of understanding of the process.

Not content with scrapping the sports councils, he advocates abolishing the post of Minister for Sport and suggests that government funds be allocated by the Central Council or Physical Recreation. Surely what he fails to understand is that this body throughout its history has been in receipt of grant aid but has never aspired to disburse the taxpayers' money — neither would it be fitting for it to do so. Surely the author (particularly as he is an MP) should be aware of this fact.

The CCPR has a role to play as the forum of sports bodies and as the consultative body to the Sports Council and is in receipt of public funds for this purpose. His statement that the CCPR "at little more than its present cost of administration could perform the same function" again shows a complete lack of understanding of the situation.

But for Mr Holland to suggest in his book that the Council does not have a clear channel of communication with governing bodies is naive in the extreme. We have the publicly expressed confidence of the governing bodies and have a direct and effective link with them through our specialist liaison officers. These bodies are much too independent to have their voices muted by their so-called "paymaster". I have presided over a governing body which I am sure would take exception to that remark.

I regret having to answer Mr Holland in these terms but it is important that the contribution the Sports Council has made in the past ten years — both in increased participation and facilities — is recognized. The present system works and is copied by other countries, so why tamper with it?

The Sports Council is not simply concerned with producing gold medal winners, we have a much wider social obligation and with the present unemployment problem and 17 per cent of the population retired this task has never been more important. It is unfortunate Mr Holland does not recognize this situation nor in my three years as Chairman of the Sports Council has he attempted to find out the true facts — in spite of being invited to do so.

Yours faithfully,
DICK JEEPS, Chairman,
The Sports Council,
70 Brompton Road, SW3.
October 15.

The PQ17 affair

From Captain H. H. Bracken, RN (Retd)

Sir, Captain Broome was present at this action and I was not but one of the statements in his letter (September 23), "without radar in those days", must be queried. The recently published German account of the sinking of the Bismark (*Battleship Bismark — A Survivor's Story*, by Baron von Mullenheim-Rechberg) contains several references to her radar equipment and there is even a photograph of the radar antenna on page 212. Surely Tirpitz was fitted with similar or even superior equipment some time later though Captain Broome was obviously not aware of this.

Yours faithfully
H. H. BRACKEN,
The Old House,
Groombridge,
Sussex.

The Hacker diaries

From Sir Antony Part

Sir, Lord Allen of Abbeydale's delightful review (*The Times*, October 20) makes it clear that the appearance of the Hacker Diaries in this year of grace 2017 is an event of some note, and to be the only real-life civil servant to be mentioned in them is for me some kind of honour. But it would have been nice not to be misrepresented. The late Lord Hacker's ghost writers, Jonathan Lynn and Antony Jay, ascribe to me in my days — way back in the 1970s — as Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry, the notion that Ministers should be guided on to "the common ground", which "seemed to mean policies that the Civil Service can pursue without disturbance whichever Party is in power".

It is certainly in everybody's interests if Ministers can find common ground on which enough electors can be persuaded to stand in order to ensure the continuity of their policies. But that common ground can lie at any one time to the right, in the centre or to the left of the political spectrum.

The modern generation will, I dare say, have only a hazy recollection of such ministerial stalwarts of forty or more years ago as Anthony Crosland, Roy Mason, Michael Noble, John Davies, Peter Walker, Tony Benn and Eric Varley; but any Permanent Secretary capable of guiding all of them on to a single common ground would indeed have deserved the title, once given to me in those days by a correspondent inexpert in such matters, of Sir Antony Part, KGB.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY PART,
Flat 5,
71 Elm Park Gardens, SW10
October 21, 2017.

Artworks lost by poorer nations

From Professor Thurstan Shaw

Sir, There is a related, more urgent, matter than that concerning the restitution of works of art and cultural property taken from other countries and now held in western museums, which was the topic raised in Richard Dowden's article of October 19 (an article inaccurate in some of its history, particularly concerning the Benin bronzes and in repeating Miss Rankine's partisan interpretation of the status of British "authority" in 1897 — an authority, such as it was, obtained by the threat of war, and its implications probably not understood by the Benin chiefs who "signed" the treaty of 1892).

What most people in the West do not realize is that the looting of such cultural property is *still going on*. It is done under the guise of a "legal" art and antique trade. African and Oceanic art, particularly, has become caught up in an international racket in which dealers obtain such objects by paying minimum sums to agents who smuggle them out of their countries of origin, often having obtained them by theft, trickery or bribery from their custodians; the dealers then make enormous profits by selling the objects to wealthy western collectors who regard them as good investments, hedges against inflation and status symbols.

The countries suffering these depredations are poor and cannot afford the resources and personnel adequate to protect their cultural heritage from this onslaught.

The question of the return of cultural property by western governments to their countries of origin is one which is bound to be fraught with all sorts of legal and other difficulties and will doubtless take a long time to thrash out, but western governments *could* do something *now* to help these countries check this continuing loss of their cultural material by making it illegal to offer such objects for sale without (i) documentation concerning their origin, and (ii) an export permit from the country of origin. This was not a matter considered by the Brandt Report, but it is one on which the governments of the wealthy nations meeting at Cancun might show their goodwill at little cost to themselves.

Yours faithfully,
THURSTAN SHAW,
37 Hawthorne Road,
Stapleford,
Cambridge,
October 20.

Rises in phone charges

From Mr Adrian Bridgewater

Sir, British Telecom have announced that on November 2 telephone charges will go up by 7½ per cent. Who do they think they are fooling? The hidden increase due to time reduction ranges from 8½ per cent for cheap-rate local calls to 60 per cent for standard-rate local calls and 20 per cent for standard-rate trunk calls.

For our business, which relies heavily on the telephone, we are budgetting for a 35 per cent increase in overall telephone costs.

Yours, etc,
ADRIAN BRIDGEWATER,
Chairman,
Hobsons Press (Cambridge) Ltd,
Bateman Street,
Cambridge.
October 15.

Aping their masters?

From the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford

Sir, Sarah the chimp is not, as stated in your Science Report today (October 20), "the first non-human to be accused of lying". Robert Louis Stevenson in *The Character of Dogs* argued that all intelligent dogs are accomplished and incorrigible liars.

Yours faithfully,
K. J. DOVER,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.
October 20.

Bridling at Brideshead

From Mr H. C. Pitt

Sir, Surely one of Mr Sellar's shots (October 19) goes astray. If the television *Brideshead* had been located at Madresfield Court, between Worcester and Malvern, as one might have expected, the approach would indeed have been by the corridor coaches with separate compartments on the Great Western. But the producer, having moved the setting to Castle Howard, has shown care in using the appropriate open carriages then in use on the London and North Eastern to nearby York.

Those who had occasion to travel to even more distant Catterick will remember them with a mild affection; at least one could pass the dreary hours by playing cards on the table which separated the pairs of opposing seats.

Yours sincerely,
H. G. PITT,
Worcester College,
Oxford.
October 19.

Bitting the Borgias

From Mrs Penelope Reid

Sir, Let not the BBC remain immune from criticism while all around are counting military buttons at Brideshead. In the equally multi-million Borgia series all the horses are equipped with snaffle bits instead of the ornate curbs used universally in Renaissance Italy. Who would be a film producer?

Yours faithfully,
PENELOPE REID,
50 Westcroft Square, W6.
October 19.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 21: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Luton and opened the 12th Luton Antiques Fair at the Chiltern Hotel.

Her Royal Highness later presented the prizes to the winners of the Children's Art Exhibition, held in aid of the League of Pity, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wills.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 21: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Sir Oswald Stoll Foundation, today received Field Marshal The Lord Harding of Petherton on relinquishing the Presidency of the Council, and Field Marshal Sir Roland Gibbs on assuming the appointment.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 21: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, was present this morning at the opening of *The Great Japan Exhibition* at the Royal Academy of Arts, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

This evening Princess Alexandra, Patron, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a performance of *Otello* by English National Opera at the London Coliseum.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will open the Splendours of Gonzaga exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum on November 4.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the National Playing Fields Association, will present the president's certificates at Buckingham Palace on November 5.

There will be a memorial service for Sir Ronald Roxburgh in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, November 3, 1981 at 5 pm.

Viscount and Viscountess Boyd of Merton greatly regret that they were unable to attend the memorial service for the Earl of Bradford.

The governors of Plymouth College wish to announce the retirement of the headmaster, Mr R. H. Merrett, at the end of the Easter Term, 1983.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. P. Saggers and Lady Kirstie Anne Graham
The engagement is announced between Philip Patrick, youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. F. Saggers, of Lockhart, New South Wales, Australia, and Kirstie Graham, of Montrose Estates, Drymen, Glasgow, elder daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose.

Mr M. N. F. Robinson and Miss V. R. Pilkington
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr John Foster Robinson, of Portbury Farm, Failand Lane, Portbury, near Bristol, Avon, and the late Mrs J. F. Robinson, and Vivien, eldest daughter of the late Mr A. R. D. Pilkington and of Lady Black, of Elvendon Priory, Goring-on-Thames, Berkshire.

Dr W. Barton and Miss S. C. Farrington
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs Clifford A. Barton, of Widnes, Cheshire, and Susan Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Terence J. Farrington, of Appleton, Warrington, Cheshire.

Dr H. J. Bodansky and Miss V. Sterling
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mrs R. Bodansky and of the late Mr M. Bodansky, of Childwall, Liverpool, and Valerie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Sterling, of Hale Barns, *Cheshire*.

The Rev R. J. C. Chartres and Miss C. M. McLintock
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of the late Mr R. A. C. Chartres and of Mrs Charlotte Chartres, of Hoddesdon, *Hertfordshire, and* Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. A. McLintock, of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr J. H. T. Chatfield and Miss P. A. Howell
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs T. H. Chatfield, of Wallington, Surrey, and Penny, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Howell, of Kingswood, Surrey.

Mr B. Condon and Miss C. Lyle
The engagement is announced between Brian, *elder son of Mr* and Mrs P. Condon, of Bradford, Yorkshire, and Cathleen, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Lyle, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr W. G. R. Fearon and Miss C. G. Negretti
The engagement is announced between Guy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs John Fearon, of 207 Coleherne Court, London, SW5, and Cristina, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Negretti, of Upper Farringdon House, near Alton, Hampshire.

Mr S. E. Gray and Miss M. H. Sands
The engagement is announced between Stuart Edward, younger son of Mrs A. Gray, of Newham Grange, Cleveland, and Moira Hazel, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. E. Sands, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

Dr M. D. Joy and Dr S. M. Davidson
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Dr and Mrs D. Joy, of Beckington, near Bath, and Susanna, younger daughter of the late Mr M. N. Davidson and of Mrs H. A. Dunlop, and stepdaughter of Mr S. W. C. Dunlop, of Lovington, Somerset.

Count L. Károlyi and Miss N. Brook-Shepherd
The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between László, eldest son of the late Count István Károlyi and of Countess Maria Magdolna Károlyi, of Connecticut, United States, and Nicola, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon Brook-Shepherd, of 5 South Terrace, London, SW7, and Hughs, Hambledon, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J. Murdoch and Miss H. Collins
The engagement is announced between John, son of Dr and Mrs J. W. Murdoch, of 182 Dyke Road, Brighton, and Helen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs *F.* J. Collins, of 291 Dyke Road, Hove.

Mr P. W. L. Puxley and Miss D. A. Ferguson
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs J. C. L. Puxley, of Charity Farm, Goring Heath, Oxfordshire, and Deborah, daughter of Colonel and Mrs I. A. Ferguson, of Pirbright Lodge, Pirbright, Surrey.

Mr M. J. Reeves and Miss L. A. Black
The engagement is announced between Michael John, son of the late Mr and Mrs A. E. Reeves, of Congleton, Cheshire, and Lavinia Alexandra (Sandra), daughter of Mr and Mrs S. J. Black, of Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

The marriage arranged between Captain S. W. G. Suchanek and Miss H. C. Elsmere will not take place.

Latest wills

Sir Henry Chisholm, of Chobham, Surrey, chartered accountant and industrialist, former chairman of Corby Development Corporation and member of the Monopolies and Rights Commission, left estate valued at £170,868 net.

Mr Arthur Trevor Cock, of Truro, left estate valued at £41,092 net. He left all his property to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Association.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Beach, Mr Harry Richard, of Englefield Green, Surrey £332,917

Bramley, Mr Richard Shakspeare, of Unstone, Derbyshire, solicitor £291,269

Chartres, Mr Richard Alric Heriot, of Mindrum, Northumberland £862,036

Kimpton, Mrs Margaret Joan, of Rabley Heath, Hertfordshire £347,891

Lloyd, Mr Humphrey Trevor, of Neston, Cheshire £232,492

Macnutt, Mrs Evelyn May, of Horsham, West Sussex .. £388,808

De Rynck, Mr Godfried Leon Joseph Antoine, of Westminster £232,501

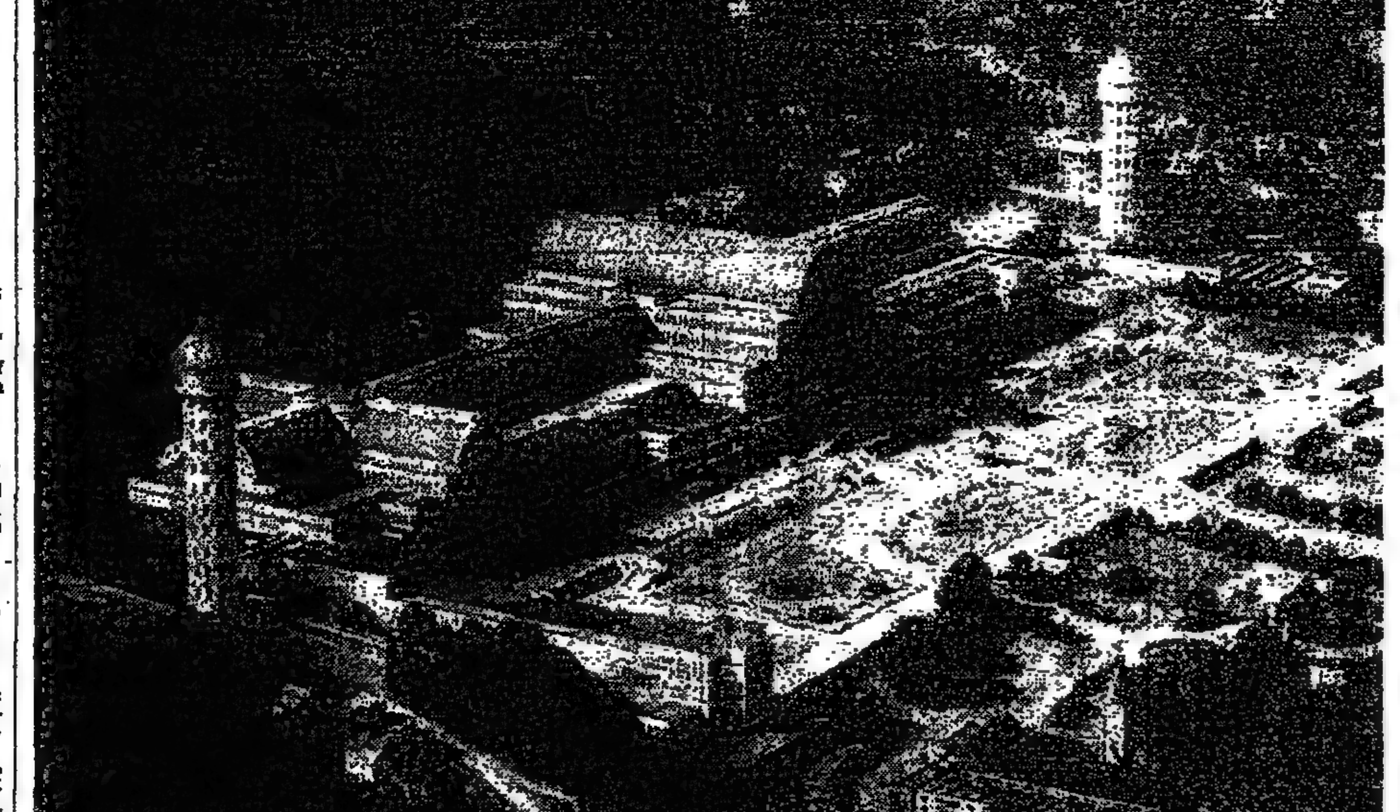
Simmons, Mr Albert George, of Woking £232,095

Birthdays today



Mrs Doris Lessing, the author, who is 62.

Lord Birkett, 52; Mr L. R. Carus, 54; Mr W. J. Craig, 66; Miss Catherine Deneuve, 38; Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, 65; Mr Derek Jacobi, 43; Lord Lloyd of Hampstead, QC, 66; Vice-Admiral Sir FitzRoy Talbot, 72; Mr A. R. Thatcher, 55; Admiral Sir David Williams, 60; Sir Hugh Wontner, 73.



Crystal Palace site may bloom again

The Greater London Council has ordered a detailed appraisal of the cost of restoring the derelict site of the Crystal Palace (photographed above before its destruction by fire in 1936), creating a public park and museum. The palace was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton for the Great Exhibition of 1851 (John Young, Planning Reporter, writes). The twin 290ft water towers, the work of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, survived the fire but were demolished five years later because of fears that they would provide a landmark for German bombers. Since then the area, known as the closed lands, has become an eyesore, within view of the thousands of athletes and spectators who visit the nearby stadium. The restoration scheme has been submitted by the Crystal Palace Foundation, whose members have spent several months excavating the subway and aquarium. It wants the GLC to clear and landscape the Paxton terraces, stairways and gardens and to make the former engineering school building available as a museum.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health and Personal Social Services, was host at a dinner held yesterday at Admiralty House in honour of Professor Herbert Erler, First Deputy Minister for Health of the German Democratic Republic, to mark the occasion of the signing of the Third UK/GDR Plan of Cooperation in the Fields of Medicine and Public Health.

Surrey Lieutenancy
The Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, and Deputy Lieutenants of Surrey dined at County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, last night.

Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
The Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales held its installation court dinner at Chartered Accountants' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr A. W. John, presided, assisted by Mr P. H. Dobson, Senior Warden, and Mr M. R. Harris, Junior Warden. The other speakers were the Archdeacon of London, Mr P. H. Dobson and Mr R. G. Wilkes, Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Sino-British Trade Council
Sir John Keswick, Vice-President of the Sino-British Trade Council, was host at a dinner given at the Inn on the Park yesterday in honour of the Mayor of Shanghai.

St George Dining Club
Mr Leon Brittan, QC, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, was the principal guest at a dinner held last night for members of the St George *Dining Club* and their guests at the Carlton Club.

Distillers Company
At a court meeting held last night at Painters' Hall, Mr W. I. B. Brooks was installed as Master and Mr Michael Henderson, Mr Patrick Lynch, and Mr David Lamdin were appointed Wardens for the current year. At a court and livery dinner held later the speakers were Mr Lamdin, Sir Geoffrey Peacock, the Master, and the retiring Master, Mr Walter Sichel.

Service dinners

HMS Norfolk
Five commanding officers of HMS Norfolk were among the guests at the Trafalgar Night dinner held on board last night. Vice-Admiral Sir Lancelot Peile proposed the toast of the immortal memory and Commander Richard Channon, RN, presided.

Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785
The Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 held a dinner at the Naval and Military Club yesterday to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Vice-Admiral Sir James Jungius presided and the guest of the evening was Sir Clive Rose.

Rajput Regiment
The Rajput Regiment held its annual dinner at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. Captain A. G. H. *Robins presided.*

Reception

Great Britain-China Centre
A reception was held yesterday evening at the Great Britain-China Centre in honour of the first delegation to visit Britain from the Chinese *Writers Association.* Sir John Addis, chairman of the executive committee, was the host. Among guests were:
Lord Nicholas Gordon-Lennox, Lord and Lady Tanlaw, the Cultural Attaché at the Chinese Embassy and Mme Wang Zhangli, Mr Alan Donald, Mr John Macrae, Mr Michael Caine, Miss Margaret Drabble, Mr Stephen Spender, Mr Paul Theroux, Mr Anthony Thwaite, Mr Felix Greene, Mr Zhou Erliu, Mr Andrew Faulds, MP, and Mr Ray Whitney, MP.

Reunion

All-India Services
A reunion, organized by the Indian Civil Service (Retired) Association, was held yesterday at the Commonwealth Institute for members of the former All-India Services.

Meeting

Channel Tunnel Association
Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, President of the Channel Tunnel Association, was host yesterday evening at a meeting of the council of the association held at the Palace of Westminster. Mr Alan R. Titchener, chairman, presided.

Clockmakers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Clockmakers' Company for 1982: Mr Frank Mercer, Master; Mr Richard Elliott, Senior Warden; Mr Bernard Jackman, Renter Warden; Sir Charles Ball, Junior Warden.

Basketmakers' Company

Mr Dennis J. Robinson was invested as Prime Warden and Mr C. David Letson as Junior Warden of the Basketmakers' Company at an election court held at Innholders' Hall yesterday.

Cream jug pays in pounds what it lacks in inches

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A blue and white Worcester porcelain cream jug, about 2in high, was sold at Phillips yesterday for £2,900 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) to Wedde, a London dealer. The high price came as a surprise to both dealers and *auctioneers and underlines* the present interest of collectors in English blue and white porcelain.

The little jug is in perfect condition and of hitherto unrecorded form. Phillips have described it as Worcester and dated it to 1751-52, but one experienced dealer pointed out yesterday that it had affinities with Lund's Bristol factory, the precursor of Worcester. It is a piece that scholars are likely to argue over, apparently dating from the transition period.

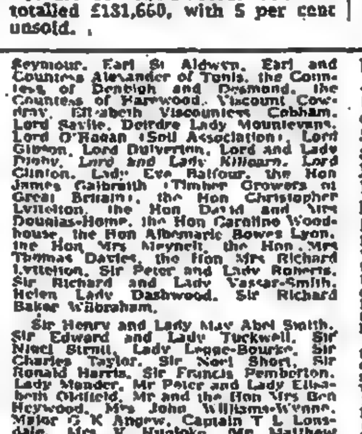
Phillips's sale of English and Continental ceramics and glass totalled *£101,178, with 18 per cent* unsold.

A two-session sale of photographs by Sotheby's in New York on Tuesday, brought an unexpectedly strong result with a total of £191,385 and less than 1 per cent unsold. The photography market was suffering last season with many unsold lots; Tuesday's sale was a charity occasion, a sale for the benefit of the International Center of Photography.

The top price was $7,750 (estimate $3,000 to $6,000) or £4,211 for a portfolio of 10 silver prints of images photographed by George Hurrell from the 1920s to 1940s; they had been printed in 1979 and issued in an edition of 250. Ansel Adams's "Sand Dunes, Sunrise" of about 1948 sold for $4,800 (estimate $4,000 to $5,000) or £2,608.

At Christie's in London yesterday, sensational examples of Victorian silver brought sensational prices. A vast and ornate parcel-gilt table garniture, 21 pieces in all, made by Elkington and Co in 1879, sold for £40,000 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000) to Koopman.

Julian Hartnoll, the picture dealer, stepped out of his usual beat to *bid £21,000* (estimate £5,500 to £7,500) for the Ascot Jubilee Cup, a large parcel-gilt two-handled vase of 1887. In characteristic Victorian taste, it is finely chased with the Battle of Camlan and the death of King Arthur. It weighs 330oz. The sale totalled £131,660, with 5 per cent unsold.



Vatican award

Jimmy Savile, the disc jockey, who has been awarded the title Knight Commander of St Gregory by the Holy See in recognition of his work for good causes. The award will be made in a private ceremony tomorrow at the Apostolic Delegation

Memorial services

The Earl of Bradford
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Gloucester were present at a service of thanksgiving for the life of the Earl of Bradford held yesterday at St Peter's, Eaton Square. The Right Rev Francis Cocks officiated, *assisted by the Rev Francis* Palmer, who read from the works of Percy Bysshe Shelley and Alfred Lord Tennyson; and the Rev Desmond Tillyer, who led the prayers. The Earl of Bradford (son) read the lesson and Colonel John Williams-Wynne gave an address. The Speaker attended. Others present included:

Mary Countess of Bradford (widow), the Hon Charles Bridgeman (son), Mr Richard and Lady Serena Andrew and Mr Brian and Lady Caroline Garnell (sons-in-law and daughters), the Countess of Bradford (daughter-in-law), Lady Anne Cowdray (sister), Mrs Brian Crichton (sister-in-law); the Hon Michael Pearson, Mr and the Hon Mrs Lionel Stopford Sackville, the Hon Mrs Jane McNaughton, Sir Valentine Abdy, Miss Judy Crichton, Miss Diana Crichton, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Sybil Phipps, Lord George Scott, Lord and Lady Aberdare, the Hon Alastair and Mrs Bruce, Mr and Mrs Benjamin Miller, Mrs Betty McLeod, Mr Patrick Andrew, Mr James Andrew, Mr and Mrs David Zambra, Mrs Bruce Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Peter Bridgeman, Miss Nicola Salvo, Miss Christine Garnell, the Hon Mrs Bayliss, the Rev Nicholas and the Hon Mrs Stacey, Miss Victoria Bridgeman, Mrs Martin Drury, Mrs Robin Bridgeman, Mrs V Golding.

The Netherlands Ambassador, Lady Seymour, Earl St Aldwyn, Earl and Countess Alexander of Tunis, the Countess of Denbigh and Desmond, the Countess of Harewood, Viscount Cowdray, Elizabeth Viscountess Cobham, Lord Savile, Deirdre Lady Mountevans, Lord O'Hagan (Soil Association), Lord Gibson, Lord Dulverton, Lord and Lady Digby, Lord and Lady Killearn, Lord Clinton, Lady Eve Balfour, the Hon James Galbraith (Timber Growers of Great Britain), the Hon Christopher Lyttelton, the Hon David and Mrs Douglas-Home, the Hon Caroline Woodhouse, the Hon Albemarle Bowes Lyon, the Hon Mrs Meynell, the Hon Mrs Thomas Davies, the Hon Mrs Richard Lyttelton, Sir Peter and Lady Roberts, Sir Richard and Lady Vassar-Smith, Helen Lady Dashwood, Sir Richard Baker Wilbraham.

Sir Henry and Lady May Abel Smith, Sir Edward and Lady Tuckwell, Sir Nigel Strutt, Lady Legge-Bourke, Sir Charles Taylor, Sir Noel Short, Sir Ronald Harris, Sir Francis Pemberton, Lady Mander, Mr Peter and Lady Elizabeth Oldfield, Mr and the Hon Mrs Ben Heywood, Mrs John Williams-Wynne, Major G K Angew, Captain T L Lonsdale, Mrs V Hunloke, Mr Matthew Farrer, Major Adrian Hadden-Paton (vice-president, Royal Forestry Society) and Mrs Hadden-Paton, Mr and Mrs R A Banks, Mr William Wilson, MP, Mrs Angela Lascelles, Mr R Parker-Jervis, Mrs B Boothby, Mrs A V G Dower (British Foundation for Natural Therapeutics), Mr and Mrs Humphrey Brooke, Mr Ian Phillips, Mrs Hugh Norman, Mr Peter Wood, Mr George Howard (chairman, BBC), Mr T W Jackson-Stops, Major Hamish Forbes, Lieutenant-Commander G Marten, Miss Dorothy Meynell, Squadron Leader and Mrs E J Stapleton, Mr Harold Hillier, Mr I O Chance, Colonel C R Spencer, Mrs R Compton, Mr Geoffrey Parsons, Miss S Beresford-Peirse, Mrs William Montgomery, Mrs J L Harman, Miss S Harman, Mrs Suzanne Goodhew, Mr Herbert Pretyman, Mr R E Francis-Jones and Miss E M Greenwood (Shropshire Society in London), Mr Richard Keeling (Elliott Son and Boyton), Captain E W L Keymer (Shropshire Yeomanry), Mr George Luttington (representing Crown Estates and the Country Landowners Association), Mr B A High and Mr L G Hall (Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society), Mr Alan Granger (International Tree Crops Institute), Mr L V Humphry (National Westminster Bank), Prince and Princess George Galitzine, Mr Michael Tebbutt, Commander and Mrs D Sheppard, Mr Christopher Shepard, Mr and Mrs D Weston, Sir Patrick McCormack and Mr Colin McCorquodale.

Mr G. I. Barty-King
A memorial service for Mr G. I. (Tom) Barty-King was held yesterday at St Michael's, Chester Square. The Rev E. G. H. Saunders officiated and Mr Mark Barty-King (son) read the lesson. Mr Robert Wheatley, a senior partner, Boodle Hatfield and Company, gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs Barty-King (widow), Mrs Mark Barty-King (daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Jeremy Glover (son-in-law and daughter), Mr and Mrs Hugh Barty-King (brother and sister-in-law), Mr Robin Barty-King, Lieutenant-Colonel David Lewis, Mrs J Midwood.

The Duke of Westminster, the Countess of Lichfield, the Earl and Countess of Radnor, Lord Aldington (also representing Winchester College), Lord Willoughby de Broke (representing St Martin's Theatre), the Hon Spencer Loch, the [illegible] Mervyn Greenway (representing the Old Wykehamist Football Club), the Hon Mrs Rosemary Russell, Sir John Hogg (deputy chairman, Williams and Glyn's Bank), Sir Gerald Glover, Sir Arthur Collins, Sir Patrick Kingsley, Sir William Beale, Sir Hugh and Lady Wontner, Mr and the Hon Mrs R. H. Senior, the Prince of Pless, Baroness Lloplit.

Mr M A Perit and Mr M D T Loup (senior partners, Boodle Hatfield and Co) with other partners and members of staff, past and present; Mr J R Walsh (representing Grosvenor Estate Commercial Developments), Mrs H Wheatley, Mrs R Leveson Gower, Dr M Stratford, Dr George Rossdale, Mrs Guy Hannen, Mr and Mrs Archie Black, Mr and Mrs Charles Black, Mr Cyril Russell (Charles Russell and Co), Mr A W Mallinson (Slaughter and May), Mr G Bowler (chief general manager, Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group), Sir D Hammond Giles (representing the chairman and members of the Sun Alliance West End Board), Mr Giles Shepard (representing the Savoy Hotel), Mr Patrick T Smythe (assistant general manager, the Berkeley), and general manager, the Berkeley, Christie's).

Mr P Littlewood (representing Winchester College War Memorial Fund) and Mrs Littlewood, Mr M R Monier-Williams (representing the Lowtonian Society), Mr Kenneth Bousted (representing Arthur Dunn Cup Committee), Mr Harvey Hackman (representing Boyds Barfield), Lieutenant-Colonel H F F Smith, Mr and Mrs J E Hok and Colonel P Smyly.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Oct 20, 1956

Works of art to a value of about £550,000 at Petworth House, near Midhurst, Sussex, are to belong to the nation. The Treasury stated yesterday that the Inland Revenue have agreed to accept them in part satisfaction of estate duty and the money will be made available from the National Land Fund. Petworth House itself was conveyed to the National Trust, together with an endowment, by the late Lord Leconfield in 1947, and it houses a large collection of pictures and other works of art accumulated by the Wyndham *family over a long period. They* include a valuable series of paintings by Turner, many portraits by British painters, a number of fine Dutch, Flemish, Venetian and French paintings, a large collection of sculptures, and a library of books, plays and manuscripts.

Luncheon

Multiple Sclerosis Society
The Multiple Sclerosis Society held its annual luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr Gilbert Mac*donald, chairman, and Mrs* Macdonald received the guests with the joint chairmen of the fund-raising committee, Mrs George Morton, and Mrs Joan Ball. Among the guests was the Earl of Snowdon and the guest speaker was Mr Michael Brearley.

Moreover...Miles Kington

Once upon a time there was a princess who lived in a cold country a long way from here. She went hunting one day with the court, as princesses and courts are wont to do, but caught nothing all day. Towards evening she became separated from the rest of the hunters and, as she was riding through the woods towards the sound of their voices, suddenly found herself face to face with an enormous stag. Overjoyed, she raised her rifle to dispatch him.

"You're not really going to shoot me, are you?" said the stag. "I didn't think people did that any more."

"Good heavens", said the princess. "I've never met a talking stag before."

"Well, come to that", said the deer, "I've never met princesses who could string more than three or four words together without the greatest difficulty. Something to do with inbreeding, I expect."

"Then it will come as something *of a final privilege* to be shot by an articulate princess."

She raised her gun again. The stag backed away.

"Your Highness, consider how wrong it would be for you to shoot me. I beg you to rethink your position before you do this terrible thing."

"I'm not exactly surprised to find you in the anti-hunting lobby, you know."

"Oh, I'm not against hunting", said the stag. "We all hunt, one way and another. And in any case, if I don't die a painful death from a bullet, I am sure to die even more painfully of exposure, or a broken leg, on some cold and draughty hillside. No, I was thinking of you and how terrible it will be for you. Things have changed now, you know, and you can't even shoot a rabbit without raising an enormous protest. Kill me, and you will become the most unpopular princess in the kingdom."

"But I always went hunting before I became a princess, and nobody ever complained."

"Good heavens, girl, do you know *nothing* about the media?" cried the stag. "It's *now* that you have to be careful. I can see the headlines already. The Killer Princess. Blood on the Royal Hands."

"Piffle", said the princess. "They like me."

"They like me better", said the stag. "I may be totally without practical function but I am very decorative and my picture hangs on every wall in the land."

"I know the feeling", said the princess. "Gets you down, doesn't it?"

"I'm glad we agree", said the stag. "Now put that wretched gun away."

Just then a magnificent figure clad in the most wonderful costume galloped into the glade and came to a halt beside them.

"Whatever have we got here?" said the stag. "Does it play in a group?"

"No", said the princess. "This is the Palace Spokesman."

"Then I am in very deep trouble", said the stag. "This man can explain away absolutely anything. I have a feeling that I am for it."

And it was.

OBITUARY

MR PHILIP UNWIN

Innovative postwar publisher

M. B. writes:

Philip Unwin, who died on October 17 at the age of 76, was a publisher all his working life, from 1923 when he left Mill Hill school to become in his own words a "dog's-body" in his great-uncle's company (T. *Fisher* Unwin) until his retirement from George Allen & Unwin as its senior director in 1970.

His enthusiasm for the profession was irrepressible, enjoying every hour he spent in it, despite the daily exasperations natural to the book world and the occasional disappointments which could never really depress him. He was inexhaustible in pursuit of new talent, and in encouraging young authors at the bottom of the literary ladder he will be remembered gratefully by a couple of generations of men and women who passed through the doors of George Allen & Unwin to receive his unstinted help and advice. Yet an older generation of established writers also, most of them now no longer with us, like Bertrand Russell, Julian Huxley, Professor W. A. Robson, and many others, deeply appreciated his commitment to their interests.

Philip Unwin's nose for a success was the product of his long experience and found its crowning in his discovery and *launching of Thor Heyerdahl's The Kon-Tiki Expedition*, which took the adventure-hungry post-war British public by storm and within a short time became a world best-seller, in the English language alone totalling millions of copies. The book set a style for a whole publishing decade.

Even in retirement books and publishing remained his *consuming interest*, for paper and print were in his blood: two of his uncles were publishers in their own right, his father was head of the printing firm of Unwin Brothers, and his grand*mother was a Spicer of the* papermaking family.

Among his own writings were accounts of the printing and publishing Unwins and two works of railway lore, trains having had for him all his life a deep fascination, such that his knowledge was truly encyclopaedic. In spite of a heavy daily work-load as director and editor, Philip Unwin sat for many years on the council of the Publishers' *Association and the executive* committee of the National Book Council, was chairman of the Society of Bookmen, was continuously active in book trade politics, and upon his retirement served as Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper-Makers from 1970-71. He was still a member of the court of the company at his death, having attended only a few days earlier.

In an age of increasing *commercialization in publishing*, with Philip Unwin it remained a wholly personal affair and he would not have had it otherwise.

PROFESSOR J. J. AUCHMUTY

Derry Jeffaires writes:

An ebullient enjoyment of life, a regard for the niceties of civilized behaviour, and a capacity to combine administrative ability of a high order with a kindly tolerance of the foibles of others marked the character of Professor James Johnson Auchmuty, CBE, who died in Illinois on October 16.

He was born in 1909 at Portadown, the son of Canon J. W. Auchmuty, educated at Armagh Royal School and Trinity College Dublin, where he graduated with a first class Moderatorship and Gold Medal in History and Political Science in *1931. That year he* became Auditor of the College Historical Society, and formed many lasting friendships in this, the oldest debating society in the British Isles, founded by Edmund Burke.

Auchmuty's *scholarship* was founded upon a continuous and energetic intellectual curiosity. His books included a study of *US Government and Latin American Independence 1810-1830* (1937); *Sir Thomas Wyse* (1939); and *Lecky* (1948). He contributed many scholarly papers to journals throughout his life.

A lectureship in Education at Dublin University, and the Headship of Modern History at Farouk University, Alexandria, preceded his joining the University of New South Wales in 1952. Dean of Arts and Social Sciences in 1956, he was also Head of the Department of Arts at Newcastle University College (1954) and Warden (1960-64). He was the first Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Newcastle from 1965 to his retirement in 1974.

Auchmuty proved an excellent vice-chancellor; *he set* the stamp of his large mindedness and love of tradition upon the nascent university, stressing the need for a dignified ceremonial, spaciousness in buildings and campus, and a certain elegance in entertainment. His enthusiasm was infectious. He oversaw appointments with wisdom and imaginative insight into the latent capacities of often unorthodox candidates. He listened to advice — and *complaints* — and took firm decisions, always stressing academic principles and standards.

He played a significant role in education in Australia and overseas. He was chairman of, *inter alia*, the Australian Humanities Research Council (1962-65) — and a foundation Fellow when it became the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 1970 — the Australian National Committee for UNESCO, the advisory committee on teaching Asian Languages and Cultures (1969). He also served on Australian delegations to Commonwealth Education conferences.

Honorary degrees, from *Sydney, Newcastle* and *Dublin*, graced Auchmuty's retirement from Newcastle to Canberra, where he and his wife Margaret (a Vassar graduate, *nee* Walters, who was president of the Australian Federation of University Women for 1974-77) continued to extend generous hospitality to old and new friends alike.

Amongst many activities in his retirement, he held a visiting chair at Leeds (1976-77); he kept up his historical researches; he chaired the Australian National Inquiry into Teacher Education; and he even found time to pursue his family's origins at Auchmithie near Arbroath.

He is survived by his wife, *his son Professor Giles Auchmuty* and his daughter Rosemary.

MR LESLIE OWENS

Mr Leslie T. Owens, former Principal of the London College of Printing died on September 30 at the age of 67. Leslie Owens studied typography under J. H. Mason at the LCC's Central School Of Art and Crafts and was apprenticed with Odhams Press and later engaged as typographer with the Baynard Press.

Some teaching at Guildford, Medway and Maidstone led to the post of Head of Department of Printing at Nottingham Technical College in 1949. From there he was appointed Vice-Principal of the, then London School of Printing in 1956 and on the retirement of Ellis Thirkettle in 1968 became Principal of the London College of Printing. Under the leadership of Leslie Owens, the College adapted its education provision to the needs of the seventies — printing education became smaller in volume but technologically more sophisticated; the well established courses in Graphic Design, Photography *Film and Television attained* CNAA honours degree status; Business and Management Studies gained Business Education Council approval at National Diploma and Higher Diploma levels; and courses In Periodical and Radio Journalism were successfully launched.

He was the author of a life of his mentor, *J. H. Mason 1875-1951. Scholar Printer.*

He is survived by a widow and two children.

MR JAMES BLEASDALE

Professor G. Wilson Knight writes:

A notice appeared in the press on September 29 of the death of James (Jim) F. Bleasdale, of Orchard Lea, White Ball, Wellington, Somerset.

Bleasdale was a contemporary with me, both of us reading English at St Edmund Hall, Oxford. At Oxford he gained a Blue for swimming. Afterwards he had various business appointments at home and in South Africa. During the Second World War he served in the Navy. His poetry I had always admired, but he published nothing before his small collection *Dog Saturday and Other Poems* in 1975 (The Mitre Press, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London).

I believe the title poem, running to nine pages, to be a unique contribution to the literature of "death". With a display of humour and metaphysical wit, accompanied by verbal dexterity and telling rhymes, the appalling problem is surveyed and discussed on a sound basis of reality and commonsense, but with allowances made for the inadequacy of human perception. Death may be its subject, but the poem deserves to live.

Bleasdale left a widow Margaret, and a daughter.

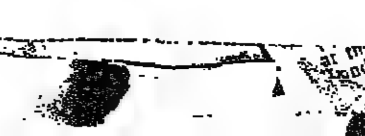
MARY COYLE CHASE

Mrs Mary Coyle Chase, who won the 1944 Pulitzer Prize for her play *Harvey*, died in Denver, Colorado, on October 20. She was 75. Though she wrote other plays, she was *best known for Harvey*, a lighthearted comedy which chronicled the adventures of a dypsomaniac who believes himself to be accompanied by a 6ft rabbit. It ran in New York for five years to become one of the longest-running shows in Broadway history.

ALBERT COHEN

Albert Cohen, the Swiss writer *died on October 17* at the age of 86. Born in Corfu of Jewish parents, Cohen settled in Geneva and became a naturalized Swiss. His novel *Belle du Seigneur* won a prize from the Academie Française; other works included *Le Livre de Ma Mere* and *Solal*.

His books were translated into various languages, including English, German, Swedish, Spanish and Portuguese but had their greatest audience in their original French.



Stock Exchange Prices

Firmer after hours

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
100$\frac{15}{16}$	93$\frac{7}{16}$	Exch	12¼% 1981	99⅞	●+$\frac{1}{32}$	12.785	16.005
98½	88	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	98$\frac{7}{32}$	+$\frac{1}{32}$	8.655	15.871
96⅞	81⅛	Treas	3% 1982	96½	..	3.109	14.300
103¼	90½	Treas	14% 1982	99½	..	14.070	15.255
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼% 1982	95	−⅛	8.685	15.970
96½	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	94¾	−⅛	9.762	15.568
95¼	84⅛	Exch	8¾% 1983	93⅞	−⅛	9.320	14.388
92	76½	Exch	3% 1983	89¾	−⅛	3.342	11.471
99$\frac{7}{16}$	85¾	Treas	12% 1983	95⅞	−⅛	12.516	15.391
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9½% 1983	91¼	−⅛	10.137	15.126
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	96¼	●−⅛	14.026	15.714
94$\frac{7}{16}$	84⅛	Exch	10% 1983	90	−⅛	11.114	15.651
88	76⅞	Fund	5½% 1982-84	84⅛	−⅛	6.529	13.901
97$\frac{7}{16}$	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	90⅝	−⅛	12.392	16.119
104$\frac{5}{16}$	94½	Exch	14% 1984	96⅛	●−⅛	14.563	15.928
82¼	68¼	Exch	3% 1984	78	..	3.846	13.036
99⅞	88	Treas	12% 1984	91⅝	−⅛	13.098	15.658
109¼	96⅞	Treas	15% 1985	96⅞	−$\frac{1}{16}$	15.524	16.299
98⅞	89⅛	Exch Cv	12% 1985	89¼	−$\frac{7}{16}$	13.461	16.271
76	68$\frac{15}{16}$	Treas	3% 1985	72	● ..	4.167	13.053
96$\frac{1}{16}$	86⅛	Treas	11½% 1985	86⅛	−$\frac{7}{16}$	13.356	16.580
103¼	88⅛	Exch	12¾% 1985	88⅛	●−$\frac{7}{16}$	13.903	16.363
97⅛	85¼	Exch	11¾% 1986	85¾	−⅛	13.703	16.436
69$\frac{15}{16}$	65¾	Treas	3% 1986	66⅞	●−⅛	4.486	12.786
97⅞	85⅞	Treas	12% 1986	85⅞	−⅛	14.013	16.542
MEDIUMS							
89⅞	76⅞	Treas	8½% 1984-86	79¼	−⅛	10.735	14.742
105⅛	90⅜	Exch	13¼% 1987	94⅛	−⅛	14.589	15.855
81⅛	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	72⅞	●−⅛	8.957	13.757

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
	37	MY Dart	31	+2	4.1	13.4	6.4
	86	McCorquodale	115	+2	11.4	9.7	5.8
	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
	18	McInerney Prop	23	..	2.2	9.7	5.3
	25	Mackay H.	38	+1	5.2	13.6	13.9
	54	McKechnie Bros	97	..	10.4	10.7	4.4
	56	Macpherson D.	59	..	6.0	10.2	22.3
	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	134	+2	7.1	5.3	9.8
	97	Man Agcy Music	125	..	12.5b	10.0	4.4
	105	Man Ship Canal	106	−2	..	..	..
	21	Mang Bronze	23	..	3.1	13.5	..
	67	Marchwiel	114	−1	8.6	7.5	..
	76	Marks & Spencer	111	..	5.8	5.2	13.1
	33½	Marley Ltd	35½	+½	3.2	9.0	8.1
	14½	Marling Ind	23½	..	1.3	5.7	18.4
	22	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
	21	Do A	33	..	4.0	12.0	2.9
	178	Martin-News	208	..	13.9	6.7	4.9

O — S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
184	115½	Spirax-Sarco	134	..	6.3	4.7	11.2
88	30	Staffs Potts	31	● ..	0.0	..	..
107	78	Stag Furniture	83	● ..	7.1	8.6	7.0
55½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	43½	..	2.1	4.8	7.4
544	290	Standard Tel	404	+15	15.0	3.7	13.8
87	50	Stanley A. G.	50	..	3.6	7.1	6.1
225	115	Steel Bros	218	..	11.4	5.3	8.3
	154	Stoetley Co	165	..	15.0	9.1	8.0
	17½	Steinberg	21½	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	101	..	12.1	12.0	34.7
56	10½	Stone Platt	11	..	0.1e	1.3	..
33	11	Streeters	25	..	..	..	8.6
80	48	Strong & Fisher	70	..	9.7	13.9	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv.	89	+1	3.6	4.1	7.3
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	..	..	..	..
188	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	109½	+2	..	..	..
201	140	Sylsone	160	..	12.9	8.0	17.8

T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	+2	9.1	26.1	
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.0	
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	180	+12	11.4	6.4	11
185	93	Milford Docks	130	+3	0.7	0.5	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	133	−2	10.0	7.5	..
35	28½	Sunderland Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. Tax-free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	[illegible]
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½)	£24
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	[illegible]
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	8[illegible]
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	12[illegible]
Hanson Trust 9½% Cov Ln 2001 (£100)	£103[illegible]
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	
London Private Health 25p Ord (28)	
Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (*)	1[illegible]
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (21)	

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 18	1[illegible]
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182)	Nov 27	−1 p[illegible]

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex divide[nd]. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 pai[d]. fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 p[aid]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 21	Market rates (close) October 21	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8140-8370	$1.8205-8215	0.05c prem-0.05c disc	0.10-0.20c disc
Montreal	$2.1870-2120	$2.1940-1960	0.50-0.60c disc	1.50-1.70c disc
Amsterdam	4.51-58fl	4.57-58fl	1½-½c prem	3½-3¼c prem
Brussels	68.90-69.30f	69.10-20f	5-15c disc	50-65c disc
Copenhagen	13.13-29k	13.27½-28½k	50-135ore disc	220-350ore disc
Dublin	1.1580-1700p	1.1685-1695p	13-24p disc	51-65p disc
Frankfurt	4.08-15m	4.13½-14½m	1⅝-1½pf prem	3-4½pf prem
Lisbon	117.25-119.60e	118.25-75e	80-370c disc	125-645c disc
Madrid	174.25-178.75p	178.55-75p	9-29c disc	57-69c disc
Milan	2170-94lr	2181-93lr	9½-12½lr disc	33½-35½lr disc
Oslo	10.79-97k	10.95-96k	295-185ore prem	680-555ore prem
Paris	10.23-39f	10.37½-38½f	½-1½c disc	4-5c disc
Stockholm	10.09-20k	10.18½-19½k	275-205ore prem	810-745ore prem
Tokyo	422-30y	425-26y	3.45-3.15y prem	9.35-9.05y prem
Vienna	28.35-29.00sch	28.95-29.00sch	13-9gro prem	25-20gro prem
Zurich	3.41-46f	3.44½-45½f	1½-1¼c prem	4½-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3 at 97.2.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15¼ Low 12

Week Fixed: 15½-15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 15$\frac{7}{16}$	2 months 15$\frac{5}{16}$
3 months 15$\frac{7}{16}$	3 months 15$\frac{5}{16}$

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)

[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)

[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 16½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5990-1.6140
Bahrain	0.6865-0.6895
Finland	8.0690-8.1090
Greece	102.20-104.20
Hongkong	10.95-10.99
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5135-0.5165
Malaysia	4.1650-4.1950
Mexico	45.35-45.85
New Zealand	2.2125-2.2335
Saudi Arabia	6.2280-6.2580
Singapore	3.8110-3.8310
South Africa	1.7500-1.7550

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.5620-6650

[illegible]

*Ireland quoted in US currency. *Canada $1: US $0.8296-0.8298

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

Flying sparks at Guinness Peat, page 21

Business News
THE TIMES Thursday October 22

Agonizing over the public purse, page 21

Sale of Cable & Wireless shares will raise £224m

By Our Financial Staff

The Government will raise a total of £224m from the sale of almost half of Cable & Wireless to the private sector. Detailed plans for the sale of shares announced yesterday, put a value of £454m on the state-run telecommunications group.

Just over 133 million shares in C & W are to be sold under the Government's policy of selling off parts of state-held assets.

The shares will be sold through an offer for sale at a price of 168p each which will place a value of £224m on the stake going to the private sector.

Of that total, the Government will receive £189m, less £5m for the cost of the flotation, and the company will receive £35m.

A letter from the Government, also published yesterday, says it intends to maintain a majority shareholding in C & W for the foreseeable future.

But it adds: "HM Government does not intend to use its rights as a shareholder to intervene in the company's commercial decisions. Nor does it expect to vote its shareholding at general meetings of the company in opposition to resolutions supported by a majority of the court of directors, although it retains the right to do so."

The arrangements for the sale are being handled by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bankers, on the instructions of the Treasury and the Department of Industry. The prospectus will be advertised in newspapers on Monday, and the application list will open at 10 am on Friday, October 30, and may be closed at any time afterwards.

Apart from Kleinworts, two other City banks, Baring Brothers and J. Henry Schroder Wagg, have underwritten the offer. The brokers are Cazenove, James Capel and Rowe & Pitman.

After the offer for sale and after deducting shares committed to a special employee share scheme, the Government will retain a holding of 50 per cent plus one share in the company. Of the total shares being offered for sale, 70 million represent new ordinary shares which will raise £35m in capital for C & W.

Yesterday, the sub-underwriting arrangements were proceeding in the City. Leading institutions such as insurance companies and pension funds have already shown considerable interest in the flotation.

Mr Eric Sharp, chairman of C & W, said the move would bring commercial freedom and was right for the company, its employees and customers.

As part of the offer C & W is forecasting pretax profits for the year to next March of £84m against £62m in the 12 months to March 1981. Turnover for the year to last March was £293m.

C & W is one of the world's biggest telecommunications groups. It provides, generally under franchises from governments, external telecommunications for 37 territories and internal telecommunications for 11 of these.

Mr Sharp said yesterday that the underlying growth rate in the volume of telecommunications traffic was in the region of 25-30 per cent a year worldwide. This is one reason for the jump in profits in the current year, although the weakness of the pound has also helped.

Special arrangements are being made for employees to receive shares free if they qualify under a particular scheme. In addition employees will be given preferential treatment on applications for shares totalling 13.5 million.

The group employs about 10,000, of whom around 8,000 work outside the United Kingdom.

Financial Editor, page 21



Keith Waldegrave

Mr Sharp : Changes right for the company

Exchange names good conduct watchdog

By Catherine Gunn

The Stock Exchange has appointed an inspector to ensure that the business of member firms is conducted properly and recorded accurately.

The move follows the failures of stockbroking firms Norman Collins in February, Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar in April, and the suspension in July of Halliday Simpson, which subsequently wound itself up.

"Clearly we would not be bringing in this reform if we did not have the suspicion that some past events might have been discovered", Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange Council, said yesterday. "The reform is aimed at preventing fraud and inefficiency. It is expected to increase the chances of preventing future failures".

The new inspector is Mr Bob Wilkinson, until now chairman of the Stock Exchange's accounts committee and a partner in Carr Sebag, which has released him.

Mr Wilkinson will have wide-ranging powers to request information on, and access to, any aspect of a stockbroking or jobbing firm's business, and will also make routine visits to all 250 United Kingdom and Irish member firms.

The council is also taking a fresh look at aspects of its disciplinary procedures, re-examing the extent of Stock Exchange control over member firm's employees, and considering whether the basis of the monthly liquidity returns made to the Exchange by member firms should be altered.

Mr Goodison repeated that the Stock Exchange's report on Halliday Simpson will be published, with the first part at least out by the end of 1981. He refused to say whether the investigation has found links with recent failures of other firms. The compensation fund expects to show losses of up to £600,000 on Norman Collins but should recover everything it has restored to creditors of Hedderwick when the firm's assets are wound up.

Meanwhile, the Stock Exchange has granted an Office of Fair Trading request for an extension until the end of February of the time it has to examine Stock Exchange evidence that its role does not constitute restrictive practice.

Japanese agreement seals OECD consensus

Export credit rates raised

By Michael Prest

Japan has agreed to an increase in its export credit interest rates, thereby much reducing, for the time being at least, the risk of an export credit war among leading industrial exporters.

The agreement is part of the consensus negotiated between most members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Under the consensus, the new rates, which come into effect on November 16, are between 2.25 and 2.5 percentage points higher than under the previous consensus.

The rates vary by category of buyer. Relatively rich buyers will pay 11 per cent for two to five year credits, and 11.25 per cent for credits over five years. Intermediate group countries will pay 10.5 per cent and 11 per cent, and poor countries 10 per cent for all credits. All the increases are of 2.5 points except the longer term credits for poor countries which rise by 2.25 points.

Japan, however, will be allowed to charge a minimum of 9.25 per cent because its domestic interest rates are lower than those of most of its competitors. The same provisions allowing lower rates for low interest currencies would apply to the Swiss franc.

But Japan is the chief beneficiary of the new terms in the consensus. The Japanese delegation to the Paris discussions had wanted 9 per cent.

Since Eximbank in Japan normally offers 60 to 70 per cent of export finance and the commercial banks put up the rest at their Long Term Prime Rate, currently 8.7 per cent, the average rate of Japanese export credits will in fact be around 9 per cent.

The consensus also dealt with another tricky problem by forcing members to notify their partners if credits contain a grant element of 15 to 25 per cent.

Notice was previously required for a grant component of 15 per cent or less. Under OECD rules a grant of more than 25 per cent of the full credit is subject to different scrutiny.

Biffen warns Japan on trade imbalance

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A stern warning on the scale of Japanese exports to Britain came from Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade last night.

He was speaking at the London annual dinner of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Japan must look to the impact of its exporting policies which meant effective observance of any voluntary restraint undertakings on trade reached with Britain, Mr Biffen said.

"In the cases of light commercial vehicles and cars, I am certainly looking for a more exact observance than has been achieved in the recent past. The Japanese Government knows strongly how we feel about this."

In September imports of these vehicles rose almost 55 per cent and the Japanese market share in vans in the first nine months of this year has gone from 15.7 per cent to 23 per cent.

British manufacturers want an 11 per cent ceiling on commercial vehicle imports in line with the restraint level for cars.

Mr Biffen also made it clear that the Government could envisage circumstances where protectionist measures could be necessary for some sectors of British industry.

Mr Biffen said: "Whilst the British Government firmly supports the mainly open trade system it has been realistic and pragmatic about it. There is a speed limit to structural change within our national economy and in some sectors of industry we are pressing hard upon it."

Japan's concentrated and expanding sales effort meant that whole industries within the economies of its trading partners faced grave difficulties. Last year Britain's crude visible trade deficit with Japan was more than £1,000m, Mr Biffen pointed out.

Tokyo needed to open its own market to more imports while at the same time paying more attention to the impact of its exports on trading partners.

Blockade threat on imports

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The TUC could be called on to organize industrial action by dockers to halt the flow of Japanese cars into Britain, a union leader warned yesterday.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, told a Westminster rally that action by trade unionists may be the only means of preventing the country "bleeding to death".

He was speaking to union members from all over the country who lobbied Parliament to demand import controls, most notably on foreign cars, but also on a wide range of manufactured goods.

While 2,000 turned out at Westminster, more than 10,000 manual workers at Vauxhall's Luton and Dunstable factories came out on a 24-hour strike in protest at the rising number of imported vehicles. Production of nearly 400 cars, vans and trucks, worth at least £2m, was lost.

About 500 Vauxhall men joined the London rally, which heard Mr Jenkins say: "It may well be that we shall have to ask the dockers to stop unloading vehicles coming in from Japan and if we are to make such a request of the dockers we shall all have to back it up. Perhaps one day the TUC General Council will have to make the call because this is a situation that we cannot tolerate".

He said imports had to be controlled one way or another. "If it cannot be done by parliamentary means, we are going to have to muster our industrial strength. We are not prepared to see this country bleed to death and this lobby is the first tourniquet."

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, said that the two wings of the Labour movement had to combine to elect a Labour government which would implement an alternative economic strategy, including import controls. He believed that the people at the rally were representing the whole of British industry.

America slips into recession

The American economy has slipped firmly into recession, the Department of Commerce confirmed in Washington yesterday. Gross national product, the broadest measure of economic activity, fell by 0.5 per cent at an annual rate in the third quarter of the year, after a 1.6 per cent decline in the second quarter.

But the latest fall was rather less thany many analysts had expected, renewing fears that continuing buoyant demand for credit will keep United States interest rates high.

In the foreign exchange markets the news gave a further boost to the dollar, which had earlier surged ahead on the back of firmer short-term interest rates and fresh anxieties over political tension in Poland and the Middle East.

The dollar ended London trading up 4.33 pfennigs at DM 2.2740, its highest level since the beginning of the month, while the index measurin gits wider international value gained a full percentage point to 109.3 average 1975=100).

Exco consortium buys Telerate

By Our Financial Staff

Exco International, which controls two leading money brokers, by joining forces with Guinness Peat and British & Commonwealth Shipping to move into computerized financial services. They are to pay $75m (£41m) for an 89.6 per cent holding in Telerate of New York.

The company provides an immediate financial information service from foreign exchange, government securities, money markets, commodities to general news.

It was founded in 1966 by Mr Neil Hirsch, who is staying on as president under the new owners, and has grown rapidly. It is now the United States market leader in supplying financial information, and operates 4,228 terminals in the United States, and another 850 overseas, with 3,000 contract subscribers in 1977.

Profits have grown slowly rising from just over $1m pretax in 1977 to $13.7m in the year to last September.

The purchase is being made through NAP USA, whose principal interest is Noonan, Astley & Pearce, one of the two largest United States money brokers. Forty seven per cent of NAP is owned by Guinness Peat, 30 per cent by Exco (of which British Commonwealth Shipping controls a quarter and the remaining 23 per cent is in the hands of Noonan's four leading executives.

The purchase price will be raised by a $35m increase in NAP's equity and a $40m medium term loan at very competitive rates.

Financial Editor page 21

Paribus chief hands in resignation

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, October 21

M. Pierre Moussa, the president of Paribas, the leading French Financial Holding Company which, along with the Suez group and most of the country's private banks, was nationalized by a vote of the National Assembly late last night, handed in his resignation to the board of the group this morning.

No official explanation was given by Paribas for his decision, but M Moussa was one of the most outspoken critics of the socialist government's nationalization plans.

M Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economic Affairs, confirmed this officially in answer to a parliamentary question in the assembly this afternoon. The Minister said that he had learnt of the proposed takeover on October 9, and had reminded M Moussa that the Nationalization Bill had provided for negotiation between the Government and the foreign shareholders of the industrial groups or the banks falling within its scope.

He had asked M Moussa to do everything in his power to stop the operation involving Paribas Suisse. Three days later, the President of Paribas had undertaken in a letter to the minister to do so.

"In short, he did not fulfil his pledge. His peers who met at this morning's board meeting withdrew his powers and he resigned." M Delors said.

BANK'S BP STAKE GOES TO STATE

By Our Financial Staff

The Government is to acquire the Bank of England's 17.2 per cent holding in BP. This will bring its total holding in BP to 39 per cent.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said the Government would continue its traditional practice of non-intervention in the administration of BP.

The Bank acquired its BP shares from Burmah Oil for £179m when the latter was in financial trouble in early 1975.

The stake is presently worth over £900m but no profit accrues to the Bank itself since the transcation, which should go through by the end of the year, is essentially a book-keeping exercise within the public sector.

CBI urges tougher Whitehall policies

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Demands for the Government to adopt a tougher and more robust approach to international trading problems are to be made by Britain's employers.

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday endorsed a new policy document on international trade and drew up a six-point programme to press for a much more aggressive approach to dealings with trading partners who fail to honour international agreements.

Members of the CBI's policy-making council also voted to commit employers to playing a big role in a new drive to improve the training of young people following an initiative from the Manpower Services Commission. But they warned that the success of the initiative would require a similar commitment from trade unions.

The document urges the Government to support those companies engaged in international trade to a level broadly equivalent to support enjoyed by foreign competitors. The CBI also believes that the Government must find more rapid and effective means of countering unfair trade.

The employers remain committed to the principles of the open market system but will press ministers to make it clear to trading partners that Britain's commitment is conditional upon theirs.

Calling for a more robust defence of commercial interests and eschewing overall protectionist measures, the policy document makes it clear that the United Kingdom should resort to protection—in concert with EEC partners—to shield an industry from "manifestly unfair competition" or to provide a breathing space to adapt to change.

Stock Markets

FT Index 476.5 up 3.2
FT Gilts 61.07 up 0.28
FT All Share Index 287.61 up 0.83
Bargains 15,277

Sterling

$ 1.8210 up 10 points
Index 87.6 up 0.3

Dollar

Index 109.3 up 1.0
DM 2.2740 up 433 pts

Gold

$ 430.00 down $7

Money

3 mth sterling 16[illegible]-16[illegible]
3 mth Euro $ 16[illegible]-16[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 16[illegible]-16[illegible]

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Acrow 'A'	3p to 36p
Berkeley Exp	8p to 303p
Broken Hill	20p to 600p
Elcco	5p to 68p
Hawker Siddeley	20p to 290p
Imp Cont Gas	12p to 180p
Pleasurama	10p to 263p
Polly Peck	10p to 315p
Rowton Hotels	7p to 135p
Shell Trans	8p to 358p
Standard Tel	6p to 404p
Tele Rents	2p to 290p

Falls

Atlantic Resc	15p to 250p
Eng Assoc Gry	5p to 130p
Gill & Duffus	26p to 171p
Harrison Bro	25p to 750p
Harrisons Mlay	6p to 175p
Middle Wit	10p to 710p
Moran	5p to 290p
Reed 'A'	5p to 71p
Royal Wcts	5p to 175p
Sainsbury J	5p to 420p
Smith St Aubyn	5p to 133p
Stock Conv	6p to 315p

Tebbit urges participation

Management should increase worker-involvement in their companies which would lead to higher productivity and a more ready acceptance of new technology, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, told the Institute of Personnel Management conference in Harrogate last night. He said many of the country's most successful companies already had employee-participation schemes, but others were not doing enough.

He added: "I am often amazed at the way in which decisions which affect a man's working life are taken with little concern for his feelings, indeed little effort to discover if he could suggest a better way and a more acceptable way to him to achieve the company's objectives."

He confirmed the Government's opposition to planned legislation by the European Economic Community to compel companies of a certain size to inform and consult employees.

Accept limitations, page 20

Perkins doubles redundancies

The Peterborough-based Perkins Diesel Engine Company is making 700 workers redundant, more than twice the number previously announced.

Last month, the company announced it wanted to reduce its 6,000 workforce by 300, only a year after making 900 redundant. But Perkins says it has accepted 700 applications for voluntary redundancy, subject to union agreement.

Over the past two years, the company has cut its workforce by almost 2,000.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Sir Jack Callard, the British Home Stores chief, at the Kensington store yesterday

BHS profits fall 28pc

British Home Stores is facing a tough Christmas with a fall of 28 per cent to £7.6m in pretax profits for the 24 weeks to September 19. Sales excluding VAT rose by only 4.5 per cent to £173.36m. In non-foods, the group held its own against the competition, but it lost market share in foods. Wage costs went up 7 per cent but staff numbers fell through natural wastage

£330m order for Davy

Engineering contractor the Davy Corporation has won a £330m order to build a steel plate mill for Sidermex, the Mexican state-owned steel holding company on the Pacific coast. Kearns-Richards, the Manchester-based division of Staveley Machine Tools, is to supply machine tools worth £4.5m to CMI, of Oklahoma.

Other new orders include a contract worth £400,000 for equipment for the Turkish television service from Sony Broadcast, of Basingstoke, Hampshire, and a contract worth £250,000 from ICL.

£3m blow to Gill and Duffus

Gill and Duffus, the commodity trading group, has forecast 1981 pretax profits of £20m, down from last year's £23.1m. But the company is also to launch a major new international sugar and grain trading operation in Geneva next month.

The interim dividend of 3.6p net is the same as last year

☐ Cambridge University, BL Systems, and Cardiff Citizens' Advice Bureau were presented with awards last night by the British Computer Society and Computing for their designs and applications

The Halifax scraps differential rates

The Halifax, Britain's largest building society with a million borrowers, is to scrap differential mortgage interest rates from December for new borrowers and by February for existing borrowers. The board decided yesterday to follow the Woolwich Equitable's lead.

Unlike the Woolwich, Halifax is cutting differential rates across the board and not instituting them for extremely large loans above £37,500. Whatever the size of loan, everyone taking out a mortgage will pay 15 per cent.

The society said that fewer than one in ten of its existing borrowers would be affected

Go-ahead for reactor

The Central Electricity Generating Board is expected tomorrow to approve a design for the controversial pressurized water nuclear reactor to be built at Sizewell, Suffolk.

The design is a British adaptation of the standard PWR produced by the Westinghouse Corporation in the United States. It was thrashed out over the past three months by a Government sponsored task force chaired by Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority.

The National Nuclear Corporation, the industrial consortium which builds Britain's nuclear power stations, has already adopted the task force's "reference design".

Hawker lift-off

Hawker Siddeley, the electrical and mechanical engineering group, yesterday exceeded City forecasts with a 7.7 per cent rise in pretax profits to £61.6m. Most estimates expected a downturn in half-year profits, but the group reports substantial overseas growth, particularly in North America.

See Financial Editor, page 21

North Sea oil fear

More than 80 million tonnes of oil were produced from Britain's 16 North Sea oilfields in the financial year to last March 31, according to the annual report of the Continental Shelf Act presented to Parliament yesterday. Its seven gas fields produced about 35,200 million cubic metres of natural gas

TODAY

Consumers' expenditure, 3rd qrtr preliminary estimates; institutional investment, 2nd qrtr; engineering industry sales and orders for July; weekly Treasury Bill, tender results.

Delegations from the British Textile Confederation and the British Clothing Industry Association meet Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, to discuss their proposals for renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement

Companies reporting their results today include: Rand Mines Properties, Selincourt, and Spencer Gears.

IN BRIEF

Opec must settle oil price range

☐ The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will not face problems in setting oil price differences to allow for quality once it has agreed on a new base price, Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister, said during a visit to Bahrain.

Opec ministers will hold emergency talks in Geneva on October 29 and observers said this appeared to indicate agreement on a single base price of $34 a barrel.

But they added that the issue of differentials to account for varying qualities of crude and distances from the major markets was a possible problem in fully reunifying Opec prices.

Brazil gdp

☐ Brazilian gross domestic product growth could drop to between nought and 1 per cent in 1981. Sr Carlos Langoni, central bank president, said yesterday. But the country could show a trade surplus for the year of $700m (about £383m).

Steel forecast

☐ Japan's Iron and Steel Federation has revised downwards its estimate for crude steel output for 1985 to between 110 million and 119 million tonnes, from the 120 million to 125 million tonnes predicted.

Phosphates contract

☐ Stein-Industrie, a subsidiary of the Alsthom-Atlantique engineering and shipbuilding group, has been awarded a turnkey contract by the Moroccan State Phosphates Agency to supply and install phosphate at a new phosphoric acid complex at Jorf Lasfar, 25 kilometres south of El Jadida.

Car registrations

☐ Registrations of new motor vehicles in West Germany totalled 207,600 in September, up 32 per cent in a seasonally normal rise from August and declining only 0.5 per cent from September 1980, the Federal Motor Vehicles Registry announced yesterday.

Savings deposits

☐ Non-banker deposits in the savings banks of the European Economic Community fell 831 million European currency units to 336,100m in July, confirming a weakening trend, the Savings Bank Group of the EEC reports.

EEC jobless up

☐ Unemployment in the European Economic community, excluding Greece, has risen by 300,000 to 9.4 million, a record 8.5 per cent of the working population, the Statistical Agency Eurostat reported in Brussels. Highest unemployment rates were 12.8 per cent for Belgium, 11.5 per cent for Britain and 10.4 per cent for Ireland. Bottom of the scale was Germany on 4.8 per cent.

Managers told to accept limitations

By Adrienne Gleeson

Managers must accept a limitation of their jealousy-guarded rights to make a success of worker-participation in running companies, an Institute of Personnel Management study says today.

It adds: "This is often the stumbling block, particularly for middle managers and supervisors, many of whom already believe that their role and responsibilities have been unduly restricted by shop-steward power and influence."

The study says, however, that management commitment is essential to the success of participation. Managers have to accept their new position as part of that commitment.

The Institute's study, the second of a five-volume work on employee participation and involvement, is expected to cause controversy at today's seminar on the subject at its annual conference at Harrogate. Management and unions in many companies are still suspicious of the whole idea.

One of the study's main conclusions is that existing union structures and representatives should be used when either side wants to extend the scope of participation.

It says participation has no chance of success in organizations where unions are recognised, unless it centres on them. Any attempt to involve the unions would present their leaders with ideological and organizational challenges because it would mean representative arrangements on a wider basis than the existing collective bargaining systems, which were narrow in structure and content.

The Institute says that participation should focus on increasing the organization's profitability and its employees' sense of common purpose. It should be kept separate from collective bargaining, which focused on wages and job security.

The study looks at ten organizations with participation schemes involving unions and other employees' representatives. The Institute says they suggest two matters are critically important in their introduction.

The first is that consultation at all levels must deal with the real issues confronting the company and must be seen to be effective because of the results it achieves. The second that no rigid, externally-imposed system could be effective — flies in the face of earlier legislative proposals and present talk of a European Economic Community directive.

The study's first volume, Communication in Practice, was published earlier this year. The remaining volumes will be published next year.

Representative Structures, *ublished by the Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW, costs £12.*

Loan scheme ceiling lifted to £100m

By Peter Hill

The Government has doubled to £100m the amount of loans to be made available to small businesses this year.

This is in response to substantial demand which Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary *Under Secretary of State* for Industry, said showed the scheme was clearly filling a gap.

The scheme was launched less than five months ago as part of the Government's srategy to encourage the development of small businesses. Orginally, ceilings of £50m were set for each of the following three years.

But Mr MacGregor announced in a Parliamentary answer that this year's ceiling would be raised to £100m. The overall £150m for the three years would remain for the moment, however.

Under he scheme, banks and other financial institutions provide loans of up to £75,00 to small companies backed by Government guarantees.

So far, the Department of Industry, which is responsible for monitoring it has approved lending by 17 financial institutions. A number of other applications have been received from institutions wishing to take part and an announcement will be made shortly when they have been evaluated.

But Mr MacGregor said that further applications from institutions would be halted in the light of the substantial interest.

The scheme's operation will be reviewed next March and the Industry Department's loan guarantee unit is keeping a close watch on its effectiveness and the volume of loans and guaratees made. Officials have been able to keep a check on the number of applications and the provision of loans, but not make any assessment of the number of jobs likely to be created, or likely to be created as a direct result.

Romania looks to Britain

Optimism on Black Sea oil

Gabriel Ronay

The discovery of oil in the Romanian sector of the Black Sea after four years of prospecting has brought optimism to a country whose oil reserves in the Prahova Valley could be exhausted by the end of the decade.

However, the lack of emphasis on the find at a time when President Ceausescu's regime is sorely in need of some moral-boosting economic achievement, appears to indicate that either the reserves so far discovered are not very big or their commercial exploitation is proving difficult.

There is considerable British interest in the discovery, and plans for British cooperation are well advanced. During the visit of Mr Ilie Verdet, the Romanian Prime Minister, to London in the spring an outline for the amount of British technical assistance was agreed. The Romanians are keen to make use of British experience in North Sea exploration, and the signing of a full agreement on cooperation would be in Bucharest's interests.

The Soviet Union has shown interest in the Black Sea find. It has a considerable Black Sea coast and has acquired expertise in offshore drilling in the Caspian Sea. The conditions in the deeper and extremely stormy Black Sea are however markedly different from those in the Caspian, hence the Romanian interest in the North Sea methods of prospecting.

The Soviet Union whose Caspian oil reserves are dwindling, has been doing exploratory work in the Black Sea for some time. The Tass news agency, in its first mention of Black Sea deposits in December 1970, was confident that the oil and gas deposits stretching into the Romanian coastal areas were greater than those in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caspian.

Until now, however, there has been no confirmation of the existence of oil in the Black Sea, and the news that oil has been struck at about 7,000 feet, 30 miles north of Constanta has given fresh impetus to Romania's low-key offshore oil exploration programme.

There are four Romanian oil exploration areas. The first three have produced disappointing results with a trace of gas in the first region and a mixture of oil and gas in the third.

In a broadcast on Bucharest radio last July, Mr Gheorghe Vlad, the former Deputy Minister of Mines, Oil and Geology, said that the fourth exploration region called "Gloria" has yielded a light crude of commercial grade, with some gas. Geological exploration indicated that it should be possible to start pumping oil from the field in 1983. The country's state-controlled press has nevertheless refrained from optimistic comments on the Black Sea finds or from praising the socialist oil workers.

More significantly, Mr Virgil Trofin, the Minister of Oil was subsequently dismissed from his post and stripped of his position as Deputy Prime Minister, indicating that all was not well with his ministry. Mr Vlad, his deputy took over as oil minister.

Mr Trofin was said to have been made to pay the price for the extremely slow progress of the Black Sea exploration project, which was due to "objective difficulties". These included Romanian insistence on using outdated equipment of domestic manufacture and the lack of a sufficiently qualified work force.

UK urged to decide on research priorities

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Britain would get better value out of the £2,400m it spends annually on research and development if funds were focused more narrowly on priority fields. That is the conclusion of a report published today by the National Economic Development Office.

The report pulls together the conclusions of 38 individual economic development councils and sector working parties which have investigated the research and development activities of industrial sectors from brewing to electronics.

The proportion of gross national product devoted to R & D is about the same in Britain as in the faster-growing countries of Western Europe and Japan — about 2 per cent.

But the NEDO report points out that Britain's R & D expenditure is more heavily concentrated on defence-related industries, especially aerospace and electronics, than that of other countries. "Although there should be considerable industrial spin-off from these activities . . . this is less than from comparable activities in competitor countries", the report says.

Many sector committees called on the Government to follow the European example of increasing government-funded research on specific new technologies, such as microelectronics, and on their transfer into industry.

But the NEDO report acknowledges that present economic conditions do not allow for a significant increase in Britain's total R & D effort. So it suggests several means by which existing funds could be used more effectively. These include:

- establishing R & D priorities for each industrial sector, taking account of world market opportunities and the availability of new technologies;
- creating a "growth package" of measures, including government and private R & D expenditure, public purchasing and other government policies, to support these priorities;
- developing collaborative research projects between companies or, through "user clubs", working with a government laboratory or research association.

The report contrasts the uncoordinated United Kingdom approach — "let a thousand flowers bloom" — with the success of other countries in concentrating on specific technologies and market areas.

Industrial performance: R & D and Innovation, NEDO Books, free.

Small firms advice body is reprieved

By Bill Johnstone

The Government is to *extend the life of its manufacturing* advisory service for small businesses by another four years on a budget of £12m. The decision is a result of the £90m savings made through improved productivity of the 2,000 companies helped by the scheme since 1977.

The Manufacturing Advisory Service (MAS) is financed by the Department of Industry and operated by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA).

Fifteen man-days of free consultancy advice is available to engineering manufacturing companies employing between 60 and 1,000. Since inception in 1977, £7.5m has been spent on various projects, including 1,700 studies by consultants in over 80 different areas of manufacture.

Advice on manufacturing techniques accounts for 23.7 per cent of the studies and manufacturing management a further 23.9 per cent.

The scheme had been originally intended to last five years. Announcing the extension yesterday, Mr John Wakeham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said the scheme had proved to be a relatively inexpensive method of taking positive steps to increase productivity in a section of industry which badly needed to increased its competitiveness in world markets.

"Independent assessment of the service", Mr Wakeham said, "has shown that the ratio of costs to benefits is high and we firmly believe that the less quantifiable benefits are also considerable".

Japan under new pressure on EEC trade

By Our Industrial Editor

A second Japanese group has joined the Keidanren federation of Japanese economic organizations in pressing the Tokyo Government to reconsider its imports policy.

The Economic Development Committee of Japan has called for self-control in exports and increased Japanese foreign aid and overseas investment to avoid trade frictions with importing countries.

The committee said that Japan should strive to improve its international political position by giving more thought to the world's political and security problems.

It stressed the need for Japan to take heed of the strong protests which had been made by EEC governments and business leaders and to take urgent steps to avoid damage to the world economy as a result of mounting protectionism.

While noting that some of the European claims appeared to be based on misunderstandings of the nature of the Japanese market and investment practices, the report stated: "It is necessary for our country to listen with modesty to certain EEC claims and consider concrete steps to open our market more widely in order to promote an open trade system and to achieve balanced trade growth".

A delegation from the Keidanren, which recently completed an 18-day tour of European capitals, has sent an interim report to Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister.

It asks the Government to consider lowering trade barriers and boosting imports of European goods to remove the threat of tougher import controls on Japanese exports to the EEC.

The report, which will be followed by a final and more detailed account and recommendations, says that, unless fresh steps are taken, Japan will risk the possibility of intensifying further trade protectionism in Europe and a possible collapse in free world trade.

It will please businessmen in Europe who have expressed their anxiety at the trend in Japanese exports to the Community and claimed that it was threatening thousands of jobs and destroying industries.

It has already drawn a warm welcome from Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry, who held discussions with the Keidanren mission during its visit to London.

"The mission has reported back exactly what we said to its members and on the face of it it looks as though we have made an impact, but we shall go on pressing until something happens", he said.

The visit of the mission, which had the support of the Tokyo Government, took place as Japan's suplus on trade with the EEC continued to rise and this year is expected to surpass last year's figure of $12,000m (£6,350m).

Yesterday, however, there were reports from Tokyo that the level of shipments may have declined in July and August, although the imbalance between Japan and the United States has increased.

According to Japan's Economic Planning Agency, the imbalance on trade with the EEC has been declining since the middle of this year.

Welcome for gas break-up

The Chemical Industries Association yesterday welcomed the Government's decision to break the monopoly of British Gas.

Its approval was contained in a statement made by Mr Martin Trowbridge, the association's director general.

"We very much hope that his opportunity for private enterprise to become involved will make it worthwhile for companies to develop existing and new gas fields, which in turn should ensure adequate supplies are available when our industry shares in the economic upturn of the country," he said.

In February, the association met Mr David Howell, the former Secretary of State for Energy, and gave their reasons for requesting the change.

"One of our recommendations to Government was that consideration be given to the possibility of a new and separate distribution system being set up to serve a limited number of concentrations of industry in the United Kingdom", Mr Trowbridge said.

Fast growth worries TV production team

By David Hewson

Blackrod, the independent television production subsidiary of ITV's new franchise holder Television South, named its management team yesterday amid warnings that the independent production sector was growing faster than its market.

Mr Michael Blakstad, former editor of BBC's *Tomorrow's World* and *The Risk Business*, who founded Blackrod a year ago with Mr Michael Rodd, presenter of both programmes, has become director of programmes for TVS.

Blackrod's new chief executive is Mr Clive Moffatt, 32, former corporate affairs consultant to Guiness Peat and business editor of *Investor's Chronicle*. Miss Jill Roach, 35, formerly a senior producer for BBC children's television, is the company's head of production.

Blackrod was acquired by TVS when it won the South of England franchise, which runs from January.

Mr Rodd, who remains an executive director of Blackrod and will work as a producer and presenter for both companies, said that London now had about 25 quality independent production companies and there were a further 25 elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

No estimates are available for the size of the market, though it is thought to have grown rapidly in the past two years.



Jill Roach

BSI plea on micro standards

By Our Industrial Staff

Establishing standards for micro-electronics, telecommunications and information technology is an urgent national priority, Sir Frederick Warner, president, told the British Standards Institution annual meeting yesterday.

At the request of the Department of Industry, the Institution has set up a new committee on standards for telecommunications equipment. It is already drawing up standards for telephones, which will be applied when private telephones are approved for attachment to the British Telecom network *next year*.

Dr James Merriman, chairman of the new council, said his task would be "to identify areas where early and urgent action needs to be taken, and then to secure the resources from Goverment and industry to enable us to formulate appropriate standards, which I see as an essential and inescapable element of Britain's developing industrial policies in information technology".

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½%, up to £50,000 14% over £50,000 14¼%.

Business appointments

Advertising chief named

Mr Jeremy Bullmore, chairman of J. Walter Thompson has been nominated to be the next chairman of the Advertising Association. Mr Bullmore will be succeeding Miss Ann Burdus, former chairman of McCann and Co., who has recently been made director of strategic planning and development for the Interpublic Group based in New York.

Sir Patrick Meaney, managing director and chief executive of Thomas Tilling is to be the new president of the Institute of Marketing, with effect from December 1.

Mr J. S. Mc Gregor, chairman of Honeywell, and managing director of Honeywell Control Systems, and Mr Brian Long, vice-president and managing director of Honeywell Information Systems are members of the Honeywell Advisory Council.

Mr J. E. Boyd and Mr J. C. Stormonth Darling have been made directors of Scottish Widows' fund and Life Assurance Society.

Mr Edward Carter is now managing director (administration) of Rivermoor Management Services in succession to Mr Stan Francis, who has retired.

Mr Ralph Sepel, who is chief executive and managing director of Albany Life Assurance Company, has been made non-executive chairman of Financial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr Brian Guy has become regional director for Miller Buckley Construction.

Mr John P. Friebe, group managing director of Stoddard holdings, has become executive chairman of The Stoddard group, Templeton Carpets and Templeton Spinning. Mr A. J. Lindsay, who was chief executive of Templeton Carpets when the company merged with Stoddard, will rejoin Guthrie International. Mr T. W. A. Wright has been appointed to the Templeton Carpets board. Mr A. Rennison, group company secretary of Stoddard, has joined the board of Douglas Reyburn and Co. of Kilmarnock.



Sir Patrick Meaney

Mr M. R. Harris and Mr J. A. Cameron have been named non-executive directors of Westland Aircraft.

Mr Jeffrey Frost, executive director of the Committee on Invisible Exports, has become an associate director of London & Continental Bankers.

Mr S. T. Graham, director and group chief executive, Mr G. W. Taylor, director and deputy group chief executive, and Mr M. G. Wilcox, director, Midland Bank, have been elected to the board of Crocker National Corporation and its principal subsidiary, Crocker National Bank. This follows the completion of the first stage in Midland's investment in Crocker.

Mr David Burnet has been elected a director of Francis Industries. He was chairman of Automotive Operations Europe for the Chloride Group.

Mr R. C. Delaney and Mr G. Hardisty are to serve the board of Medminster.

Mr David Hume Pinsent is to be chairman of the Scottish Ceylon Tea Company and Mr C. S. Goldsmith becomes a director. Mr K. P. Legg and Mr J. S. Herbert have resigned from the board.

Mr Michael F. Garnett Keeler has been appointed managing director of GKPR.

Mr Jan Scherphuis has joined the boards of Gresham Life Assurance Society and Amev Life Assurance.

Mr P. M. White, managing director of home furnishings division, has been made a director of Carrington Viyella. Mr J. L. Hewitt has been made finance and corporate development director. Mr C. J. Crowe has been made a non-executive director. Mr D. J. Budden, Mr A. C. Hayter and Mr M. W. Stone have become directors of Southernprint.

Mr Michael J. Hermann is now commercial director of the industrial division of the Phoenix Timber Company.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	88	Frank Horsell	116	+1	6.4	5.5	10.5	25.2
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	50	George Blair	50	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
113	59	Jackson Group	97	+1	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	103	James Burrough	109	+1	8.7	8.0	8.0	10.0
334	244	Robert Jenkins	285	—	31.3	11.0	4.0	10.1
59	50	Scruttons "A"	[illegible]	+1	5.3	9.8	8.3	7.7
224	187	Torday Limited	[illegible]	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
23	8	Twinlock Ord	[illegible]	+½	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
56	34	Unilock Holdings	33	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	225	—	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Tuning in to C & W

There seems no reason why the flotation of half the shares of Cable & Wireless should not go well given a stable market background. The price of the shares has been pitched at 168p, a little lower than some people expected, and was the outcome of a compromise between the principal banks and stockbrokers as well as the company and the Treasury, who were all keen to ensure there are no hitches with the issue. On straightforward earnings of 14.3p a share the price earnings ratio is 11.7 times and on restated earnings of 12.6p is 13.3 after the change of ownership in Bahrain and Hongkong. A hypothetical gross dividend for the full current year of 9p a share produces a yield of 5.4 per cent.

That set of figures begs a fair number of questions. For instance, the profits record of C & W is not that inspiring whatever the forecast for the current year. For the four years to the end of March 1981 they remained on a plateau of around £60m. This year they are set to jump to £84m from 1980-81's £62m thanks to the strong growth in international telecommunications, estimated by C & W to be in the region of 25-30 per cent, the weakness of the pound, and the reduction in United Kingdom costs. Doubts can be cast on just how well that represents real growth by simply adding back last year's £10m redundancy costs and perhaps £7m for currency movements in the group's favour. C & W, however, argues that the £10m should be cut by £6m which represented the price they received from the sale of a Middle East asset.

Yet the statistics can make the potential investor in C & W lose sight of much more fundamental points about the company. For a start, to be in an international growth industry where an annual rate of over 25 per cent can be contemplated must be the main plus point. So, too, is the technology C & W is involved in. The present government intends to stand back from the company and allow it to get on with its business, although the position would be very different under a Labour government. And in the last few years as the prospect of going private became a reality, the management has clearly dusted itself down and will not allow trouble spots, be they in the Yemen or in the United States, to rest.

Although there is nothing it can be strictly compared with, C & W must be regarded as a quality stock at the end of the day. Unfortunately, the market's volatility of late could still mar the proceedings, but the shares can be safely bought on a long-term basis, and a big oversubscription is likely.

British Home Stores

Food under pressure

Coincidence or no, good figures from Marks & Spencer often go with bad ones from British Home Stores (and the other way round). Yesterday BHS reported a 28 per cent fall to £7.63m before tax for the 24 weeks to mid September, hard on Marks checking in with a 25 per cent foods. Prices to customers rose 3 per like £9m. Equally as interesting BHS shares rose 2p to 117p on perennial bid rumours, though they are well down on the year's peak of 184p, and still near the low of 110p.

In trading terms alone, the news from BHS is just about all bad. Total sales rose by only 4.6 per cent to £191.15m, and whereas the group maintained market share in non foods, it lost it in foods. Prices tocustomers rose 3 per cent, and selling space by the odd percentage point. So total volume fell slightly. The result was that despite the near disappearance of interest payable thanks to last year's rights issue, pretax profits fell from £10.65m to £7.63m. Margins on sales narrowed from 6.4 per cent to 4.4 per cent which shows how sensitive retailers' margins are when volume gains grind to a halt while costs continue to rise.

The first month or so of the second half year has seen a recovery in sales, but there is no way of telling how well Christmas will turn out. Equally, there is no way the group can now match last year's £39.2m before tax. However, something like £34m is possible. BHS is clearly not equalling Marks in food, but apart from this it has a product range with as many similarities to Woolworth as to Marks. It also has, thanks partly to a policy of retailing from leaseholds rather than freeholds, margins only half as wide as Marks'. The gearing to profits once retailing recovers is strong and the higher the pound goes against other currencies, the cheaper the lines BHS imports. But it would take a bid to justify the 5.5 per cent yield.

Gill & Duffus

A shift in direction

Gill & Duffus' profits and plans are a direct response to an awkward but important year for commodity trading companies. Awkward because low trading activity and high interest rates have depressed profits, in Gill & Duffus' case from £23.1m pretax to an estimated £20m. Important because many traders are being forced to reconsider the shape of their business over the next few years. S & W Berisford has half-digested British Sugar and Gill & Duffus is planning a big expansion in international sugar and grain trading.

The company's core business of cocoa, coffee and rubber trading held up well in the circumstances, with rubber probably performing best. Gill & Duffus Securities is making money but has suffered from high interest rates. The 50 per cent stake in Clarkson Puckle is worth perhaps £1m a year in profits and G & D Energy is building up cash flow.

But it is to the ambitious grain and sugar trading operation, designed primarily to pull in dollar income, and developments away from the London markets by operating in Geneva and New York, that shareholders should look for an indication of the group's progress. A much higher turnover making better use of financial resources can be expected, with consequent effects on profits. The market was, therefore, premature in pushing the shares up to 197p, and after their 26p fall yesterday the prospective yield is 7 per cent if the full dividend is held at 12p gross. This could look cheap if Gill & Duffus' expansion succeeds.

Hawker Siddeley

Moving off the plateau

Hawker Siddeley has surpassed itself to move out of its pattern of steady, but slow growth, with exceptional half-time profits in a year when the recession has sliced through many engineering companies. Pretax profits, up 7.7 per cent at £61.6m, are impressive

Growth came from sales of its overseas subsidiaries climbing to £303m from £191m. The key here has been the quality of earnings from North American activities and particularly good profits from one of its recent buys, Fasco, and to a lesser extent from Australia and South Africa. Despite the £30m fall in United Kingdom sales to £396m the home market — usually 60 per cent of turnover — has managed to produce profits only slightly worse than last time.

A further bonus came with the £1.7m profits advance from associated companies to £6.8m, mainly from its 37 per cent stake in Onan in the United States. But Hawker's Canadian interests were disappointing with earnings down to $24m against $27m due to declining forestry and railway business.

But it is possible that Hawker can break out of its plateau to make £125m this year, helped by exchange rate translations. The 20p rise in the shares to 290p, boosted by the dividend increase to 5.29p gross, restores the shares some way back to its glamour rating. In more stable times this would have been cheap. Cash flow remains extremely healthy and further moves, either organic or by acquisition, into the North American market look on the cards.

Guinness Peat: why sparks may fly on November 5

Over the past few days there has been growing unrest among institutional shareholders of Guinness Peat, where the row between swashbuckling founder-president Lord Kissin and chairman Mr Edmund Dell has flared into unconcealed conflict.

Unless the clash of management styles between the protagonists is quickly resolved, there could be fireworks at Guinness Peat's annual meeting, due appropriately in the circumstances on November 5.

Since attitudes in the boardroom appear to have hardened, with the executive directors firmly supporting Mr Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade in the last Labour Government, and the non-executive directors broadly in sympathy with 69-year-old Lord Kissin, there is increasingly a feeling among City observers that only one of the two can survive if Guinness Peat is to thrive in a rapidly changing environment for financial services groups.

Who then is to be the fall guy, either before or after the November 5 meeting? One senior escapee from the hothouse of rumour and near Borgiastic intrigue at Guinness Peat, believes that, when the crunch comes, Mr Dell will attract the support of the non-executive directors and then be able to oust Lord Kissin.

"When the chips are down, Kissin will have to go. He made the fundamental error of leaving the board when Dell arrived.

"Sir Jack Cohen did not make the same error when he left the chairmanship of Tesco. He stayed on with a power base in the boardroom.

"Harry Kissin made two further mistakes. First, he brought in a senior civil servant to Guinness Mahon (Sir Derek Mitchell, former Second Permanent Secretary at the Treasury, who stayed at the merchant bank for only 18 months). Then he went for a politician who lacks the leadership qualities to effect a transition between entrepreneurial and management styles of running a company like Guinness Peat."

Mr Dell's appointment, this former insider thinks, was Lord Kissin's last throw at becoming more respectable in the eyes of the City establishment.

"Harry Kissin has enjoyed the battle which has been simmering since Edmund Dell arrived in 1979. Dell should have pushed Kissin out as soon as he arrived. The two have as much in common as oil and water and now the old devil is stirring it up like mad."

Another City figure with experience of Lord Kissin's highly individual style of management says that the Danzig-born entrepreneur has never got to grips with the need to change Guinness Peat from a company in which 70 or 80 subsidiaries, ranging from insurance, banking and commodity trading to foods, are all run within one man's head, to a more decentralized operation, where managers are given real responsibility.

"Lord Kissin is a man of remarkable tenacity and his amour propre is enormous," says one who worked closely with him.



Mr Edmund Dell and Lord Kissin: tug of war over Guinness Peat?

"But Harry Kissin failed to foresee the consequence of appointing Edmund Dell as chairman. Intellectually, he wanted Edmund to run the group. Emotionally, he was against it.

"Edmund Dell is a thinking man, not a cut-throat or an entrepreneur, but I wonder just how relevant his commercial experience is to the running of Guinness Peat. He reminds me of Shirley Williams, who enjoys discussions, but does not like arriving at the conclusion resulting from them."

Clearly, there is a deep-seated clash of temperament and personality styles between Lord Kissin and Mr Dell. Even at first sight, it is difficult to see why Lord Kissin should pick Mr Dell as his successor, since the two men would appear to have little in common.

Edmund Dell is a former Oxford don and Manchester City councillor who spent 14 years in the organics division of ICI before entering the House of Commons in 1963 as member for Birkenhead. Interestingly, it was while the Labour Party was out of office between 1970 and 1974 that he was introduced to Lord Kissin by Sir Harold Wilson, who ennobled the East European entrepreneur.

Mr Dell was on the board of Guinness Peat associate Linfood until the 1974 election. Linfood was part of the group which was said to be of special interest to Lord Kissin, along with Esperanza, the shipping group, and the American commodity operation, Lewis and Peat (Chicago).

Now, it is precisely these areas which are reported to be at the bottom of the dissension between the two men.

Last month a 20 per cent stake in Linfood was sold for £12m to Mr Jimmy Gulliver's Argyll Foods, which then launched a full-scale bid. And, after the discovery of £4m losses at Lewis and Peat (Chicago) which trades in animal fats, steps were taken last summer to bring the operation under the control of the New York headquarters of Lewis and Peat Inc, where the new president is Mr Robert Kissin, Lord Kissin's son.

There is little doubt that the recent disposal of assets like the Linfood stake has drawn Lord Kissin out of the shadows and into strong opposition to Mr Dell's strategy for the whole group. This involves turning Guinness Peat away from commodity trading, where Lord Kissin established the original business in the thirties, into a broadly-based financial services group.

Only yesterday, Guinness Peat announced that it had paid $6.5m for a 30 per cent interest in Telerate, an American company which operates a data communications system for the financial community.

So, essentially, the battle is not just about the temperaments and management styles of two men. It is about where Guinness Peat should develop, after a year in which pre-tax profits slumped from £15.7m to £2.8m in the 12 months to April 30.

There is incessant rumour that an American insurance company will bid for Guinness Mahon, a middle of the table Accepting House. The merchant bank has lost its deputy chairman, Mr David Ewart, and is searching for a new role to play.

Lord Kissin might be expected to take grave exception to the trend away from commodity trading, the business he built up and understands to his nerve ends. The battle-lines between the colourful East European, the founder of the group, and the thoughtful former Oxford don and Cabinet Minister, are fairly sharply defined.

But at the end of the day, there are those who know both the men and Guinness Peat well and who are now predicting that a majority of the board will stop the in-house feuding and intrigue, rally around Mr Dell and, for the sake of the company's future ask the founder to depart with the minimum of fuss.

If this strategy fails, sparks could well fly out in the open on November 5.

Kevin Page

Economic notebook

More agonizing over the public purse

The Government cannot and will not cut public spending by the £6,500m which would be needed to get the total down to the figure the Treasury would like.

That is the one point of agreement among all the parties present at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. But, beyond that, all is still to play for as the Government goes through one of its periodic crises of trying to get the economy back on course.

By the standards which it set itself, the public spending plans for 1982 and beyond, outlined in the White Paper published in the spring of this year, were already too high. Indeed, the Treasury managed to get the Cabinet to agree to a sentence saying as much and has been trying to get it to deliver ever since.

But general statements in the spring are one thing; actual cuts in the autumn are another. Extraordinary though some of the proposals seem, such as cutting the real value of social security benefits, the first point to get clear about the row going on in the Cabinet is that public spending will go up next year instead of coming down. The Treasury is engaged in trying to limit the damage, not trying to gain new ground.

How bad is the damage likely to be from the Treasury's point of view and what will it do about it?

No one can predict at present what will be announced in November. Even if they could, that would tell us little about what will happen next year.

At this time last year the Government was engaged in public spending cuts and left some of the detail to be worked out in the period just after Christmas. By the time the Budget came along it was discovered that the cuts of about £1,000m which were supposed to be worked out were just not going to happen.

We can be reasonably sure this year that we shall see a repeat performance. Whatever the Chancellor gets up to announce in late November, as the figure for public spending agreed for 1982-3, has only a limited chance of surviving until next April. The pressures for further action will grow and the difficulties in actually achieving the desired cuts will become more obvious.

What happens if the Government's spending next year is above target? That in itself is not disastrous. Most economists have predicted for a long time that spending next year would be higher than the Chancellor would like and have based their forecasts on this assumption. That is no reason to think that he should or he will raise taxes.

The case for saying that he should not raise taxes is very clear. The economy is still weak and is expected to show very little growth next year. Unemployment is likely to rise until well into 1982 and an increase in any kind of taxes would depress demand still further.

The only purpose of a tax increase would be to bring government borrowing down to a figure which the Chancellor thought acceptable, such as the estimate set out in the medium term financial strategy drawn up in early 1980. That would be slavish pursuit of a borrowing target of the worst kind.

But just because he ought not to increase taxes does not mean that the Chancellor will not do so. After all, he ought not to have increased taxes in the spring Budget, but he did so, as his revenge on those who had frustrated his plans to cut spending. There are, however, reasons to believe that he will find it harder to get away with it again — and he may be under less pressure to do so.

The problems first: the Chancellor cannot this year repeat what he has done in the past, inventing a new tax to raise revenue from sources such as the banks or the oil companies. Any tax increases will this time round have to be firmly in the mainstream of taxation, either raising income tax or increasing the burden of taxation on companies.

Income tax increases would be very unpoular politically. They would certainly have to take the form of an increase in the standard rate, rather than cheating on the indexation of personal allowances.

It is, of course, a matter of judgment whether his Cabinet colleagues would allow the Chancellor to increase income tax in this way. The Budget is still five months or so away and it would be deeply damaging to the Government's strategy to have to raise taxes this autumn.

But if income taxes are difficult, extra taxes on the corporate sector are virtually impossible. Unemployment is bad enough already without forcing companies to lay more people off.

All of the pressure within the Cabinet is to cut taxes on companies, such as the National Insurance surcharge.

It is, in any case, far too early for the Chancellor to know what the financial outlook for the next financial year will be. The Treasury forecast for the likely borrowing requirement in 1981 went up by leaps and bounds in the early months of this year. It would be quite inconsistent with the techniques which the Chancellor has adopted to make firm decisions for next year this far in advance.

What the Treasury ministers really mean when they talk of higher taxes is taxes higher than they otherwise would have been. What that means in absolute levels is something that we will not know for many months to come. But it does seem likely that higher public spending will lead to higher public borrowing, because it will not be fully matched by extra tax revenue.

In fact, even if the original strategy had been right, it was absurd to make it depend upon, for example, a big improvement in the finances of the nationalized industries in the middle of a deep recession. The Chancellor ought to come clean with us in late November and say that many parts of that strategy have had to be adapted. If he does, he will earn far better marks for being pragmatic than he can hope to get by simply fudging the figures.

David Blake

Business Diary: Thanks a million, ICFC

It is well-known that everyone loves a lord, but one might be forgiven for thinking that there is an element of giving to those who already have in the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation's latest venture.

ICFC is Britain's biggest source of long-term capital for small businesses — and it is lending a handy £1m to the Duke of Devonshire's family trust, the Chatsworth Settlement.

The Marquess of Hartington, the duke's son, says that the loan amounts to "very nearly the total investment" in renovating and extending the Devonshire Arms hotel on the settlement's estate at Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire. The building is to be completely refurbished and another 38 rooms added.

The marquess says that the venture could never have been undertaken without borrowing the money.

The marquess is not the only family member much involved in the project. His mother, the duchess, is often to be seen on the site in a building contractor's hard hat, as she is in charge of design and decoration.

"It is a great relief to myself and my father to have her in charge of that aspect", the marquess says, "because, of course, she is not getting paid for it.

"She has had considerable experience — first redecorating Chatsworth in 1959 and then in modernizing the Cavendish Hotel at Baslow, which is also on our estate."

Chefs' special

Sandy Lesberg, an American food critic and publisher, started organizing meetings of chefs to promote his company's cook books. Now, he says, he is up to his ears in chefs and the books seem almost incidental.

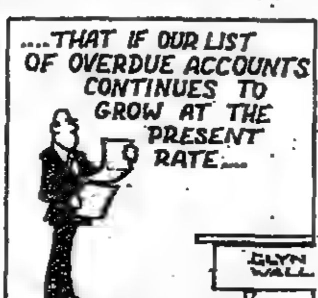
Lesberg finds himself director of a burgeoning international institute of master chefs, which already has 300 members in France and 200 in the United States. The organization is sponsored by Citicorp, owners of Diners' Club and Carte Blanche, and the British chapter is to be launched on Monday.

The steering committee, which the 88 British members have enthusiastically formed, includes Michel Roux, Anton Mossiman of the Dorchester, Sonia Stevenson of the Horn of Plenty, Gulworthy, and Richard Shepherd of Langan's Brasserie.

It is to such illustrious pot-stirrers that individual members of the public who join the institute will soon be able to apply for help if their sauces curdle or their souffles collapse.

Lesberg, who started the whole thing by throwing parties for chefs when he had some European cooks on a book promotion tour in America, says that the institute is filling a void in enabling "great artists" to communicate with each other and the public. It is also producing a series of Master Chefs' recipe books







Money balks?

William Davis's umpteenth book on cash, *Money in the 1980s: How to Make It, How to Keep It**, begins: "It could be argued — and I propose to do so — that the quickest way to a fortune is to marry one."

Davis does not, however, practice what he preaches, for although he admits to having made a bob or two himself, it wasn't by marrying. The second chapter of the book begins: "I married a Frenchwoman (Sylvette), who had saved up a mere £1,500, and I am still married to her fourteen years later."

The one thing the book does not tell you, nor will Davis himself, is how much he has made or kept. "I'm rich by anybody's standards," he told me yesterday, "but it's all tied up in assets. I have no idea what it's all worth."

In the book he warns people about the dangers of over-optimistic investment in property, but says nonetheless: "Most of my own money is in property."

Davis does seem to take some of his own advice, as well as to sell it in book form. One admonition in the book is: "Don't be a one-product firm." His own firm publishes the magazines *High Life* and *Executive World* for British Airways, and the word is that he is about to launch a joint company with Michael Barratt, which will add video to the portfolio.

*—Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95.

Raspberry aid

Could British Airways be nearer to running its own terminal at Heathrow? The suggestion has received a raspberry in the past from the British Airports Authority, operator of the four terminals at Heathrow as well as of the airport itself.

On the other hand, the authority is profitable and British Airways is hugely not so. Sir John King, BA's new chairman, is thought to be attracted to the idea, and his was very much a political appointment. It might be that if cost pressures on the airline continue he could make the point over the BAA's head.

Gerry Draper, BA's commercial director, is already to be heard making the point that it is ludicrous for the state airline to be expected to operate as a commercial carrier when its two biggest suppliers, the BAA (airports) and the Civil Aviation Authority (routes) are monopolies.

At least one of BA's non-executive directors is keen on the idea — Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Sterling Guarantee Trust and Town & City Properties.

American airlines — and BA — have their own air terminals at John F. Kennedy, New York. Among other things, it means that the airlines can operate the security checks and baggage belts. Delays caused by these two services, provided at Heathrow by the BAA, tend to be blamed on the airlines rather than on the airport authority.

Lastly, there is a lot of money to be made from the duty-free shops, as KLM does at Schiphol.

Clubability

What chance the Social Democrats cosying up to the Liberals in the National Club as they do on the hustings?

Fair to good, says Lawrence Robson, the chairman of the club's operating company, National Liberal Club Limited. (The chairman of the club itself is party treasurer Leonard Smith.)

Robson said yesterday: "I've made no direct approach to the SDP, but we hope that as the alliance continues the club will be used for meetings and conferences and that they will join the club like any other Liberals."

Or any other non-Liberals, he might have said, as the club has two classes of membership — political and non-political.

The Liberal Party has headquarters at the club. The SDP already has offices in Westminster.

Any SDP link with the Liberal Club is likely to be low-key. With the exception of Roy Jenkins, they are not a very clubbable bunch. Most of their important meetings have taken place in Big Four's houses.

James Macgowan, one of the Fork Truck Partnership, went into a toy shop to buy a £2.50 model fork lift truck for his collection, only to be told that he would have to wait six weeks for it. "I can supply the real thing at £6,000 in less than a week", he comments.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Cable & Wireless sale curbs trade

Business ground to a halt in the market yesterday after the Government released its plans for the sale of Cable & Wireless, which is expected to raise more than £220m.

Details of the sale were greeted in the market with relief as dealers concluded that it was unlikely to provide the drain on cash resources originally feared. But it was enough to curb business for the rest of the day and dealers were left to kick their heels.

Nevertheless, most agreed that the market tone was looking decidedly firmer and a small rally, despite the present uncertain economic outlook, was a possibility.

Sentiment was helped by better than expected six monthly figures from Hawker Siddeley, which increased the share price 20p to 290p in the wake of last week's 38p fall. Hopes are now high that ICI's third-quarter profits, due next week, may prove promising with expectations of £70m to £75m against a loss of £60m last time. The shares held steady yesterday at 258p.

Business after hours was helped by a firm stand on Wall Street where market pundit Mr Joe Granville talked in terms of a 100-point rally within two weeks or so.

As a result the *FT* index closed at its high for the day, 3.2 up at 476.5.

Gilts spent a lacklustre day, upset by reports of a Cabinet split over economic policies. Falls of about £½ were reported in longs, while at the shorter end the losses stretched to £⅛.

Blue chips were mostly unchanged although Glaxo managed a further 2p rise to 398p on the back of recent comment about prospects for its new ulcer drug, Zantac, while BOC International edged up 1p to 137p.

The half-year report from British Home Stores proved disappointing, with the price shedding 1p to 114p. Mothercare, which reported earlier in the week lost another 4p to 140p, while Marks & Spencer, the first retailing major to report this week, held steady at 111p. Boots eased 2p to 192p and Great Universal Stores halted its recent slide closing unchanged at 373p. Only Debenhams bucked the trend, adding 1p at 73p after announcing the sale of its Swan & Edgar store.

Overseas trader Gill & Duffus relapsed 26p to 171p after half-yearly figures, and a forecast of a large shortfall for the full year. First-half losses wiped 3p from Jessel Toynbee at 62p while disappointing news was responsible for a 5p retreat in Smith St Aubyn at 133p.

But better than expected trading news added 1p to Francis Industries at 78p, 1p to London Brick at 66p, 12p to Telephone Rentals at 290p, 5p to Eleco Holdings at 65p and 3p to Kalamazoo at 41p, while RTD celebrated a return to the black with a 7p rise to 18p. Meanwhile, news of a £468,000 rights issue with the first-half profits clipped 2p from DM Lancaster at 18p.

Still reflecting recent figures, FJC Lilley rose 6p to 149p, while among leisure shares Saga Holidays was 7p dearer at 383p along with Pleasurama up 10p at 263p.

Details of its United States expansion added 2p to the much troubled Guinness Peat at 38p with Davey Corporation rising 8p to 164p on news of its £330m Mexican deal.

Speculative attention sent Hill Samuel up 2p to 145p, Britannia Arrow 1½p to 51p and Renold 3p to 39p.

Electricals displayed a mixed appearance with GEC up 3p to 692p and Standard Telephone 15p higher at 404p—the latter reflecting the Cable & Wireless offer for sale.

But small falls were seen in Thorn EMI, down 3p to 320p, and Plessey, 3p lower at 300p. Television companies continued to make ground on the advertising boom. Granada rose 4p to 200p followed by HTV 'A' 2p to 94p and Scottish TV 'A' 2p to 83p.

Oils remained a firm market, still reflecting hopes of a price agreement among Opec ministers when they meet in Geneva. But expiry day in the traded options market saw BP and Shell in strong demand as dealers raced to cover their positions. BP advanced 4p to 304p and Shell 8p to 358p. Elsewhere, Ultramar hardened 3p to 483p, Lasmo 2p to 494p and Tricentrol 2p to 248p, while in second liners Berkeley Exploration expanded 8p to 303p. Profit taking, however, lopped 15p from Atlantic Recourses at 250p.

Equity turnover on October 20 was £35.971m (9,685 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Gill & Duffus, Hawker Siddeley, Cons Gold Fields, British Home Stores, RTZ and Racal.

Traded options: Expiry of the October series saw total contracts reach 3,177, of which BP accounted for 1,095 calls and 138 puts.

Traditional options saw calls in FNFC on 4½p, Tozer Kemsley on 7p, Fitch Lovell on 7½p while doubles were arranged in Grand Met on 22p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Brit Home Strs (I)	191.1(182.7)	7.63(10.65)	2.6(3.6)	1.75(1.75)	4/1	—(4.5)
City of Oxford (I)	—(—)	0.17(0.17)	2.89(2.93)	1.75(1.75)	4/12	—(—)
Eleco Holdings (F)	18.17(19.778)	1.66(1.7)	8.8(10.4)	2.4(2.3)	—	3.4(3.13‡)
Francis Inds (I)	14.67(16.84)	0.85(0.82)	6.5(5.9)	2.0(1.75)	4/1	—(—)
Gill & Duffus (I)	486(314)	20.0†(23.1)	—(—)	3.6(3.5)	15/12	12.0†(12.0)
Hawker Siddeley (I)	699(617)	61.6(57.2)	19.0(17.1)	3.7(3.0)	31/12	—(8.2)
Kalamazoo (F)	32.39(30.77)	1.83(2.93)	—(—)	1.67(2.5)	—	2.5(3.75)
DM Lancaster (I)	1.66(—)	0.15*(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
London Brick (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1.73(1.73)	30/12	—(—)
Municipal Props (I)	0.16(0.14)	0.06(0.07)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(—)
Newey Group (I)	6.9(7.6)	0.18(0.06*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Sun Life (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	4.5(—)	—	—(—)
Telephone Rentals (I)	25.4(24.2)	6.73(6.28)	9.94(10.72)	4.0(2.0)	2/12	—(8.25)
Unifix Holdings (I)	12.6(11.8)	0.16*(0.55*)	6.78*(23.07*)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss. † = Estimate. ‡ = Adjusted for rights issue.

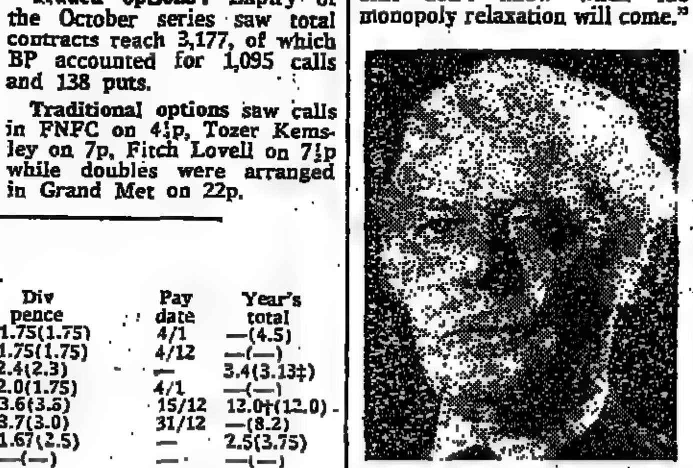
Telephone Rentals to take on Telecom

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Charles Ball, deputy chairman of Telephone Rentals, who is acknowledged as a master of the takeover bid, has been drawing up plans for the group to break into the state monopoly operated by British Telecom.

His strategy will be operated directly the Government relax the monopoly in the provision and maintenance of telephone and exchange apparatus.

Mr Robert Sly, the group's managing director, said yesterday: "We are not putting all our eggs in one basket. But Sir Charles has been drawing up a strategy for us, although we still don't know when the monopoly relaxation will come."



Mr Eric Cooper, chairman of Telephone Rentals.

Telephone Rentals, headed by Mr Eric Cooper, produced halftime results yesterday which showed pretax profits up by just over 7 per cent at £6.7m for the six months to the end of June. Sales climbed by £1m to £25.5m with the bulk of the increase coming from its rental side. Its other sales dropped.

The shares climbed 12p to 290p. In June when electricals were the stock market favourites, they changed hands at £4 each. Rentals has doubled the halftime dividend to a gross 5.71p but says that although it expects the overall profit this year to top 1980's £12.4m pretax, the increase should not be taken as a guide to the full-year payout.

Recession catches Kalamazoo

By Peter Wainwright

Kalamazoo, the business systems and services group, did better in the second half of its year to July 31 than in the same months the year before. But the group points out that business was slack 12 months earlier.

Kalamazoo has adopted full current cost accounting, and on this basis, pretax profits fell from £2.93m to £1.83m for the full year. In the second six months the group made £1.5m before tax against £1.33m, after the first half slump from £1.6m to £301,000.

Sales for the year rose by 5 per cent to £32.4m with those in the second half advancing from £16m to £16.7m. The 37 per cent fall in inflation-adjusted profits is blamed straightforwardly on recession, and the group now reports: "There is no sign of an improvement in the business climate." Sales in the traditional business remain flat, but the motor trade, public authority and overseas interests all did better, while K 3 Software Services had promising gains.

Kalamazoo invested more than £1.5m on new developments in 1980-81, accelerating the shift in emphasis towards systems based on computer technology. It also prides itself on aggressive selling of British lines which compete with imported micro computers.

The final dividend is cut in line with the interim payment, so the gross total declines from 5.36p a share to 3.57p. This involves a payment from reserves, but the directors explain that they have been strengthened by the adoption of current cost accounting which counters inflation.

The current-cost pretax profit of £1.83m was struck before deducting the Kalamazoo Workers' Alliance bonus. This year the workers have to make do with only £606,000 against £959,000.

Eleco dips but raises dividend

By Catherine Gunn

Eleco Holdings, the lighting, construction and property group, made pretax profits of £1.67m, slightly down from £1.7m, in the year to June 30. A significant fall in demand in the second half led to a sizable cost-cutting and redundancy programme, which Mr Frank Webster, the chairman, hopes will enable the group to hold profits up now. Property rental income should rise by the end of this year with good demand for space at the three main industrial sites.

The final dividend has been increased by 1p net to give 3.43p gross for the year, an overall rise of 8.6 per cent after adjusting for the May 1980 rights issue.

The group still has £3m cash on deposit for the continuing expansion of its property side. It is looking for property-related acquisitions. There is no net debt.

Some 200 jobs were shed in the second half. Compensation for jobs lost when the St Albans street lighting and sign factory was shut are included in the £99,000 closure cost shown as an extraordinary item.

Group sales slipped 8 per cent to £18.2m.

Francis Inds lifts payout

Mr D. M. Sandy Saunders, chairman of Francis Industries, yesterday increased the halftime dividend by 14 per cent and said that the group hoped to at least maintain the final.

The 2.86p half-timer is being paid from pretax profits for the six months to June 30 slightly ahead from £822,000 to £852,000. Turnover dropped from £16.8m to £14.7m.

Francis lost its £1.3m takeover bid battle for Evered earlier this year and says that the board is now putting a great deal of effort into finding new product opportunities overseas.

Francis has spent £780,000 on four new companies recently including metal packaging, plastic injection and telephone answering distributors.

Small firm in bid for Elliott Group

By Philip Robinson

Jenks & Cattell, a small Midlands garden tools concern, yesterday launched a £6.85m takeover bid for the Elliott Group of Peterborough, a company five times its size.

Jenks is offering five of its own shares for every six Elliot. At its closing price, down 3p at 63p last night, the Jenks offer values Elliott at 52p a share compared with a closing price of 44p. Jenks is offering a cash alternative of 28p a share.

It was claiming last night to have irrevocable acceptances from 12.12 per cent of Elliott's shareholders and stated that a further 14.24 per cent were acting in concert.

About 27 per cent of Elliott's shares are in the hands of nominee holders. These include a 10.2 per cent stake held by M & G. Barclays Nominees (Angel Court) hold 5.2 per cent and Lorient Nominees speak for 11.8 per cent.

Mr Norman Smith, an Elliott director, said yesterday: "This came as a complete surprise to me. I think it came as a surprise to our chairman, Mr John Briggs, but he's not available for comment. I don't know what we shall decide."

Mr Briggs took over as part-time chairman at the group's annual meeting last July. Mr Alexander Houston resigned the post at that meeting to devote more time to other interests after telling shareholders that the group had lost almost £1m pre tax in the year to last March 28.

First-half losses at two discount houses

Two discount houses, Smith St Aubyn and Jessel Toynbee, announced first-half losses yesterday, following Gerrard & National's news of a very small, sharply reduced six month profit on Monday.

Sharp rises in interest rates during the six months to end September, which reduced the value of gilts, were behind the losses. However, both Smith and Jessel, like Gerrard & National, have maintained their first-half dividends, at 6.43p gross and 2.5p gross respectively.

Newey back in profit

Although turnover dipped from £7.6m to £6.9m at Newey Group, it turned a pretax loss of £65,000 into a profit of £181,000 for the half-year to June 30. This was struck after interest of £234,000 against £301,000. There was an attributable profit of £10,000 against a £57,000 loss.

D M Lancaster rights

D. M. Lancaster has made a two-for-seven rights issue at 14p a share to raise £463,000. It will finance the launch of a company to specialize in the fast-growing family coach-camping market and to finance the capital expenditure and working capital required by an expanded business.

The group also reports a pretax loss of £148,000 on turnover of £1.6m for the half year to June 30. Comparative figures are not shown since Club 18-30 was included for only a small part of the period and the textile activities then included have since been sold.

Christie-Tyler

Mr George Williams, chairman of Christie-Tyler, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that the first half is now expected to produce an increased loss compared with the first half of last year.

"While every effort is being made to adjust to the difficult times and market conditions, I must warn that a loss for the year as a whole may well be likely", he said.

Mr Williams said that a recovery in profits approaching former levels was looked for in 1983-84. "However, I certainly believe that the group's reorganization, and all our hard work, will begin to show more satisfactory results next year", he added.

Twinlock recovers

Twinlock, an over-the-counter stock, has recovered from a loss of £339,000 to a pretax profit of £103,000 for the half year to August 28. Turnover was £13.9m against £14.9m.

Mr J. H. Murray, chairman, reports that the improvement reflects a good performance by the overseas subsidiaries and a welcome reduction in the group's interest burden.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 21.—Stocks followed the lead of the weakening bond market and closed narrowly lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 5¼ points at mid-afternoon but changed direction late in the day and ended down 0.85 at 851.03.

Declines led advances by around 800 to 700 and volume slipped to some 48 million shares from 51.87 million yesterday.

Analysts said what little strength there was in the market came mainly from bargain hunting among technology stocks and takeover rumours.

Mr Michael Merz of Oppenheimer and Co said: "Bonds were hit all day and then smashed towards the end", causing stocks to fall as well.

He attributed the weakness in both markets to concerns about the large refinancing needs of the United States Treasury

	Oct 21	Oct 20
Allied Chem	44½	44⅞
Allied Stores	28	28
Allis Chalmers	15	15¼
Alcoa	23⅞	23⅞
Amax Inc	46⅝	47⅞
Amerada Hess	24⅞	25⅜
Am Airlines	13½	13⅞
Am Brands	40	39⅞
Am Broadcast	35	35⅝
Am Can	32⅞	33⅜
Am Cyanamid	27⅛	27¼
Am Elec Power	16⅛	16⅛
Am Home	34	34
Am Motors	2⅞	3
Am Nat Res	38⅝	38⅞
Am Standard	29	29⅛
Am Telephone	59	59
AMF Inc	23⅞	24⅛
Armco Steel	26⅝	26⅞
Asarco	28⅞	28⅞
Ashland Oil	32	32
Atlntic Richfield	45½	45½
Avco	20½	20½
Avon Products	34⅜	34⅝
Bankers Tst NY	33⅝	33⅞
Bank of America	22½	22⅞
Bank of NY	37⅛	37⅞
Beatrice Foods	19⅝	18⅝
Bendix	53⅞	54⅞
Bethlehem Steel	21	21¼
Boeing	26⅛	26⅝
Boise Cascade	31⅞	30
Borden	28⅛	28⅛
Borg Warner	45⅞	46
Bristol Myers	54½	54⅞
BP	22	22⅛
Burlington Ind	26⅝	27
Burlington Nthn	49⅝	48⅞

	Oct 21	Oct 20
Fst Nat Boston	43⅝	44
Fst Penn Corp	3⅞	3⅞
Ford	18	18
GAF Corp	13⅞	13⅞
Gen Dynamics	24⅛	24⅞
Gen Electric	55⅛	55⅞
Gen Foods	30⅞	30⅛
Gen Mills	37⅞	35⅞
Gen Motors	40⅝	41
Gen Pub Util NY	6⅛	5½
Gen Tel Elec	32½	32⅛
Gen Tire	23⅞	25
Genesco	7½	7⅛
Georgia Pacific	19⅝	20
Getty Oil	61½	62⅞
Gillette	28⅞	28⅛
Goodrich	20⅞	20⅞
Goodyear	16½	16⅞
Gould Inc	27½	26⅞
Grace	44⅞	43½
Gt Atlte & Pacific	3⅞	3⅞
Greyhound	15	15
Grumman Corp	28⅛	28⅞
Gulf Oil	34⅞	35⅛
Gulf & West	16⅞	17
Heinz H. J.	35⅞	35⅞
Hercules	20⅞	20⅛
Honeywell	82⅞	83⅞
IC Inds	33⅛	34
Ingersoll	57⅞	58⅛
Inland Steel	24⅞	25⅛
IBM	51⅛	51½
Int Harvester	6⅞	6⅞
INCO	13½	13⅞
Int Paper	38½	38⅞
Int Tel Tel	28⅜	28⅞
Irving Bank	54⅞	53⅞
Jewel Co	36⅛	36⅛

	Oct 21	Oct 20
Proctor Gamble	74	73⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅛	17⅛
Raytheon	41⅞	40½
RCA Corp	17	17⅛
Republic Steel	25½	26⅞
Reynolds Ind	48⅞	49
Reynolds Metal	25⅞	26
Rockwell Int	31	31⅛
Royal Dutch	31¼	30⅞
Safeways	25	24⅞
St Regis Paper	30	30
Santa Fe Ind	20⅞	21⅛
SCM	23½	23⅞
Schlumberger	54½	53
Scott Paper	16⅞	16⅞
Seagram	54⅞	54⅞
Sears Roebuck	17	17⅞
Shell Oil	40⅞	39⅞
Shell Trans	25⅞	25½
Signal Co	22⅞	22⅞
Singer	15	15⅛
Sony	16⅛	17⅛
Sth Cal Edison	27⅞	27⅞
Southern Pacific	37	37⅞
Southern Rly	57⅛	56⅛
Sperry Corp	31⅞	31½
Std Oil Califnia	42⅞	43⅛
Std Oil Indiana	48⅞	48⅞
Std Oil Ohio	42	42⅞
Sterling Drug	20	19⅞
Stevens J. P.	14⅛	14
Sunbeam Corp	33½	33⅞
Sun Comp	38⅞	38½
Teledyne	147½	148⅞
Tenneco	33	32⅞
Texaco	32⅞	32⅞
Texas East Corp	48⅞	48½
Texas Inst	82⅞	83⅞

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £898.50-99.00 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £928.50-29.00. Sales, 11,175 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £894-96; three months, £923-25. Sales Nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £897.50-98.00; high-grade three months £927.50-28.00. Settlement, £898. Sales, 8,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £893.50-94.50; three months, £922.50-23.00. Settlement, £894.50. Sales, 750 tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,150-60 a tonne; three months, £8,350-51. Sales, 1,750 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,150-60; three months, £8,350-51. Sales nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,130-40; three months, £8,350-51. Settlement, £8,140. Sales, 450 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,130-40; three months, £8,350-51. Settlement, £8,140. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM35.64 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £371.50-72.50 per tonne; three months, £382-83. Sales, 4,100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £371-72; three months, £382-82.50. Settlement, £372. Sales, 6,050 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £469-70 per tonne; three months, £484.50-85.00. Sales, 2,875 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £471.50-72.00; three months, £486-86.50. Settlement, £472. Sales, 2,300 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £227.25 ($413) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 498.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 909.50); three months 516.40p (944c); six months, 534.65p (980c); one year 574.90p (1,057.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 500-500.5p; three months 518-18.5p. Sales, 48 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 498-99p; three months, 516-16.5p. Settlement, 499p. Sales, 28 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £621.50-22.50 per tonne; three months £648.50-49.50. Sales, 2,750 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £618-19; three months £645-46. Settlement, £619. Sales, 16,325 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,985-90 per tonne; three months £3,020-25. Sales, 218 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,980-90; three months £3,015-20. Settlement, £2,990. Sales, 408 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Nov, 56.10-56.20; Dec, 57.10-57.20; Jan/March, 58.90-59.00; April/June 62.60-62.70; July/Sept, 65.90-66.00; Oct/Dec, 69.20-69.30; Jan/March, 72.60-72.70; April/June, 75.90-76.10; July/Sept, 79-79.20. Sales: 31 at five tonnes; 204 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot 56-56.50. Cifs: Nov, 53.50-53.30; Dec, 53.50-54.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,092-1,095; Jan, 1,098-1,099; March, 1,104-1,105; May, 1,102-1,004; July, 1,100-1,108; Sept, 1,097-1,110; Nov, 1,080-1,110. Sales: 2,484 lots including 105 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,159-1,160; March, 1,158-1,160; May, 1,159-1,160; July, 1,161-1,165; Sept, 1,158-1,164; Dec, 1,160-1,175; March, 1,166-1,200. Sales: 9,159 lots including five options. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 20), 96.05c; indicator price (Oct 21), 5-day average, 100.75c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £4 lower at £152; the "whites" price was £7 lower at £169. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 156.75-157.25; March, 164.50-164.70; May, 169-169.10; Aug, 173.10-173.50; Oct, 177.25-177.55; Jan, 178-179.50; March, 181-181.50. Sales: 5,636 lots. ISA prices (Oct 20): daily 11.61c; 15-day average 12.36c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Oct, 130-150; Dec, 130-132.40; Feb, 135.20-135.30; April, 137-138.50; June, 139.50-140; Aug, 141-143.50; Oct, 143-147. Sales: 194.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Oct 405; Dec 385-388; Jan 386-388; March 395-396; May 405-405; Aug 414-417; Oct 418-421; Dec 423-425; Jan 424-427; March 430-433.

GRAIN.—(The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Oct £113.75; Nov £116.25; Dec £117 trans-shipment east coast seller. United States hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct £110.25 seller east coast. Nov £110.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—United States/French: Nov £127.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. South Africa white/yellow: optional Nov £86.25 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Dec £106 seller east coast; Oct £104 paid east coast. All cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov £100.30; Jan £104; March £107.45; May £111.15; Sept £100.60. Sales: 176 lots. WHEAT: Nov £105.45; Jan £108.75; March £112.30; May £116.25; July £119.70; Sept £106.40. Sales: 407 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£107.00	£104.00	£100.00
E. Mids	£106.60	£105.30	£99.00
N. East	£107.90	£105.50	£98.60
Scotland	—	£104.70	£97.10

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 21.—GB: Cattle, 89.35p per Kg LW (+0.09); United Kingdom: Sheep 157.86p per Kg est DCW (−5.10); GB: Pigs, 80.56p per Kg LW (+2.06). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 23.7 per cent, average price 88.76p (+0.72); Sheep numbers up 10.0 per cent, average price 157.09p (−4.49); Pig numbers up 3.1 per cent, average price 80.56p (+2.06). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 18.6 per cent, average price 91.49p (+2.71); Sheep numbers up 52.6 per cent, average price 152.36p (−13.81).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ United States per tonne).—Oct, 314.00-15.00; Nov, 318.50-18.75; Dec, 321.00-21.25; Jan, 323.00-23.25; Feb, 324.75-25.00; March, 326.00-26.25; April, 326.50-27.50; May, 327.60-28.00; June, 328.00-29.00. Sales, 720 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £79.10; Feb, £91.60; April, £104.20. Sales, 266 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 126.02 on October 20 against 128.69 a week earlier.

Law Report October 22 1981 Queen's Bench Division

Application of guidelines for arbitration appeals

BVS SA, and Another v Kermán Shipping Co SA

Before Mr Justice Parker

[Judgment delivered October 16]

In exercising his discretion to refuse leave to appeal against a commercial arbitrator's award on an application made under section 1 of the Arbitration Act 1979, Mr Justice Parker considered the proper application of the guidelines laid down by the House Lords in *Pioneer Shipping Ltd v BTP Tioxide Ltd (The Nema) (The Times*, July 17; [1981] 3 WLR 292).

His Lordship dismissed an application by BVS SA and the Khuzestan Water and Power Authority for leave to appeal against a reasoned arbitrator's award made on February 2, 1981 by Mr Anthony Hallgarten, QC, in favour of the respondents, Kerman Shipping Co SA in a dispute concerning a clause in a bill of lading.

Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC, and Mr Andrew Longmore for the applicants; Mr Richard Aikens for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE PARKER, delivering a reserved judgment in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench, said that in October 1971 the first applicants, through agents, shipped goods on board the respondent's vessel for carriage to Iran to the order of the second applicants.

Clause 11 of the bill of lading provided: "The shipper expressly authorizes the carrier to load the goods on deck, being the acceptance and signature of the present bill of lading as written authorization and renunciation to any pretension for all direct and/or indirect damages which might occur. In case the carrier makes use of this faculty, he shall cover at his own expense the insurance of the extra risk of jettison and or washing overboard with a primary insurance society of his election..."

Some of the goods were washed overboard during the course of the voyage. The respondents had not insured against the risk. The applicants claimed that the respondents were in breach of clause 11 in failing to insure and that the applicants had suffered damage in the full amount of the loss, although they had since recovered in full from their insurers.

The arbitrator rejected the claim holding, inter alia, that the respondents were not in breach of clause 11; and that, even if they were, the applicants were entitled to nominal damages only.

The applicants sought leave to appeal under section 1 of the Arbitration Act 1979 contending by their notice of motion that the arbitrator had erred in law in holding that on the facts found and on the construction of clause 11 the respondents were not obliged to insure the deck cargo.

Since the determination of that question could substantially affect the rights of the parties the condition precedent to the jurisdiction to grant leave imposed by section 1(4) of the 1979 Act was satisfied and the sole remaining question was whether the court's discretion to grant or refuse leave should be exercised in favour of or against the applicants.

The respondents contended that the guidelines laid down by the unanimous decision of the House of Lords in *The Nema* required that leave should be refused. Although the guidelines may have been technically obiter when pronounced, the Court of Appeal in *Italmare Shipping Co v Ocean Tanker Co (The Rio Sun)* (July 31, 1981, unreported) regarded them as binding, albeit that Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, with whose judgment Lord Justice Shaw agreed, appeared to have qualified the extent to which they were binding in a passage which read:

"I feel that we must go by the guidelines set out by the House of Lords. Subject to remembering this — they are only guidelines. Ultimately the question is one for the discretion of the judge of the Commercial Court. The only fetter strictly imposed by the statute is that leave is not to be given unless it is a point of law which substantially affects the rights of the parties. Apart from that fetter, the judge has in law a complete discretion. Useful as guidelines often are, nevertheless it must be remembered that they are only guidelines. They are not barriers. You can step over guidelines without causing any harm. You can move them, if need be, to suit the occasion. So let each case depend on its own circumstances."

The applicants' principal argument was that the present case fell outside the guidelines laid down in *The Nema*, that leave could be given without departing from such guidelines; and that it should be given because the question of law raised important questions of general principle.

In the light of the arguments presented it was necessary to examine *The Nema* in some detail and to endeavour to ascertain what it did or did not lay down as to the circumstances in which leave should be given or refused.

The judgments of the Court of Appeal in *The Rio Sun* afforded some assistance although they did not resolve the considerable difficulties involved in the application of the guidelines.

Before dealing with the guidelines themselves however, it was convenient to mention three matters arising from the earlier part of Lord Diplock's speech in *The Nema*.

First, the mere fact that the parties sought and obtained a quick decision by arbitration in order to determine their future conduct, as opposed to seeking relief in respect of events long past, would not of itself result in leave being refused: see *The Nema* ([1981] 3 WLR292, at pp. 296H to 297B).

Second, if the circumstances were such that the dispute concerned the construction of a "one-off" contract relating to a particular trade and the parties had selected an arbitrator for his experience and knowledge of the commercial background and usages of that trade, that would constitute a relevant factor to be put in the balance of circumstances on the side of the refusal of leave.

Third, the criteria to be applied in exercising the discretion whether or not to grant leave were intended to be much stricter than those used in exercising the former discretion to require an arbitrator to state a special case. Such criteria were merely that (1) there should be a real and substantial point of law open to serious argument and appropriate for decision by a court; (2) that the point of law should be clear cut and capable of being accurately stated as a point of law; and (3) that the determination of the point of law should be necessary for the proper determination of the case: see *Halfdan Grieg & Co A/S v Sterling Coal & Navigation Corporation (The Lysland)* ([1973] QB 843, 862A-D, 865D-E).

If, therefore, on an application for leave, nothing more was shown than those three matters, it followed that leave should normally be refused.

The guidelines were to be found in *The Nema* ([1981] 3 WLR 292, 303-305) where Lord Diplock said: "Where, as in the instant case, a question of law involved is the construction of a "one-off" clause the application of which to the particular facts of the case is an issue in the arbitration, leave should not normally be given unless it is apparent to the judge upon a mere perusal of the reasoned award itself without the benefit of adversarial argument, that the meaning ascribed to the clause by the arbitrator is obviously wrong.

"But if on such perusal it appears to the judge that it is possible that argument might persuade him, despite first impression to the contrary, that the arbitrator might be right, he should not grant leave; the parties should be left to accept, for better or for worse, the decision of the tribunal that they had chosen to decide the matter in the first instance."

That passage appeared to envisage that appliations for leave would normally be dealt with on the papers alone but it could not mean that, because applications for leave were by originating motion in open court.

It also contemplated immediate refusal of leave (1) unless, on merely looking at the award the judge concluded that the arbitrator was obviously wrong, (2) in cases where although on perusal of the award the judge's impression is that the abitrator was obviously wrong, he regarded it as possible that he might be persuaded by argument that the abitrator might be right.

It was rarely, if ever, that a judge could exclude the possibility that he might be persuaded that an arbitrator might be right. It might be that he considered it unlikely but it appeared that such a possibility must nearly always exist. On that basis no one would get leave in a "one-off" case in the absence of special circumstances and that could not have been the intention of the House of Lords.

It would not simply be applying stricter criteria than those in *The Lysland*. It would be barring nearly all appeals save those where special circumstances existed extraneous to the merits of the point of law.

The difficulty in applying the quoted passage, as his Lordship was bound to do, was that it was apparently directed to a situation in which there was no argument, whereas the situation was necessarily one in which the judge would reach his conclusion after argument. It was impossible to suppose that where the judge, after argument, reached what must necessarily be only a provisional view that the arbitrator was clearly wrong he should refuse leave merely because he had not formed such a view prior to argument.

It was scarcely easier to suppose that although the judge had, after argument, formed the provisional view that the arbitrator was wrong he should refuse leave merely because he thought it possible that he might be persuaded by further argument that the arbitrator might be right.

In *The Rio Sun* the majority of the Court of Appeal stated as their first ground for granting leave that they had formed the provisional view that the arbitrator was wrong on waiver, and that apart from that, none of the points raised was a "one-off" point. His Lordship took that to mean that a provisional view that the arbitrator was wrong was regarded by them as sufficient to warrant a grant of leave even in a "one-off" case.

Lord Justice Griffiths so expressed it in terms. He said: "...even treating this as a "one-off" case, my immediate reaction to the finding of waiver is one of very considerable surprise. It is undesirable at this stage that I should say more than that. I should take a very great deal of persuading that the facts of this case justified a finding of waiver. At the moment it does not look right to me; and that, as I understand *the Nema*, is itself a sufficient reason for giving leave."

The combined effect of the passage quoted from Lord Diplock's speech and the judgments in *The Rio Sun* was (a) that in a "one-off" case, in the absence of special circumstances, leave should not be given unless on the conclusion of argument on the application for leave the court had formed the provisional view that the arbitrator was wrong and considered that it would need a great deal of convincing that he was right; and (b) that if the court did form such a view then, again in the absence of special circumstances, leave should be granted.

The next two guidelines related to cases where the point of law concerned the construction of contracts in standard terms. They provided (1) that, even if the decision on the question of construction in the circumstances of the particular case would add significantly to the clarity and certainty of English commercial law, leave should not be given unless the judge considered that a strong prima facie case that the arbitrator was wrong had been made out; and (2) that if the question of law concerned the application of a standard clause to "one-off" events, the criteria to be applied were similar to those prevailing in cases involving the construction of "one-off" clauses.

The first requirement was, and was intended to be, stricter than *The Lysland* requirement that the point should be open to serious argument, and was less strict than the "one-off" requirement.

Guidelines were also given on how the courts were to approach an application for leave on a point of law concerning frustration. Since that issue was analogous to the question whether one party to a commercial contract was entitled to refuse to continue to perform his own obligations under the contract in consequence of a fundamental breach or breach of a condition by the other party, the guidelines were equally applicable to that question.

In such cases, the test was the same as in "one-off" construction cases. Leave should not be given unless the court, on the conclusion of argument, (a) reached the provisional view that the arbitrator had applied the wrong test or, if no test was disclosed, that no reasonable arbitrator applying the right test could have reached such a conclusion; and (b) was of the opinion that he would take a great deal of convincing to the contrary. If the court reached such a firm provisional view then leave should be given.

Finally, Lord Diplock dealt with the situation where the frustrating events relied on were of a general character likely to affect many commercial transactions and said that it might be proper to give leave in the interests of legal certainty if the judge thought that the conclusion reached by the arbitrator, although not deserving to be stigmatized as one which no reasonable person could have reached, was, in the judge's view, not right.

"In the judge's view" must, in the context of an application for leave, be taken to mean the judge's provisional view. The test was clearly intended to be less strict than in the "one-off" cases and more strict than *The Lysland* tests. In those cases what was normally required for leave to be granted was that the judge should form the provisional view that a strong prima facie case that the arbitrator was wrong had been made out.

In cases which did not directly fall within the categories specifically dealt with, more was normally required than *The Lysland* criteria unless there were special circumstances. And the more far reaching the effects of the determination of the point of law involved, the less strict the criteria should be. If, therefore, the point was one which would affect not only persons within a particular trade but persons within other trades as well and persons not in trade or commerce at all, it would be proper to grant leave on the basis of very little more than a demonstration that the point was capable of serious argument.

Furthermore, if the point was, in addition, an entirely new one on which there was no authority, that was a special circumstance making it proper to grant leave on no more than *The Lysland* criteria on the ground that it was of importance that authoritative guidance be given at the earliest possible moment.

The question in the present case was plainly one of construction and was a classic "one-off" case. Far from forming a provisional view that the arbitrator was wrong, his Lordship had formed the provisional view that the arbitrator was right and he would need a great deal of convincing that he was wrong. In the absence of special circumstances leave had to be refused.

Leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal was granted on the basis that opportunity should be given for the application of the guidelines to be clarified.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

Committal valid despite wrong reference

Regina v Hall

Although the certificate of a magistrates' court which was sent to a Crown Court on the committal for trial of an accused person referred mistakenly to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, instead of to earlier legislation, the mistake did not invalidate the committal, and a bill of indictment based on the committal was good.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice McCullough, gave judgment on October 20, dismissing an appeal by Peter Michael Royston Hall, aged 19, who was sentenced to borstal training after pleading guilty at Dudley Crown Court (Mr R. F. Solman, sitting as a deputy judge) to counts of unlawful wounding for which he had been committed for trial and other offences for which he had been committed for sentence.

Consideration of the terms of a certificate that the decision involved a point of law of general public importance was deferred. Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

His Lordship said that Mr John Marriage, QC, for the appellant, sought to distinguish *R v Folkestone and Hythe Juvenile Court Justices, Ex parte R (a Juvenile)* (*The Times* October 8) and he had largely relied on *R v H. Sherman Ltd* ([1949] 2 KB 674) which, however, concerned the formalities of committing a corporation for trial and was far distant from the present case. Clearly the justices committed for trial when they told the defendant that he was so committed.

The fact that the wrong Act was mentioned in the certificate did not invalidate the committal. In being based on a valid committal for trial the bill of indictment was good.

'Dependants' of student seeking grant

Regina v Kent County Council, Ex parte Ahmed

The marriage which allowed a student to make a claim for grants for child dependants, under paragraph 18(1) of schedule 2, part 3 of the Local Education Authority Awards Regulations 1979 (SI 889) and the Education (Mandatory Awards) Regulations 1980 (SI 974) must be a marriage which was relevant to the claim, and the child dependants must be children of the marriage, Mr Justice Hodgson, sitting as a Divisional Court held.

HIS LORDSHIP said on October 20 that the applicant relied on a short-lived subsisting marriage and argued that because he was married, he was entitled to a grant in respect of any dependant child. On the proper construction of these regulations, claims for dependant children were limited to legitimate issue of the marriage referred to in paragraph 18(1).

Football: Britain maintains its grip on all European tournaments even if Southampton let the side down by loosening theirs

Liverpool's generosity keeps the new Dutch masters alive

From Stuart Jones
Football Corespondent
Alkmaar, Oct 21

Alkmaar 2 Liverpool 2

The National Stadium seems to have become a graveyard for the Dutch. Last month, Tottenham Hotspur came here and destroyed Ajax, the former giants, in the Cup Winners' Cup. Last night, it was th eturn of Liverpool to stroll round the Olympic arena and threaten to deaden the hopes of AZ '67 Alkmaar, the new Dutch masters, in the first leg, second *round of the European Cup.* Sadly, though, Liverpool let it all slip through their grasp and Alkmaar are still alive

Alkmaar chose to leave their small home to the north and stage the tie on the outskirts of Amsterdam. But with only a spattering of spectators whose voices were mere whispers echoing around the huge concrete bowl, the atmosphere was eerily silent. The most vociferous was a police alsatian who barked his commentary throughout most of the night.

The dog was disturbed initially by a small firework display on the other side of the fence that he was guarding. On tne pitch itself, sodden from recent heavy rains, there was little comparable drama, especially early on, so complete was Liverpool's control and so assured was their confidence gathered from extensive travels across the continent during the last two decades.

Liverpool, who replaced the injured Alan Kennedy with Lawrenson, were arrogant even at the start. Peters, a Dutch international and Alkmaar's most influential figure in midfield, put Tol through and after he had evaded Grobbelaar's challenge, Neal stepped in and passed back to Hansen standing on his own goalline. It was to be Alkmaar's only threat in the first half.

Johnson and Dalglish led an attack that was supported by a ceaceless cast of yellow shirts in general and by Lee in particular. Alkmaar, who won the Dutch Cup and the title by 12 points as wel as reachiling the final of the Uefa Cup last season, could see nothing *but a host of moving daffodils.*

Liverpool too kthe lead after *22 minutes through Johnson,* who had already scorned one opportunity from a rebound. He had missed the last three games after sustaining a head injury that required five stitches. He used his head again here after Spelbos's backheel had allowed Lee and Dalglish to give him another chance and he took it with care.

It was not until after the interval that Liverpool increased their lead, but it was worth waiting. After two minutes o fthe second half a lob from Souness was *headed on by Ray Kennedy* into the path of Lee. Looking up, he noticed Treytel off his line and with a delicate chip it seemed that he had put Liverpool into the third round for the fifth time.

But it all went wrong in the last half hour, as it had done in the last 10 minutes at Brighton last week. Liverpool's uncharacteristic loss of concentration was signalled by a slow handclap from the home crowd tha changed to applause as Kist, the scorer of 15 goals in their 10 domestic matches, took advantage of Hansen's failure to clear to pull one back for Alkmaar.

McDermott had two shots saved and Lee went round Treytel, only to run out of room, before Dalglish was replaced by Whelan. Hovenkamp was also injured in clearing another effort from McDermott off the line and Alkmaar's captain missed his side's equalizer with less than five minutes left. Peters created it with a fine pass for Tol to beat Grobbelaar.

Liverpool, almost unbelievably, were within a shinbone of losing a contest they should have won as they pleased. Kist was unleashed in the final minute, again by the astute Peters and with the help of Tol, but his drive bounced off Grobbelaar's legs to safety. But the return is now anything but a formality.

ALKMAAR: E Treytel, R van der Meer, R Spelbos, J Metgod, H Hovenkamp, (Sub, Y Anema), J Peters, P Tol, P Arntz, K Kist, H Reijnders, J Jonker.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, P Neal, M Lawrenson, P Thompson, R Kennedy, A Hansen, K Dalglish (Sub, R Whelan), S Lee, D Johnson, T McDermott, G Souness.

Referee: E Barbaresco (Italy).

Crooks goal takes the pressure off Tottenham

From a Special Correspondent
Dundalk, Oct 21

Dundalk 1 Tottenham H 1

Tottenham Hotspur seemed last night about to achieve what a host of other top clubs, including Glasgow Celtic, could not manage at Oriel Park in the past seven seasons of European football: the defeat of Dundalk on their own ground.

When Crooks gave the Londoners a 1—0 lead after 63 minutes most felt that the Irish side's commendable challenge must surely wilt. But with only eight minutes remaining Dundalk grabbed an unexpected equalizer through Fairclough, the former Huddersfield player.

Even then Dundalk were not content with a draw and Clemence was the most relieved man in the packed ground when Byrne, with the goal at his mercy, shot wide in the very last moment.

Though Dundalk's tenacious tackling denied Tottenham the time and space they needed to string their usual game together, the visitors still showed, if only *fitfully, the class football of which* they are so capable. Ardiles sliced his way through with majestic assurance on more than one occasion and when in possession Archibald was always dangerous.

The Scot, 13 minutes from the interval, was presented with Tottenham's best chance of a scoreless first half, but Blackmore made a great save and McConville completed the clearance.

Clemence was not exactly idle either, making agile saves from Gregg, Fairclough and Duff, the save from Duff being made at full *stretch and at the expense of* a corner. Hoddle also cleared a Fairclough header off the line. But it is likely to be a different story at White Hart Lane in two weeks' time.

DUNDALK: Blackmore, Gregg, McConville, Dunning, Lawlor, Byrne, Flanagan, Kehoe, Duff (sub, Archibald), Fairclough, Carlisle.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: Clemence, Houghton, Miller, Roberts, Perryman, Hazard, Ardiles, Hoddle, Galvin (sub, Smith), Archibald, Crooks.

Referee: A Delmair (France).

☐ Police used shields and truncheons to deal with Irish *supporters who tried to provoke* Tottenham fans. A police spokesman said troublemakers threw stones and bottles at the visitors, Agence France-Presse reports.

Chesterfield stormed to the top of the third division with a 2—0 win at Chester, with late goals from Bonnyman and Henderson.



Fernandes scores No 3 to give Southampton less than a sporting chance in Lisbon.

A mountain to climb in Lisbon

By John Nicholls

Southampton 2 Sporting Lisbon 4

Southampton's hopes of making their presence felt in Europe after an interval of five years were shown to be little more than dreams in an absorbing match at the Dell last night. Their Uefa Cup second-round first-leg tie against Sporting Lisbon has all but ended their campaign for another year. To progress any farther they must beat Sporting 3-0 in the return leg *in Lisbon in a fortnight.*

For a team that have won away only once before this season (in the previous round against Limerick), the English club cannot be expected to overcome the unbeaten Portuguese. Southampton's only chance appeared to have been to establish a substantial lead in their home leg and this soon looked an impossibility.

Sporting were ahead after two minutes and for the rest of the first half they ran the game. Two more goals followed and Southampton understandably looked shattered as they left the field. It must have been hard for them to take in; they just do not lose at home. The last time they lost at the Dell was exactly a year and 24 games ago.

There was no denying the scoreline and, as usual when they fall far behind, their own mistakes were largely responsible for it. The first goal might be an exception. This was conjured out of nothing by Jordao, who somehow got his head to a low cross from Oliveira that appeared to be going behind him.

A few minutes later Holmes did well to take the ball off Freire's toes and turn it back to Wells. Unfortunately he also turned it past the goal keeper and into the net. It was a gift but, to be fair to Sporting, their positive play deserved reward, however it *was achieved.*

Just before the interval the home defence made another hash of a situation they ought to have cleared and Whitlock, Holmes and Wells combined to leave the goal empty for Fernandes to score after dribbling through from midfield.

Southampton had to go for goals in the second half and, with Lawrence replacing Whitlock, they played a man short in defence in favour of all-out attack. For a time it worked, Keegan scored from a penalty after being tripped in the sixty-seventh minute and Lawrence made his presence felt by driving a shot into the packed goalmouth which was diverted by Channon past Sporting's Hungarian goalkeeper, Meszaros.

It was the Lisbon side's turn to look shaken and for a while it seemer as if Lawrie McMenemy's gamble with his substitute might pay off. But Southampton were unable to increase their score and when Fernandes was given the chance to strike again from a quick break by Oliveira the home team were finished off.

Malcolm Allison, the Lisbon coach, said after the game: "Southampton are not used to being given defensive problems and they never sorted us out tactically. They were a bit confused. We had vast space on the right and cashed in on it.

"None of the Southampton players committed themselves to mark my front men—they kept passing the responsibility. I am delighted with the result but we must start the second leg as though the score was 0—0."

Mr McMenemy said: "We gave ourselves a mountain to climb, got near the top of it and then slipped off. A 3—2 scoreline wouldn't have been so bad but we made mistakes. If Sporting had scored good goals we could have said what a great team they are. But they simply took advantage of our deficiencies. All four goals were *bad ones from our point of view.*"

SOUTHAMPTON: P Wells; I Golac, N Holmes, S Williams, C Nichol, M Whitlock (sub, G Lawrence), K Keegan, M Channon, S Moran, D Armstrong, A Ball.

SPORTING LISBON: T Meszaros; F Zezinho (sub, M Marinho), A Inacio, G Xavier, M Eurico, M Ademar, C Freire, A Nogueira (sub, L Virgilio), M Fernandes, A Oliveira, P Jordao.

Referee: E Fredriksson (Sweden).

Yesterday's results

European Cup
Second round, first leg

AZ Alkmaar (0) 2 Liverpool (1) 2
Kist, Tol — Johnson, Lee — 15,000

CSKA Sofia (2) 2 Glentoran (0) 0
Dimitrov, Zdravkov — 60,000

Dynamo Berlin (0) 1 Aston Villa (1) 2
Riediger — Morley (2) — 30,000

OTHER MATCHES: Banik Ostrava 3, Red Star 3; Anderlecht 3, Juventus 1; Copenhagen 1, Universitatea Craiova 0; Austria Wien 0, Dynamo Kiev 1.

Cup Winners' Cup
Second round, first leg

Dundalk (0) 1 Tottenham (0) 1
Fairclough — Crooks — 17,000

OTHER MATCHES: Legia Warsaw 2, Lausanne 1; SKA Rostov 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 0; Dukla Prague 1, Barcelona 0; Vasas Budapest 0, Standard Liege 2; Lokomotive Leipzig 1, Velez Mostar 1; Rastia 1, Dinamo Tbilisi 1.

Uefa Cup
Second round, first leg

Aberdeen (3) 3 Arges Pitesti (0) 0
Strachan, Weir, Hewitt — 22,000

Southampton (0) 2 S Lisbon (3) 4
Keegan (pen), Channon — 18,073 — Jordao, Holmes (og), Fernandes (2)

OTHER MATCHES: Grasshopper Zurich 2, Radnicki Nis 0; Aris Salonika 1, Lokeren 1; Rapid Vienna 1, PSV Eindhoven 0; Malmo 0, Neuchatel Xamax 1; Spartak Moscow 2, Kaiserslautern 1; Feyenoord 2, Dynamo Dresden 1; Beveren 2, Hajduk Split 3.

First division

Man Utd (0) 1 Middlesbro (0) 0
Moses — 38,342

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Swansea C	10	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	13	[illegible]
Tottenham	10	7	0	3	17	13	21
Manchester U	12	5	5	[illegible]	14	6	20
Ipswich T	10	6	2	2	20	13	20

Third division

Chester (0) 0 Chesterfield (0) 2
2,329 — Bonnyman, Henderson

Oxford U (1) 1 Bristol R (0) 1
Cassells — Randall — 4,423

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	11	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doncaster R	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walsall	11	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillingham	11	6	[illegible]	3	21	15	20
Swindon T	11	6	2	3	19	13	20

Fourth division

Crewe (0) 1 Rochdale (1) 2
Palios — Goodwin, Wellings — 1,827

Torquay (1) 2 Northampton (0) 2
Rioch, Bowker — Henley, Sandy — 2,411

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch 3, Redditch 2; Taunton 0, Bedworth 1; Wellingborough 1, Cheltenham 1. Southern division: Addlestone Weybridge 3, Poole 1; Andover 0, Canterbury 0; Dover 3, Salisbury 1; Fareham 0, Hastings 3.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Oswestry 2, Burton 1.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Stoke 1, Leeds 0.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Hereford 1, Watford 2.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Heanor 2, Long Eaton 2.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Feltham 2, Epsom and Ewell 1. Second division: [illegible] 1, Hungerford 3.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware 3, Burnham 2.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ealing Green 2, Doctor Challoner 1; Hampton 1, Sutton Manor 2; King Edward's Witley 1.

Victoria College Jersey 2, Langley GS 0; [illegible] 1, Shrewsbury 2, Highgate 1.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Southern Amateur League 0, Oxford University 4.

Rugby Union

SCHOOLS' MATCHES: [illegible] Stevenage [illegible] Luton VI Form College 7; [illegible] 0, Bablake [illegible] King Edward VI Nuneaton [illegible]; Bristol Cathedral [illegible] Wells Cathedral [illegible]; [illegible] Campion [illegible] Royal Hospital [illegible] Holbrook 10, Cranleigh [illegible] Durham [illegible] King's [illegible] Castle [illegible] Duham 18, King's [illegible] [illegible] 32, Rochester [illegible] Emanuel 0, King Edwards Stourbridge 12 [illegible] 16, King's Bruton 31, [illegible] GS 16, Stafford [illegible] 0, South [illegible] Ipswich 15, East Essex [illegible] Brockley [illegible] [illegible] 10, Christ's Hospital 15, Wrekin 9, Stonyhurst [illegible]

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Brunel 25, Essex 19.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIPS: Edinburgh 15, Dundee [illegible]; Glasgow 12, Aberdeen 24; Heriot Watt [illegible], Stirling [illegible]

TOUR MATCH: Oxford University 12, Australians 19.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Dorset and Wiltshire 1[illegible], Berkshire [illegible]; Kent 10, Eastern Counties 14; Middlesex 16, Surrey 7; North Midlands 28, Warwickshire 10; Oxfordshire [illegible], Buckinghamshire 17; Staffordshire 17, Leicestershire 10; Sussex 1[illegible], Hampshire 10.

London division
GROUP A (final table)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Middlesex	3	[illegible]	0	0	45	19	[illegible]
Surrey	3	1	0	2	25	19	[illegible]
Herts	3	0	0	[illegible]	15	45	0

GROUP B (final table)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sussex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E Counties	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hampshire	3	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]

Middlesex play Kent in play-off on October 28.

South and south-west division
SOUTH GROUP

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dorset & Wilts	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckinghamshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxfordshire	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Midland division
GROUP A

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Staffordshire	1	1	0	0	17	10	2
Leicestershire	2	1	0	1	31	29	2
East Midlands	1	0	0	1	12	21	0

GROUP B

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Notts, Lincs & Derby	1	1	0	0	20	9	2
Nth Midlands	2	1	0	1	37	30	2
Warwicks	1	0	0	1	10	28	0

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford 13, Cambridge University 28; Gloucester [illegible], Cross Keys 1[illegible]; South Wales Police [illegible], Ebbw Vale 16; [illegible] 1[illegible], Newbridge 12; Cardiff 1[illegible], Pontypool 18; Aberavon 1[illegible], Pontypridd 42; Lydney 0, Swansea 29, Abertillery 3.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Edinburgh 16, Dundee [illegible]; Glasgow 12, Aberdeen 24; Heriot Watt [illegible], Stirling [illegible]

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Widnes 26, Leigh 11.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Reading 1, Oxford University [illegible] 2; Surbiton 3, London University 2.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Bristol 7, Bath 0; Leicester 1, Loughborough 7.

Aberdeen happy to carry on where they left off

Aberdeen, who beat the holders, Ipswich Town, in the previous round, wasted no time in maintaining their fine Uefa Cup form last night. They were 3—0 up within 44 minutes against Arges Pitesti and although they failed to increase their lead in the second half of the second round tie, it should be enough to see them through the away leg in Romania.

Strachan opened the scoring after 11 minutes, converting a cross from McMaster. Weir diverted a McGhee shot past Arichu, the goalkeeper, 14 minutes later and Hewitt headed the third a minute before the interval.

Glentoran's European Cup tie against CSKA Sofia in Bulgaria was marred by the death of their trainer, Bobby McGregor. Mr McGregor, aged 54, died from a heart attack after running onto the field to give treatment to a player during the second half of the match. He was rushed to a nearby hospital but was found to be dead on arrival.

Mr McGregor's death overshadowed the football itself, but Glentoran came away with a very respectable result, losing only 2—0. A landslide seemed likely when Dimitrov scored in the third minute but all the Bulgarians could add was a Zdravkov penalty after 35 minutes. In a combative second half Harrison was sent off for a foul and four of his Glentoran colleagues, Kelly, Manley, Blackledge and Robert MacClairy, were booked.

Last year CSKA knocked Nottingham Forest out of the competition and Johnny Crossan, the Glentoran manager, said he was satisfied with last night's result. He added: "I think we'll make up the two-goal loss at home."

Elsewhere in the European Cup, one of the night's most surprising results was the 3-1 defeat Juventus suffered at the hands of Anderlecht in Belgium. Geurts scored the Belgian champions' first two goals and Vercauteren added the third two minutes from time. Marocchino was on target for Juventus.

In Vienna, Dynamo Kiev were on top throughout against Austria Vienna, Bal scoring the only goal of the game for them after 23 minutes.

Lokomotiv Leipzig, who knocked Swansea City out of the Cup Winners' Cup in the first round, were held to a 1—1 home draw by Welez Mostar. Vukojoe put the Yugoslavs ahead after four minutes of the second half but Zoetzscho equalized four minutes later.

Tahamata scored both goals in Standard Liege's 2—0 win over Vasas in Hungary in the same competition, and Kozak hit the goal in Dukla Prague's 1—0 win over Barcelona in *Czechoslovakia.*

Panenka was the scorer in Rapid Vienna's 1—0 win over PSV Eindhoven in Austria in the Uefa Cup.

Hadjuk Split won by the odd goal in five against Beveren in Belgium. Gudelj and Vujovic put the Yugoslavs two goals up in the first half, but two goals in a minute early in the second half by Theunis and Van Moer put Beveren level. Sliskovic scored the winning goal after 74 minutes.

In the Football League, Randall, the substitute, gave managerless Bristol Rovers a point at Oxford after an early setback when Cassells put Oxford ahead with his ninth goal of the season. Rovers, who sacked their manager, Terry Cooper, on Monday, showed tremendous character and Randall equalized with a spectacular 30-yard shot.

Boro defence unwavering until Moses points way

By Tom German

Manchester U 1 M'dsbrough 0

Manchester United had to wait until the 82nd minute before Moses broke a resolute Middlesbrough defence at Old Trafford last night.

Middlesbrough, who have done a good deal of reshuffling since the start of the season, know well the frustrations of Old Trafford; they have not won a league match *on the United ground for half a* century and, in their present process of knitting a team together out of the departures of recent times, could scarcely be too optimistic about reviving their fortunes.

They made a lively early effort to redress that dismal record, nevertheless. A volley by Askew, taken quickly, passed within a whisker of Bailey's left hand post and, just as threatening, was a shot delivered with full power by Angus as Woof's pass offered a close look at the target. Bailey, *prudently positioned on his line,* did remarkably well to knock the ball aside.

Progress by the Teesside club came principally from sudden, sharp thrusts. As the opening half developed, Manchester taxed them more persistently, though their expensive strikers were never allowed too much room to manoeuvre.

A corner from Wilkins reached Robson's head and Askew, helping out his colleagues deep in defence, succeeded in getting it away with a header. Then, in United's most calculated move, just before half time, Middlesbrough's goal survived again at the last ditch. Wilkins tucked a pass inside the fullback, Coppell's centre was touched on by Birtles and once again Platt just managed to get his frame in the way to foil Moses.

Valid reasons would escape even Stapleton for his miscue at the outset of the second half. Robson made an opening for him with a sharp interception which took him round two opponents. His calculated pass was directly into the line of Stapleton's stride, but the Irishman's aim, with a wide range of choice, was directly at Platt.

Determined, sometime hurried, defensive work by Middlesbrough held off United's steadily mounting pressure. The way through for United's attack, in which Coppell's pace was a recurring cause of concern for the visitors, became no less easy, although Duxbury almost managed it with less than 20 minutes left. His powerful shot from 25 yards thudded against Middlesbrough's crossbar with Platt reaching upwards in vain.

United's hopes of taking up third position in the championship seemed to have dimmed as they *spurned a chance from the penalty* spot. Baxter was judged to have toppled Stapleton, but Gidman's kick was close enough to Platt for the goalkeeper to get a hand to it.

The reprieve was brief, though. Middlesbrough finally wilted eight minutes from the end as Gidman's cross from the right was nudged on by Stapleton and Moses succeeded where his forward colleagues had previously failed. Platt yet again got outstretched fingertips to the ball but, this time, could not keep it out. It had been a hard struggle.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; J Gidman, A Albiston, R Wilkins, M Duxbury, M Buchan, B Robson, G Birtles, F Stapleton, R Moses, S Coppell.

MIDDLESBROUGH: J Platt; J Craggs, J Bolton, M Angus, M Baxter, A McAndrew, T Cochrane, H Otto, W Woof, D Shearer, W Askew.

Referee: A Seville (Birmingham).

Morley completes Villa graduation ceremony

From Norman Fox
East Berlin, Oct 21

Dynamo Berlin 1 Aston Villa 2

Aston Villa graduated in European football here by the Berlin Wall tonight. In a dramatic European Cup second round first leg they took an early lead, held it until just after half-time, saved a penalty and finally scored a winning goal from Morley's 55-yard run.

The Sportspark here is one of Europe's least inviting stadia; a comparatively small arena with a terrace that almost leans against the Wall. The crowd appeared hand-picked for drabness and meekness. Not that any crowd would behave extravagantly with border guards watching from a near by tower. Villa were undisturbed and overcame a match posing many difficulties.

Dynamo's team had a certain familiarity since all but one, Ernst, appeared in their 3—1 defeat by Nottingham Forest here last year. In that game they had been uncertain how to retain a lead; in tonight's they were almost immediately aware of their task.

On a greasy pitch in the eerie atmosphere, they comforted themselves with a marvellous start. Only five minutes of tentative sparring had passed before Bremner centred from the right in the direction of Shaw who was dangerously near to being off-side. The linesman raised his flag, but inconspicuously, and as Shaw played the ball back, Morley hit a 12-yard volley beyond the reach of Rudwaleit.

Such gifts are rare and Villa had to merit their advantage with the quality of their resistance to Dynamo's persistent attacking. While the German defence found Morley and Shaw difficult to master it was the little Dynamo winger, Netz, who was the sharpest. He set up several threatening attacks in which Rimmer had to make important deflections. His own drive had to be turned away and an even fiercer shot from Schulz was well blocked by

Villa accepted that their job was to absorb preossure and looked for breakaways. As Strasser began to direct in midfield and Riediger showed his pace and control, so Villa had to keep Dynamo outside the penalty area.

Once shown a gap, Dynamo were [illegible]. Noack and Trieloff were within inches of scoring with low shots and when Williams and Evans allowed Riediger to nip between them he, too, ought to have scored. But the nearest Dynamo came to equalizing in the first half was after 37 minutes when Terletzki found Riediger almost on the goal-line. Ormsby was with him and cleared off his feet.

Villa needed to reach half-time ahead to retain their psychological hold but Rimmer almost allowed it to slip when allowing Strasser's header to bounce off the post. The lead lasted just five minutes into the second half when Strasser's centre was cleverly reached by Riediger who seemed to nudge the ball in with his head when stretching forward. Much hard work at the back, and some good fortune, kept Villa in their strong position even though they offered few powerful attacks.

Had Villa been restricted by a penalty in the 61st minute it would have been harsh. Linton, their substitute, tackled Netz from the side and they fell together. Ullrich took the penalty, cracked it against the post and followed it up. This time, he shot against Rimmer's legs and the ball rose over the crossbar.

Dynamo's dejection was complete when, five minutes from the end, they failed to intercept Morley as he collected the ball 15 yards or more inside his own half and made a bee-line for goal. No one could stay with him and in the end he prodded the ball calmly past Rudwaleit. A wonderful goal befitting a stirring performance.

DYNAMO BERLIN: B Rudwaleit; M Noack, N Trieloff, R Strasser (sub, R Jungling), R Ernst, R Troppa, F Terletzki, A Ullrich, H-J Riediger, B Schulz, W-R Netz.

ASTON VILLA: J Rimmer; G Williams (sub, I Linton), C Gibson, A Evans, B Ormsby, D Mortimer, D Bremner, G Shaw, P Withe, G Cowans, A Morley.

Referee: N F Wöhrer (Austria).

Maradona out of team after missing training

Buenos Aires, Oct 21.—Diego Maradona has been left out of Argentina's team for the next two internationals after refusing to turn up for training, Cesar Luis Menotti, the national manager, said yesterday.

Maradona, aged 20, who has been compared to the legendary Pelé, was recently quoted in a local newspaper as saying he was "fed up with football". He was further reported as saying that some journalists interfered with his private life

Mr Menotti, who coached Argentina to the 1978 World Cup title, told a news conference he could not include Maradona in the national team if he did not turn up for practice. Argentina are due to play Poland and Czechoslovakia here on October 28 and November 11

☐ Gerry Summers, who was sacked as Gillingham manager in the summer, has been appointed chief coach at West Bromwich Albion. Mr Summers, who worked with Ronnie Allen, the Albion manager, at Wolverhampton Wanderers in the 1960s, replaces John Wile, the club captain, who resigned as coach on Tuesday.

Mr Summers has been working *for Southampton for the last three* months, preparing reports on their opponents. His first job for Albion will be to brief them about Southampton, their opponents at the Hawthorns on Saturday.

☐ Steve Nicol, aged 19, Ayr United's Scottish Under-21 international full back is set to complete a £300,000 transfer to Liverpool today.

Nicol, also wanted by Rangers and Arsenal, said yesterday: "I am delighted by the move.

Badminton

BRADFORD: England 3, Sweden 2 (England names first): [illegible] Stevens lost to T Kihlstrom [illegible]; K Jolly beat L [illegible], [illegible]; N Yates beat G Nordin, [illegible]; M Tredgett and M Dew beat C Lundberg and T Petersson, [illegible]; [illegible] Stevens and S Baddeley lost to T Kihlstrom and S Karlsson, [illegible].

Oxford ring down curtain with honour

Rugby Union

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Oxford University 12 Australians 19

An under-rated university side ran the touring Australians encouragingly close on a mellow afternoon at Iffley Road yesterday. Their spirited and adventurous effort did nothing to dim the hopes of supporters about the outcome at Twickenham in the 100th University Match *in December. If* this is to be the last time Oxford or Cambridge meet a major touring side, then the curtain has been honourably rung down.

For all that, Oxford were defeated by a goal and two penalty goals to a dropped goal and four tries. It must be added, too, that with competent goal-kicking and less over-elaboration in midfield, which almost always came unstuck against a most hearty defence, the Wallabies must have won by a far more decisive margin.

Lying deep in attack and standing close to each other, the tourists' three-quarters have still to reveal—as their schools side did so excitingly in 1978 and as most of their predecessors have done too—that they can consistently use this formation to stretch their attack and speed. The performance looked particularly inept and indecisive in the first half, when admittedly their forwards were experiencing as much difficulty at the lineout as they had done at Leicester. Nor was the scrummaging as rock solid as one would expect against this opposition.

Luddington, who kicked shrewdly early on and achieved prodigies of cover throughout, *is* linking with the lively Barnes in a promising half-back alliance. There is more strength and penetration in the centre than could be revealed on this occasion, and Oxford seemed well served too at full back and on the wings.

The resourceful Millerchip tackled strongly, and Wyatt on the left wing, was able to confirm my long-held theory that never a game goes by without his being able to put an unorthodox imprint on it. This time the seasoned Bath *and England wing intercepted* a pass well inside his own half and, belying suggestions that his speed has declined with the passing years ran in a characteristic try from 70 metres out.

That score, nicely converted by Barnes and contrived after 20 minutes of a second period in which Oxford had scarcely got into their opponents' half, put the university back in business (12—15) at a time when the Wallabies were threatening to bolt the door. But a few minutes from the end, when Oxford had every cause to be taking risks, a breakdown in their 22 led to a second try for the Australian hooker, Roche, who, remarkably, turned up *outside* his left wing, on the end of a long pass from Gary Ella.

Oxford, with the breeze behind them, led twice in the first half through two penalty goals by Barnes. These scores were punctuated by tries for the Australians by Grigg and Roche. The first of them occurred when Luddington, who did well to be corner-flagging, had a kick charged down and Slack, in the Australian centre, put through a shrewd diagonal kick for a *powerful wing. The second* was the outcome of a concerted forward drive, spearheaded by Lucas, a dashing flanker.

To the Australians' half-time lead of 8—6, Mark Ella soon added a dropped goal and, not long after that, a lineout won by Poidevin led to a switched attack and a long, looping pass by Slack for a try by Gary Ella. Slack's thoughtful distribution was often an Australian plus.

Mark Ella (left foot), Glen Ella (right foot) and Parker (right) all had unsuccessful turns at landing goals out of grass much longer than it grows on Australian pitches. From what one has seen so far, their side may require the *presence of Paul McLean* on the bigger occasions—not merely perhaps as a kicker of points.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: C Millerchip (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and Lincoln); *A Bibby (St George's, Vancouver, and St Catherine's), P Crowe (Sydney University and University), *S Halliday (Downside and St Benet's), D Wyatt (Colchester and St Catherine's); S Barnes (Bassaleg and St Edmund Hall), *R Luddington (KCS Wimbledon and St Edmund Hall); N Herrod (King Henry VIII, Coventry, and St John's), A Hobart (Minster, Southwell, and Exeter), A Abbott (Sydney University and Queen's), *A Brooks (Plymouth College and Hertford), *N Roberts (Glenalmond and Jesus, captain), C Hugo-Hamman (University of Cape Town and Jesus), *J Searle (King's, Tynemouth, and Hertford), *M Gargan (St Peter's, York, and St Edmund Hall).

AUSTRALIANS: Glen Ella; P Grigg, M Cox, A Slack, Gary Ella; M Ella, A Parker; J Meadows, C Roche, D Curran, S Poidevin, M Mathers (captain), S Williams, P Lucas, D Hall.

Referee: J Anderson (Scotland).

*old Blue

Speed of Cambridge leaves Bedford well behind

By Gordon Allen

Bedford 13 Cambridge Univ 28

Cambridge University beat Bedford by four goals and a try to a goal, a penalty goal, and a try at Goldington Road last evening and made it plain that they have a fine pack this year, the best they have had, perhaps, for a decade. Moreover, there are two Blues and the Scottish forward, Lillington, in reserve.

All this, plus Davies at fly half, proved [illegible] Bedford, who did the right things, but too slowly. *Cambridge did them quickly.* That was the essential point. Rose could not play for Cambridge, having injured a sciatic nerve during the Midlands match against the Australians.

Bedford scored first. Howe taking a pass from Peck to go over from a tap penalty near the corner. A moment later, Cambridge cancelled it out. They worked the ball right, then left. Hampel was well tackled a metre short but Allchurch, one of three Cambridge men in support, dived over. Hoskin converted.

Davies broke clear, Hoskin and O'Brien handled, and Cooke scored Cambridge's second try, which Hoskin made into a goal. Kerridge kicked a long penalty *for Bedford before Cambridge* scored again. They heeled against the head and, with the Bedford scrummage in ribbons, Robinson forced his way over.

In the *second half,* Davies scored a breakaway try. It was unfortunate for Bedford because they had just gained a foothold in the Cambridge 22. Canning's pass, intended for Mackay on the overlap, flew into space, Cooke picked up, and Davies sprinted 60 metres to score. Hoskin converted.

Davies scored again near the end, accelerating between two Bedford defenders as though they were gateposts. Hoskin converted. Peck got a try against his old university in injury-time, and *Kerridge converted. Bedford* deserved double figures, if nothing else.

BEDFORD: D. Mackay; George Phillips, E. Forrester, J. Sargent, K. Canning; S. Kerridge, I. Peck; P. Boulding, M. Howe, G. Mansell, A. Whitehouse, C. Hooker, J. Mawle (captain) (rep R Eales), Graham Phillips, R. Wilkinson.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: A. Hampel (Marlborough and Downing); J. Wheelhouse (Bradford GS and Jesus), K. Hoskin (Marling and St Catharine's), T. O'Brien (Bradford GS and Jesus), S Cooke (Stonyhurst and Magdalen); *H. Davies (King Edward VI, Stourbridge, and Selwyn, captain), *J. Cullen (Christ's Hospital and Downing); *J. Kingston (Durham and Magdalen), N. Baldock (Epsom and Magdalen), A. Beare (Haberdashers, Aske's and St. Catharine's), P. Horner (Campbell College and St. Catharine's), T. Robinson (Rugby and St John's), *D. Walker (Lancaster RGS and Downing), *T. Allchurch (Redditch HS and Downing), *J Macklin (Felsted and St John's).

Referee: G. Seddon (Manchester).

* old Blue

Williams makes the most of Middlesex's chances

By Peter Marson

Middlesex 16 Surrey 7

Middlesex scored all their points in the first half on a fine, sunny afternoon at the Athletic Ground, Richmond, yesterday. A goal, a try and two penalty goals to a try and a penalty brought victory and leadership of group A of the London division in the Thorn-EMI county championship.

Middlesex now go forward to the division's play-off on Wednesday next when they meet Kent. A strong following wind played a significant part in Middlesex's triumph and Surrey's defeat. There was little to choose between too well-balanced teams, but Greenalgh's kicking downwind in the first half accounted for exactly half of Middlesex's points and this proved to be the one decisive difference.

Meanwhile, a prolific points scorer for London Irish, had shared equally with Greenalgh in 10 place kicks for goal; four of his attempts, one more than Greenalgh, had the wind at his back. Yet, having hit an upright from long range, Meanwell succeeded only with his last kick from an angle on the 22 when Middlesex had been penalized at a lineout.

With Murphy having previously scored a fine try from a break by Smythe, that left Surrey with a deficit of nine points and 10 minutes in which to do something about it. Having confined Middlesex to their own half for almost all of the second period Surrey appeared to have a genuine chance of bringing about a surprise.

Murphy looked likely to provide it after a move in which he appeared twice but the final pass was adrift. Middlesex were marginally better off for opportunities and seized them: Preston dropped the ball and George sent Williams in, then a break by the scrum half *led to Williams's second try.* Greenhalgh converted the first and kicked two penalties.

MIDDLESEX: M Greenalgh (Rosslyn Park); M Williams (Metropolitan Police), M Taylor (Wasps), R Gordon (London Scottish), C Rees (London Welsh); R Wilson (London Scottish), I George (London Welsh); T Claxton (Harlequins), R John (London Welsh), C McGregor (Angouleme), K Bowring (London Welsh, captain), M Hess (Richmond), C Ralston (Richmond), R Edwards (Richmond), A Dun (Wasps).

SURREY: N Anderson (Rosslyn Park); S Moriarty (Harlequins), D Hodgkiss (Harlequins), N Preston (Richmond, captain), C Meanwell; H Condon, B Murphy; A Newberry (London Irish), J Kirk (London Scottish), S Henderson (Paris University Club), M Leggett (Wasps), P Ackford (Rosslyn Park), A McHarg (London Scottish), R Montgomery (Rosslyn Park), M Smythe (London Irish).

Referee: A Welsby (Manchester).

Kent in play-off

Kent suffered their first defeat in the Thorn-EMI county championship at the United Services ground, Chatham, yesterday but still qualify for the play-off against Middlesex. They lost to Eastern Counties 14-10 and the Durham University wing, Bailey, scored two tries for the counties.

Bate opened the scoring for counties with a penalty and Chesworth wound up matters with a splendid dropped goal. In between came Bailey's brace with Thurlow scoring Kent's try and Bodenham kicking two penalties.

The Leicester stand-off, Cusworth, was in brilliant individual form for North Midlands, whom he led to victory over Warwickshire by 28-10 in the Midlands group B at Moseley. Warwickshire led 10-7 at the interval through a try by Robbins and two penalties by Ison but two tries by Cusworth swung matters towards North Midlands, for whom Fiskin and Lawrence also scored tries. Akenhead kicked three conversions and two penalties.

Leicestershire lost their captain, Joyce, through injury and went down 17-10 to Staffordshire at Burton. The England flanker, *Jeavons, playing at No. 8, scored* two tries for Staffordshire, and Angell a

Tennis



Busy Lizzie : Elizabeth Jones has the whole town talking about her game at Brighton.

Tidy lady with an eye for symmetry

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Tracy Austin, the richest 18-year-old in professional sport, has won more than £76,000 from her *singles matches in five tournaments* since Wimbledon. In that time she has only once been beaten, by Martina Navratilova.

Next Sunday she should pop £9,000 into the kitty by winning the Daihatsu tournament at the Brighton Centre. So far this comprehensively tidy young lady has won all her four sets by the same 6—2 margin. *If the symmetry* appeals to her she is probably good enough to maintain it.

But for the fact that sciatic ills kept her out of action for the first four months of the year the little Californian might by now be firmly established as number one in the world. But Chris Lloyd, Hana Mandlikova, Miss Navratilova and Andrea Jaeger are also in the running.

That number one spot means so much to them, in terms of pride and profit, that all will compete *in an unusually distinguished* Australian championship to be played in Melbourne from November 30 to December 6. Already they *are practising* the fly-swatting motion known as "the Australian salute". The only other tournament likely to have much *effect on the ultimate rankings* will be the Toyota series championship, to be played in New Jersey from December 15 to 20.

Yesterday Miss Austin took 70 minutes to beat competitor, Kim Jones, who did the same sort of things less well. Then Miss Austin told us: "I was so disappointed that I wasn't able to play at the beginning of the year. But I worked extremely hard during the summer, with Marty Riessen, and developed different areas of my game. Basically, I will always be a baseliner. But I'm trying more shots now."

In its essential character this matc hwas something of a "slugfest" as her Americans vividly put it. In a more joyously artless way so was the next contest on that court. A Swedish qualifier called Caterina Lindqvist, 18, beat the elegantly leggy Hungarian, Andrea Temesvari, aged 15, a "wild card" who was clearly at a disadvantage in that her tender years had deprived her of a place in the qualifying competition and its sharpening challenges.

These two captured all the fun of youth and fitness and adventure. The only disconcerting note was the Hungarian's name, which kept raising echoes of the Thames *Valley*.

Miss Austin's next opponent will be Susan Barker, who has moved ahead of the *similarly boisterous Virginia Wade as Britain's leading lady*. Was it really in 1962 that Miss Wade played her first Wimbledon?

She is as vivacious as ever, off court anyway, and yesterday it was good to see the two of them jointly tackling a crossword *puzzle before going to work*. Miss Wade lost her match, against the tomboyish Anne Smith, but that is the way the form goes these days.

Elizabeth Jones, of Southampton, aged 17, advanced to the second round with a 6—4, 7—6 win over Rosalyn Fairbank. This was a good win by a British girl playing her first big tournament. In view of her age and recurrent hints of a combustible disposition, Miss Jones concentrated remarkably well. In the tie-break she went for her shots boldly to lead 6—2 but lost three points before Miss Fairbank hit a forehand out.

The background to all this is thta in the last year or two the Lawn Tennis Association have given Miss Jones more help than most players. But as Susan Mappin, the LTA women's training organizer, put it yesterday: "She wasn't putting enough back. She had to show us that she was not

"We gave her until Christmas to see if the commitment would come—and it has. Obviously I'm pleased. She is a good fighter. What she lacks in natural talents *she makes up in guts*. The tournament director, George Hendon, wanted to give her a 'wild card' but I persuaded him not to. I *wanted her to prove, again, that* she could fight."

Miss Jones has certainly proved that. She beat two British rivals to qualify for a place in the qualifying competition. She has since beaten four players with higher world rankings. Her flair for the game is not exceptional—not at this level, anyway. But she is physically and mentally tough and has a bit of devil in her.

FIRST ROUND: E Jones beat R Fairbank (SA), 6—4, 7—6; I Budarova (Czechoslovakia) beat E Pfaff (WG), 6—2, 6—1; P Shriver (US) beat S Margolin (US), 6—2, 6—1; S Hanika (WG) beat S Walsh (US), 6—2, 6—1; T Austin (US) beat K Jones (US), 6—2, 6—2; C Kohde (WG) beat A Hobbs, 6—3, 6—0; A Smith (US) beat V Wade, 6—4, 6—4; C Lindquist (Sweden) beat A Temesvari (Hungary), 6—4, 7—6; J Russell (US) beat C Pasquale (Switzerland), 6—3, 6—3.
SECOND ROUND: S Barker beat E Vessies (Netherlands), 6—2, 6—2.

Four-month rest for Borg

Tokyo, Oct 21.—Bjorn Borg has brushed aside rumours that he will retire after playing in the $300,000 Seiko tournament to be held here from October 27 to *November 1*.

Borg, who arrived here accompanied by his wife Mariana Simionescu, admitted that he was a bit "mentally and physically exhausted" and said that he would take a four-month rest after playing in the Seiko tourna*ment in which he is expected to* meet John McEnroe in the final.

Borg asked reporters: "Why should I retire? I lost to McEnroe three times this year, but all losses were in the finals."

The Swede, now ranked number-two in the world to McEnroe, said that he *did* not think McEnroe was "an awkward opponent." "Whenever a match is played, someone wins and someone *loses* . . . McEnroe may win or I may win. It's anybody's guess", he said. If they meet in the finals, it will be the fifteenth *encounter between them*.

TOKYO: Japan Open: Second round: E Teltscher (US) beat T Fukui (Japan), 6—1, 6—2; C Mottram (GB) beat C Dunk, 6—2, 6—0; L Stefanki (US) beat T Kanai (Japan), 6—0, 6—3; T Moor (US) beat R Weisz, 6—3, 6—4; M Purcell (US) beat H Shibata (Japan), 6—3, 6—2; Tim Gullikson (US) beat R Webb, 6—1, 6—2; J Delaney (US) beat K Tsukamoto (Japan), 6—3, 6—7, 6—4; Van Winitsky (US) beat D Dowlen, 6—0, 6—1; H Gunthardt (Switzerland) beat S Sakamoto (Japan), 6—4, 2—6, 6—1; P Dupre (US) beat H Shirato (Japan), 6—1, 6—2; M Davis (US) beat I du Pasquier (Switzerland), 7—6, 6—1; W Fibak (Poland) beat E Takeuchi (Japan), 6—2, 7—5; R Cano (Argentina) beat K Hirai (Japan), 6—7, 6—3, 6—2; R Van't Hof (US) beat S McCain, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; B Taroczy (Hungary) beat D Gitlin, 6—4, 6—2. Women, second round: B Rossi (Italy) beat S Mascarin, 7—6, 6—1, 6—2; M van de Torre (Netherlands) beat K Glancy, 6—3, 6—2.
Men's doubles: First round: H Gunthardt (Switzerland) and B Taroczy (Hungary) beat H Hamano and S Sayama (Japan), 6—1, 6—2; M Davis and C Dunk (US) beat H Hirato and K Ukon (Japan), 6—0, 7—5; Tim Gullikson and S McCain (US) beat M Ueda and M Suishu (Japan), 6—2, 6—1; P Dupre (US) and C Mottram (GB) beat S Nishio and K Bamba (Japan), 6—0, 6—0; M Purcell and P Rennert (US) beat J Bailey and N Brash (US), 6—3, 6—4; Women's doubles: First round: R Rindaldi and P Casales (US) beat C Dewis and A Walker (Canada), 6—3, 6—1; Li Quan-Yu and Wang Ping (China) beat M Pintarova and N Gregory (Australia), 7—6, 6—1; B Rossi (Italy) and J Harrington (US) beat D Gilbert and M Gilbert (US), 7—6, 6—3; K Tsukamoto and K Nakagawa (Japan) beat E Sayers and N Steinmatez (US), 7—6, 6—3; C Montiero and P Medrado (Brazil) beat Duk Hee Loe (S Korea) and C Wikstedt (Switzerland), 7—6, 6—1; L Dupont and S Mascarin (US) beat K Glancy and S Rojas (Mexico), 7—5, 6—1.

Lowly Australian upsets American and ATP ratings

A young Western Australian, Chris Johnstone provided the shock of the day when he eliminated an American, Bruce Manson during the second round of the *$125,000 Australian indoor tennis* championship at Melbourne yesterday. Johnstone took just 66 minutes for his 6—3, 6—2 win.

There was a wide gap in the ATP computer rankings between the two when they took the court—Johnstone was 117 positions below the 50th ranked American but he made a mockery of the ratings. Despite an almost complete lack of knowledge of his *opponent except for what he* picked up in 10 minutes in Sydney last week, and also by watching television, he lost only five games on the *way to a quarter-final* round.

MELBOURNE: V Gerulaitis (US) beat B Drewett (Australia), 6—1, 6—1; P McNamara (Australia) beat R Case (Australia), 6—1, 6—0; C Johnstone (Australia) beat B Manson (US), 6—3, 6—2; P Dent (Australia) beat W Maher (Australia), 6—2, 6—4; P McNamara (Australia) beat G Whitecross (Australia), 6—2, 6—0; V Pecci (Paraguay) beat W Masur (Australia), 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Boxing

Cowdell given European title chance

Pat Cowdell, the British featherweight champion, has been nominated officially to contest *the European title*, held by Salvatore Meluzzi of Italy.

Nominations by the European Boxing Union has come less than *two weeks after the* news that Cowdell is likely to meet Salvador Sanchez for the world championship during the first two weeks *in December*. This may cause congestion in Cowdell's programme, for December 9 has been named as the final date for negotiations for the European title, after which the contest goes to purse offers.

"After waiting so long, everything seems to be coming at once" Cowdell's manager, Ron Gray, said yesterday. "It makes it all the more important that nothing goes wrong in Pat's fight at Wolverhampton on Tuesday." Cowdell is due to meet Terry Kemp, of Miami, over 10 rounds at the Civic Hall—in direct competition to the Wolverhampton Wanderers v Aston Villa League Cup match, which takes place less than a quarter of a mile away. Because of this, Mr Gray will not start his show until 9 pm and Cowdell will not go into the ring until 10.

Sid Smith of Forest Hill, the southern area light-welterweight *champion*, will meet Gary Brown (Indianapolis) over eight rounds at the Elephant and Castle, South London, on Monday.

For the record

Tennis

VIENNA: Grand prix tournament: B Gottfried (US) beat M Vines (US) 6—2, 6—2; N Saviano (US) beat A Pattison (Zimbabwe) 7—6, 6—1; J Smith (GB) beat M Ostoja (Yugoslavia) 6—0, 2—6, 6—3; J Austin (US) beat D Siegler (US) 6—2, 2—6, 7—6; P Slozil (Czechoslovakia) beat J Grana (Czechoslovakia) 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; C Zipf (WG) beat R Lewis (GB) 7—6, 6—4; S Mayer (US) beat J Hrebec (Czechoslovakia) 6—4, 6—1; I Lovel (Czechoslovakia) beat E Fromm (US 6—2, 6—1.

Cycling

DORTMUND: Six-day Race of Dortmund, final standings: 1, G Frank and H Oersted (Denmark), 477pts; 2, D Clark and D Allan (Australia), 376; one lap back: 3, W Peffgen and H Schütz (WG), 347; 4, D Thurau and G Braun (WG), 279; seven laps back: 8, G Schumacher (WG) and G Wiggins (Australia), 226.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Colorado Rockies 3; Los Angeles Kings 9, New York Islanders 6; Boston Bruins 4, St Louis Blues 3; Edmonton Oilers 5, Calgary Flames 4.

Baseball

NEW YORK: World series, first game: New York Yankees 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 3.
TOKYO: Japan championship series: Yomiuri Giants 8, Nikon Ham Fighters 2 (series level 2—2).

Kempton Park results

1.45 (1.47) STRATHISLA HANDICAP (Apprentice nursery 2-y-o: £2,341: 6f)
BOLIVAR BABY, b f, by Gay Fandango—Readies (A Smith) 8-11 R Quinn (8-1) 1
Lingrera .... Paul Eddery (25-1) 2
Penang Hill .. N Carlisle (3-1 fav) 3

3.20 (3.22) CHIVAS REGAL MILE (Handicap: £2,100: 1m)
PRINCES GATE, b c by Realm—Consensus (Mrs R Vereker), 4-9-5 .. W R Swinburn (7-4 fav) 1
Pizarro .... Pat Eddery (8-1) 2
Bonnie Charlie .. J Mercer (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 11p, 21p, 49p. Dual F: £1.46. CSF: £1.57. H Thomson Jones, at Newmarket. 7l, 2l. Sir Tristan (6-1) 4th. 10 ran. 1 min 40.30 sec. NR: King's Glory (Pizarro

Racing

Broadsword campaign to start on right note

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

With a hurdle race, a steeplechase and five flat races on the programme at Newbury today, all tastes are catered for. The Tote Autumn Hurdle looks particularly interesting now that David Nicholson has decided to run Broadsword. He should be a leading contender for next year's Champion Hurdle and was widely regarded as the best four-year-old hurdler last season, even though he was beaten in the Triumph *Hurdle on the last* day of the National Hunt festival.

By winning the Sean Graham Hurdle, shortly afterwards at Liverpool by five lengths, Broadsword quickly reestablished the reputation which had taken a bit of a knock at Cheltenham earlier in the month.

Just how superior Broadsword was last winter can be gleaned by reading the latest volume of *Chasers and Hurdlers* (published by *Timeform* which I did during the weekend in an attempt to brush up *my knowledge of the* jumpers after a spring and summer spent flat racing. The men of *Timeform* rated Broadsword, *at his best, at least* 21lb better than any of his 11 opponents this afternoon.

That does not necessarily mean that Broadsword has that amount in hand today simply because he has not run at all this season whereas his four principal rivals all have. *But, at least, it does* give an idea as to the sort of leeway they all have to make up.

While confirming that Broadsword had *thrived* during and since his midsummer break, Nicholson said yesterday that his horse will, naturally, be the better for the race. That is only to be expected, yet I will be surprised and disappointed if a horse of Broadsword's ability, courage and enthusiasm fails to begin this new season where he left off last, on a winning note.

The pick of his rivals could turn out to be York Cottage, King Hustler, Ra Tapu and Capitano. York Cottage, King Hustler and Capitano finished first, third and fourth, respectively, in the Free Handicap Hurdle at Chepstow earlier this month. If form means anything at all at this level, King Hustler should do the better this time. After all, he will be meeting York Cottage on 11lb better terms for only two-and-a-half lengths. Ra Tapu will enter the fray as hard as nails having run as recently as last Saturday when he was put to rout by Migrator at Kempton Park.

However, it should not be forgotten that he beat Capitano by 15 lengths in another race sponsored by the Tote, at Kempton in February.

Leney Dual, a stable companion of Broadsword, looks poised to round the day off perfectly for both Nicholson and his stable jockey, Peter Scudamore, by winning the Rosy Brook Handicap Steeplechase. I was not at *Uttoxeter on* October 10 when Laney Dual ran in his first race of the new season but, by all accounts, he looked backward and *in need* of the outing on *that* occasion. In the circumstances he must have done well to finish second to My Buck, who had had a race already.

There should not be much, on paper at any rate, between Delmoss *and Jack Madness now* that Delmoss's weight has been increased to 10st 13lb by a 7lb penalty. Eight lengths divided them at Cheltenham, *earlier* this month, when they finished first and second in a similar race.

With £13,000 added to the sweepstakes, the group three Horris Hill Stakes is the second-last most important race of the flat racing season for two-year-olds in England. With the much more valuable William Hill Futurity always run only two days later at Doncaster, the Horris Hill Stakes is invariably in the shadow and, inevitably, it is the stable's second string that is on view at Newbury.

That is certainly the case this afternoon but the race is no less interesting because of it since several of the trainers involved, notably Dick Hern, Henry Cecil and John Dunlop, will be looking to the Horris Hill to provide encouragement for Saturday's epic. Busaco, Match Winner and Montekin are their runners this afternoon.

At Doncaster the same three trainers will be fielding General Anders, Paradis Terrestre and Jalmood. Incidentally, while on the subject of the Futurity, the sponsors yesterday reported most money for Paradis Terrestre and the Irish challenger, Assert.

As far as today's race is concerned I think that it will be Cecil who will have most to smile about when it is over. Match Winner, his runner, has won his last two races very easily and there is no knowing quite how good he is. Relying upon the form of maiden races can court trouble when it comes to dealing with pattern races as anyone who watched last Friday's Dewhurst Stakes will witness.

Yet I know that *Match Winner* has shown Cecil sufficient at home to encourage him to believe that he is a cut above average. Montekin won *nicely enough* at Kempton, towards the end of August, and again at Goodwood, near the end of September, but in between times *he was put firmly* in his place by Silver Hawk

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: flat course heavy, hurdles and chase course good; Wolverhampton: heavy (no problems); Redcar: good. Doncaster (tomorrow): good to soft; Carlisle (tomorrow): good to soft; Ludlow (tomorrow): good.

'Triviality' is turned into Yankee show biz

By John Karter

Phil Bull once described racing as "the great triviality". The *paradox is that with its* multiplicity of military gentlemen and stiff upper lips, this triviality frequently takes itself far too seriously. *If racecourse turnstiles* are to turn with a healthy clatter instead of a sickly click we need far more crowd-pulling extravaganzas like the Chivas Regal Trophy, at Kempton Park yesterday, when the British jockeys took sweet revenge on their American counterparts for last year's drubbing.

After all, racing is primarily an *entertainment* and from the moment that the helicopter carrying Willie Shoemaker and his bunch of Yankee dandies touched down on the course before the first race, the air was charged with an almost electric atmosphere only usually present at a Derby or a Grand National.

The cognoscenti and the just plain curious crowded round the *paddocks craning to catch* a glimpse of the almost legendary "Shoe", who at 4ft 11in and 6st 11lb could almost *fit* snugly *into a jump jockey's riding boots*, but whose skill, daring and uncanny knack of persuading horses to run just that little bit faster have gained him 8,000 winners and $85m in prize money.

Then there were the two colourful Panamanians—Laffit Pincay, *loping like one of those deadly* South American flyweights, who knock their opponents down as soon as look at them, and the moustachioed Jorge Velasquez, whom you might expect to find snoring under a sombrero in some South American market square.

In stark contrast, the fresh-faced Chris McCarron, who like our own Walter Swinburn might *look more at home singing in a* choir than beating home half a ton of horseflesh, and the Yank at Lambourn, Steve Cauthen, already an established favourite over here, made up the famous five.

The estimated figure of 5,000 *who attended may not sound any*thing to write home about, but Tim Neligan, the managing director of United Racecourses, was more than happy. *This was* more than twice the figure he would expect for a normal midweek fixture at the Sunbury course. *When the trophy was first* run at Sandown Park last year, the attendance was 10,000 (also double the normal) but Kempton *has never been expected to com*pete with the superb Esher amphitheatre. Interestingly, Mr Neligan says that yesterday's figure would *have been even higher if a 7 am* course inspection had not been announced the previous day. This tends to sway people away from *making the trip. Also it was* apparently announced on an early bulletin on Radio 4 that racing had been cancelled.

*As to the mechanics of yester*day's British victory, it was not quite the "right rollicking" that "the Shoe" laughingly made it *out to be afterwards (the first* letter of his second word was in fact different). Britain won by 85 points to 80, largely due to the *efforts of Swinburn and Pat* Eddery, who shared the individual honours with McCarron.

Mind you, after the first event, *the Chivas Regal Stayers Stakes*, it had looked as if Britain were in for another dose of last year's medicine as Pincay powered his *way home on the virtually un*considered Hearth. Incidentally, whatever you think about the relative merits of British and *American riders, there is some*thing exciting about watching a man like Pincay crouch low into his horse in the American way and *almost become a part of him as* they race for the line.

The Americans now led by 30 points to 25, but in the mile race *the English banker, in the shape* of Swinburn and Princes Gate helped to rock the invaders back on their heels with a runaway *victory from Eddery on Pizarro*. The rest of the British team finished well up, so the scores became 63-47 in favour of the *home side*.

Finally, Eddery drove Cudgel home from Cauthen and Fast Friend and Velasquez on *Ferryman to clinch the Golden Trophy*, which an almost embarrassed-looking Lester Piggott, the British captain, received to a Cup Final *cheer. Champagne corks popped* and everywhere there were smiling faces. All in all one could truly say: "That's entertainment".



Lester Piggott, captain of the victorious British jockey's team, proudly displays the Chivas Regal whisky trophy.

Redcar programme

2.15 ROSEDALE HANDICAP (Selling: 2-y-o: £1,266: 1m)

No	Form	Horse, trainer, weight, jockey	Draw
2	4400	The Owls (B), M Tompkins, 9-7 .... —	1
3	0420	Go Metro (B), S Mellor, 9-4 .... Wigham	3
4	0102	Idle Warrior, G P-Gordon, 9-2 .. Duffield	6
6	2000	Sporting Painting, E Eldin, 9-0 .... Hide	2
7	0044	Warrenice Lad (C, B), K Stone, 8-10 Skilling	5
9	0040	Qualitair Prince, P Rohan, 8-8 .. Charnock	4
10	0000	Siconda, R Hollinshead, 8-5 ...... Parks	7

2-1 Qualitair Prince, 7-2 Idle Warrior, 9-2 Sporting Painting, 6-1 Go Metro, 8-1 Warrenice Lad, 10-1 Siconda, 12-1 The Owls.

2.45 RUSWARP STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,051: 5f)

3.15 REDCAR AUTUMN HANDICAP (£3,019: 6f)

3.45 ELLERBY STAKES (3-y-o: £1,693: 1m)

4.15 REDCAR OCTOBER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,639: 1m 3f)

4.45 EGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,616: 7f)

No	Form	Horse, trainer, weight, jockey	Draw
15	040	Wednesday's Chase, W Elsey, 9-0 Wigham	3
20	2	Professor's Choice, Thomson Jones, 9-11 Hide	7

11-8 Professor's Choice, 7-2 Escapism, 6-1 Lucky Choice, 8-1 Good Performer, 10-1 Wednesday's Chase, 12-1 Doris Good, 14-1 Newlife Connection.

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Idle Warrior. 2.45 Hazim. 3.15 Habella. 3.45 Irish Sparkle. 4.15 Rocket Song. 4.45 Escapism.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Idle Warrior. 2.45 Hazim. 3.15 Habella. 3.45 Chief Speaker. 4.15 Oklahoma Star. 4.45 Professor's Choice.

Wolverhampton programme

2.15 CONSOLATION STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,035: 1m 1f)

No	Form	Horse, trainer, weight, jockey	Draw
1	[illegible]	Alfie Dickins (B), R Hollinshead, 9-0 Houlker 7	5
2	0033	Attached, I Balding, 9-0 .... Payne 7	5
5	3032	Havering Hill, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... T Johnson	1
7	0232	Justiniani, H Price, 9-0 .... Rouse	8
8	-0320	Latest Love, A Jarvis, 9-0 .... T Jarvis	7
9	0000	Masquerader (B), P Makin, 9-0 .. Robinson	10
13	040	Wellesley, R Sheather, 9-0 .... Jewell 7	12
15	-0240	Aley, J Dunlop, 8-11 .... Newnes	4
17	000-0	Captive Maiden, J Bradley, 8-11 D McKay	3
24	0320	Last Act, B McMahon, 8-11 .... Dinsley	2
26	-2003	Marina (B), I Balding, 8-11 .... B Johnson	[illegible]
27	-0002	Modestine, J Dunlop, 8-11 .... —	[illegible]
32	2340	Roofer, R Boss, 8-11 .... —	[illegible]
36	-4000	Sladelands, W [illegible], 8-11 ...... Curant	13

2.45 FINAL FLING STAKES (Selling: £658: 1m 3f)

3.15 BOSCOBEL OAK HANDICAP (£1,931: 7f)

3.45 OAKEN LODGE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,799: 1m)

4.15 LATECOMERS STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 5f)

4.45 AUTUMN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,201: 5f)

No	Form	Horse, trainer, weight, jockey	Draw
24	0004	Touch My Heart, D Gandolfo, 7-7 .. Newnes	2
25	01-00	Pillar To Post (D), D A Wilson, 7-7 .. —	13
26	4100	Sleigh Queen, R Akehurst, 7-7 ...... Hills 5	5

9-4 Kabour, 100-30 Arch Melody, 11-2 The Huyton Girls, 8-1 Mustika, Star of Enzo, 12-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Havering Hill. 2.45 Princely Lad. 3.15 Ame to Kil. 3.45 Change Habit. 4.15 Stingo. 4.45 Arch Melody.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Roofer. 2.45 Decoy Lad. 3.15 Ame to Kil. 3.45 Beldale Ruler. 4.15 Cockfosters. 4.45 Salt.

Newbury programme

2.0 THEALE STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £2,376: 6f)

No	Form	Horse (owner), trainer, weight, jockey	Draw
101	0	Caran D'Ache (Lord Chelwode), G Balding, 9-0 R Weaver	9
102	00	Dutch Romantic (R Green), W Wightman, 9-0 .. G Baxter	1
105	0	Famous Jack (S Moubarak), M Albina, 9-0 .... L Piggott	12
108	00	Hero's Parade (Mrs B Wilson), G James, 9-0 ...... R Fox	5
109	00	Hunting Lad (S Matthews), S Matthews, 9-0 .. S Salmon	6
112	0	Meladhu (Mrs A Robson), T Robson, 9-0 .... —	15
113		Marcredi (J Redfern), J Holt, 9-0 .... P Waldron	7
117		Prince of Capri (C Smith), M Jarvis, 9-0 .... B Raymond	3
120	22	Risk Taker (Mrs L Davies), G Harwood, 9-0 .. Pat Eddery	11
126	00	The Ganger Man (P Trant Ltd), R Hannon, 9-0 R Wernham	10
127	3	Bounty Bay (Mrs M Wates), I Balding, 8-11 .. J Matthias	13
134	00	Lelia Spring (J Chilly), M Francis, 8-11 .... —	8
138		Rowley's Mistress (Rowley's Restaurant Ltd), G Hunter, 8-11 ...... A McGlone 3	8
141	0	Thrice Nightly (Lord Suffolk), B Hills, 8-11 .... S Cauthen	1
142		Topaline Sauce (J Gordon), Mrs R Lomax, 8-11 D Griffin 7	11

2.30 ROUND OAK HANDICAP (£2,190: 5f)

3.0 HORRIS HILL STAKES (2-y-o: £19,977: 7f 60yd)

4.0 ROSY BROOK HANDICAP CHASE (£2,131: 3m)

3.30 TOTE AUTUMN HURDLE (4-y-o: £5,299: 2m 100yd)

4.30 GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,138: 1m 5f)

5.0 THEALE STAKES (Div I: maiden: 2-y-o: £2,362: 6f)

No	Form	Horse (owner), trainer, weight, jockey	Draw
112	0	Major Rock (S Matthews), S Matthews, 9-0 .... J Mercer	2
114		Moonbat (C Karpidas), M Smyly, 9-0 ...... S Salmon	14
115		My Connoisseur (Mrs L Burrage), J Holt, 9-0 .... M Thomas	15
118	3	Prince of Kashmir (G [illegible]), P M Taylor, 9-0 T Rogers	3
123	0	Skylander (Maj-Gen Sir J d'Avigdor-Goldsmid), J Dunlop, 9-0 ...... B Rouse	8
120	00	Top Lad (S Enfield), H Price, 9-0 .... Pat Eddery	6
131	0	Fine Asset (Mrs P Tarrant), D Laing, 8-11 .. S Cauthen	4
135		Kindred Spirit (Mrs R Newton), W Wightman, 8-11 B Taylor	5
137	0	Princess Mona (Lady Clague), C Benstead, 8-11 G Baxter	10
140		Tamar Grange (Mrs R Bunting), R Candy, 8-11 P Waldron	[illegible]
143		Waltz (The Queen), I Balding, 9-11 .... J Matthias	[illegible]
144		War Ship (R Hollingsworth), W Hern, 8-11 .... B Procter	[illegible]

5-2 Ellerene, 4-1 Waltz, 5-1 Kansas, 6-1 Top Lad, 7-1 Prince of Kashmir, 8-1 Guerrier, 10-1 War Ship, 16-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Risk Taker. 2.30 Jose Collins. 3.0 Match Winner. 3.30 Broadsword. 4.0 Leney Dual. 4.30 Edgedale. 5.0 Kansas.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Famous Star. 2.30 Marching On. 3.0 Match Winner. 4.30 Regal Heiress.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Tarzan's Mate, Shabar, Saint Mande, Fjord, Relief, Mighty Mariner, Flameproof, King Jamie, Omar Khayyam's Son, Stunt Pilot, Fleet Sovereign, Arctic John, Golden Virginian, Mountain Record, The Bridger, Northern Echo, Alpaga, Take Aim, Shaw Park, Lark Royal, Workright.

WILLIAM HILL NOVEMBER HANDICAP: Doncaster, November [illegible]: withdrawals: Sea Pigeon 10-0, [illegible] 9-11, Six Mile [illegible] 9-9, [illegible], Sunley Builds, Lombardi, Kings Ride, O'Groats, York Cottage, Rugby Club 7-12, No-U-Turn 7-0. Acceptances—four-day declarations.

Cheltenham NH

2.0 (2.4) BEHRENS HRDLE (Div I: Novice 3: £1,119: 2m)
DASMAN, ch g by Tower Walk—A Deux (Sheikh Fahad), 6-11-5 J Francome (2-1 fav) 1
Bradamante .... C Grant (14-1) 2
Quayside Battle .. P Blacker (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 22p; places, 11p, 27p, £3.49. Dual F: £1.26. CSF: £2.66. F Winter at Lambourn. 8l, 8l. Connemara (30-1) 4th. 25 ran.

2.30 (2.36) W. G. CRAVEN CHASE (Handicap: £3,199: 2½m)
TSURU, br g by Polyfoto—Beaming Lady (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin), 10-10-4 .... R Linley (8-1) 1
Sweeping Along R Rowe (4-6 fav) 2
Prayukta ...... J Francome (5-1) 3

3.40 (3.50) LYDNEY CHASE (Novices: £[illegible]: 2m)
PAY RELATED, b c, by Maystreak—Jet Stream (M Hogan) 7-11-8 A Brown (9-4 fav) 1
Pirate Son ...... S Morshead (7-2) 2
Corrib Prince .... W Smith (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 32p; places: 19p, 12p, 23p. Dual F: 60p. CSF: 98p. M H Easterby at Great Habton. 4l, 2½l. Star Member (66-1) 4th. 13 ran.

4.15 (4.19) W J ANGELL CHASE (Amateur Riders handicap: £2,565: 3m)
PILLAGER, b g, by Prince Hansel—Rainbow Battle (Mrs E Boucher), 6-10-1 J Ewing (4-1) 1
Money For Jam .. J Sharp (11-2) 2

TOTE: Win, £2.88; places, 83p, 24p, 26p. Dual F: 45p (winner or second with any other). CSF: £23.37. R Armytage, at East Ilsley. 4l, 3l. Sonny May (7-4 fav) 4th. 24 ran.
TOTE DOUBLE: Mayotte, Pillager: £55.20. TREBLE: Tsuru, Pay Related, My Bonnie Prince: £9.50 (paid on 1st two legs). PLACEPOT: £155.55.

Hexham NH

2.15: 1, Mr Snow (100-30); 2, Highfield Jet (2-1 fav); 3, Lottie Lehmann (14-1). 9 ran.
2.45: 1, The Engineer (11-4); 2, Stay Quiet (13-8 fav); 3, Sandwith Castle (20-1). 7 ran.
3.15: 1, Sir Marcus (9-1); 2, Green Menelek (10-1); 3, Mr Pongee (14-1).

Athletics

Britain goes for one body and open plan

By Paul Harrison

A questionnaire sent to most of Britain's leading athletics clubs has resulted in a broad vote in favour of three big reforms: open athletics, a single governing body in Britain for men and women and a registration scheme.

The questionnaire was sent out by the British Athletics League, who represent the 30 leading men's clubs in the country, early last summer. Replies were received from 69 clubs, including 24 of the top 30.

The findings will be sent to the British Amateur Athletic Board, whose secretary, David Shaw, has welcomed the BAL initiative. Of the single governing body proposal, he said: "That is absolutely right. But how long it will take to come about is another matter."

Supporters of this proposal point out that a single governing body would be able to work out a coherent fixtures strategy covering the whole country and involving men and women.

A registration scheme, whereby athletes would pay a nominal sum into the central body of the sport, would put Britain in line with most of their leading world competitors. This presupposes the existence of a central governing body.

On open athletics, Peter Matthews, press officer of the BAL, said: "Quite frankly, we were a little surprised at such strong support for it. More than 80 per cent of the replies from the 69 clubs were in favour.

"Now we have sent our findings to the British board, to show them the feelings of the clubs, and we will also inform the other athletics boards."

Most of the clubs favoured prize money and advertising by athletes and personal sponsorship. More than half were against appearance money.

Many clubs made the point that open athletics would be largely academic as far as most athletes were concerned but still felt that strict control would be essential. There was also a large majority among the clubs who favoured the return to the sport of money generated by the sport, for example from sponsorship sources.

Jack Walters, chairman of the BAL, said: "What we have gleaned from the clubs might, we believe, help those people who are going to the International Amateur Athletic Federation and say 'This is what we think'."

Fishing

The salmon men of Britain are leaping with anger

By Conrad Voss Bark
Fishing Correspondent

Salmon fishermen have become disillusioned; not with the fish, for although there were some poor returns, particularly in the droughty rivers of Scotland early in the season, on the whole it has not ended too badly. The disillusion is with Whitehall.

Not long ago those civil servants who control policy on the inland and coastal fisheries of England and Wales issued a review of the present situation and asked for comments from interested parties by the end of this month. The comments they are likely to get from game fishermen will be critical, and that is to put it mildly.

Salmon are becoming, if they have not already become, a threatened species, largely because of overfishing at sea by Greenland and the Faroese, and by extensive poaching both at sea and in the estuaries along all the north-east Atlantic coasts. Conservationists in organizations such as the Atlantic Salmon Trust and the Salmon and Trout Association have been urging Whitehall to take drastic action.

They have suggested, among other things, a ban on coastal drift netting in England and Wales, following the example taken by Scotland; a ban on monofilament nets; and salmon to be sold only through licensed dealers, on the lines in force for dealers in game.

Whitehall were said originally to have made encouraging noises but now seem to have gone cold. The consultation paper is putting up arguments against all three proposals. Unless considerable pressure is brought to bear the outlook is little change.

Certain modifications might be made in the main United Kingdom drift netting fishery off the Northumbrian and Yorkshire coast, but the fishery is regarded by Whitehall as a special case and must continue, otherwise the market might lose some 30,000 salmon a year.

Anglers will not be slow to point out that the whole point of trying to preserve the species is to reduce the catch; and also that Britain will find it impossible to argue internationally for the ending of drift netting if she refuses to end her own. The Scots, in particular, will be cross. Most of the salmon that are taken by English drift netters are returning to spawning grounds in the Tweed.

There are other proposals by Whitehall which will find considerable opposition, not only from game fishermen but from regional water authorities, including the idea of creating even more committees to look after estuary fishing. But nothing will strike so deeply into the heart of the angler than the realization that the conservation lobby need far more power and influence than they can command at the moment if they are to succeed.

Wind blows in Italy

Italy was selected as the site for the 1982 world windsurfing championships at a meeting in Japan of officials of the International Windsurfer Association. The 10-day event is set for September 15 at a site yet to be decided.

Golf



Driving ambition: at 17 Rafferty has time on his hands.

Rafferty's unorthodox swing at world title

From Mitchell Platts
Nimes, Oct 21

The world under-25 championship, sponsored by Cacharel, which starts here tomorrow, marks the introduction to professional golf of Ronan Rafferty, Paul Way, Roger Chapman and Duncan Evans. They were members of this year's Walker Cup team and their arrival, along with that of Gary Coles, the son of Neil, should bring new blood to the 1982 European tour. A question mark exists because they must first go to the prequalifying school in Portugal next month where there are cards for about 70 of the 300 contenders.

For the moment they will be hoping to make their presence felt in a championship in which Rafferty, as an amateur, finished fourth last year. He is the youngest of the four Walker Cup newcomers but he has a natural flair for the game and the hope is that he will develop into an entertainer on similar lines to Severiano Ballesteros.

He initially tried to model himself on Ballesteros, spraying the ball in much the same way as the Spaniard did in his earlier days, but he has subsequently curbed his instinct to hit the ball as hard as possible. A three-quarter back swing has helped but his style is still reminiscent of Dale Hayes, the South African, and he might need to become more orthodox in order to achieve a consistency to increase his golfing life-span.

To his credit Rafferty confesses that he does not expect immediately to set the golfing world alight. The blue touchpaper might have to flicker for a time as he adjusts to the special pressures associated with professional golf. He is not 18 until January, so he has time on his hands. Even so, he won today's pro-am with a 70, two-under par.

It would be asking too much for him to win here, or for that matter to produce the brilliant golf he showed at Pinehurst when in the Eisenhower Trophy he put together four rounds of 73 or better. A more likely candidate is Ken Brown. He has had an unhappy season, losing his Ryder Cup status, but he was runner-up in this event 12 months ago and he enjoys the course.

Last week it would have been impossible to play because le marin, the wind from the sea, brought an invasion of mosquitoes. A helicopter is being brought in today to spray the course as a protection against the insects. The biggest concern for the golfers, however, will be le mistral.

Squash rackets

Five-set upset in Toronto

Toronto, Oct 21.—Lise Opie, of Britain, upset her third-seeded compatriot, Sue Cogswell, in a five-set quarter-final match in the $12,500 women's world championship here yesterday. Miss Opie, the sixth seed, won 8—10, 9—4, 7—9, 9—3, 9—2.

In another upset the fifth-seeded Angela Smith, of Britain, beat Margaret Zachariah, of Australia, the fourth seed, 9—2, 9—2, 10—9. The top two seeds won their quarter-final matches. The number one Vicki Hoffman of Australia, easily defeated Martine le Moignan, of Britain, the eighth seed, 9—1, 9—5, 9—3 and Rhonda Thorne, of Australia, beat Barbara Diggens, of Britain, seeded tenth, 9—2, 9—1, 9—1.

In tomorrow's semi-final stage Miss Hoffman plays Miss Smith and Miss Opie meets Miss Thorne.

QUARTER FINAL ROUND: V Hoffman (Australia) beat M le Moignan (GB), 9—1, 9—5, 9—3; A Smith (GB) beat M Zachariah (Australia), 9—2, 9—2, 10—9; L Opie (GB) beat S Cogswell (GB), 8—10, 9—4, 7—9, 9—3, 9—2; R Thorne (Australia) beat B Diggens (GB), 9—2, 9—1, 9—1.—Reuter.

Hockey

Hope of better things to come for Surbiton

By Sydney Friskin

Surbiton 3 London University 2

Surbiton, one of the great teams of the late sixties, stole a piece of the action from yesterday's programme. Apart from achieving their first victory in the London League, the club were able to accommodate the visiting Hotspurs from Australia, who were beaten 5—2 by London Indians.

In more recent years Surbiton's stocks had dwindled, but towards the end of last season they had put together a side strong enough to tax the best in the league. After three defeats this season their win over London University gave them a hope of better things to come.

London, fielding a young side, were a little uncertain at first, but they pulled themselves together quite suddenly yesterday, scoring twice in the second half to cut Surbiton's 3—0 lead and leave them in a state of anxiety.

London thought that they might have won but there was no mistaking Surbiton's territorial superiority and their ability to penetrate suddenly. They earned several short corners, only two of which led to a score.

The early plan was made by London but Surbiton soon took play to the other end where White ended a combined attack with a superb goal well struck from the right. London's answer was to force a short corner as the result of the Surbiton goalkeeper being penalized for a dangerous kick, but London were unable to score in the scramble.

Almost on half-time Carley scored for Surbiton with a direct hit from a short corner. After a brief challenge from London, Surbiton took charge of the half to increase their lead off their third successive short corner, Hitch scoring with an astonishing reverse-stick shot.

London, for whom all seemed lost, responded quickly with two splendid goals from open play by Lloyd and Reynolds and a game which seemed to have lost much of its appeal ended on an exciting note.

The Australian Hotspurs, unbeaten in 15 matches in Europe, were two goals down at half-time to London Indians, who later established a 5—0 lead, with two goals from Saini and one each from Laly, Khehar and Bhaura. Silvey and Poole scored for Hotspurs. Poole, a former Australian international, is one of Southgate's latest recruits and had his first game for them last Saturday.

SURBITON: N Habib; M Wright, N McIntosh, D Carley, A Delaney (captain), M Watson, D White, A Hall, R Hitch, G James, R Paterson.

LONDON UNIVERSITY: P Palmer (LSE); M Blanning (LSE), D Dodds (London Hospital), M Atkinson (Royal Holloway College), *G Tattle (Queen Elizabeth College), D Reynolds (University College), G Forbes (Imperial College), D Stoolman (School of Slavonic Studies), R Tapner (King's College), *G Lloyd (Royal Veterinary College), R Sira (Imperial College).

Umpires: C Brine and C S Kemp (Southern Counties).

*A Purple

New Delhi, Oct 21—Organizers of the World Cup have said Indian Government policy towards individual sportsmen with South African links—a policy which has apparently hardened—may threaten the event in Bombay from December 29 to January 12.

Running has been good to me, says New York's Mr Marathon

Who needs pay when you're Fred Lebow?

At the urgent sound of the starting klaxon 16,000 runners ranging from the superbly fit to the merely well-trained will start on Sunday on the first profitable (touch wood) New York marathon. Through the pot-hole pitted streets of the five boroughs of the city the runners will be sponsored by multifarious commercial concerns — and perhaps Fred Lebow, the man who organizes it all, will begin to draw a salary.

"What do I need money for" he asks, sad-eyed as a Giotto. "I live in a rent-controlled apartment at $69 a month. I don't buy clothes: I only wear running clothes and the manufacturers have given me more than I could possibly wear in a lifetime. My closets are full—and there's another set that's just arrived." He nodded at a German track suit on the settee of his office.

"Most of the time people are wanting to take me out to dinner and I travel a lot: various corporations and organizations want me to advise them . . . all expenses paid. What else am I going to spend money on? I don't go to the movies. I only go out with one lady and she pays for herself all the time . . .

Leafy beginning

Fred Lebow (née Lebowitz) helped organise the first New York marathon in 1970. It took place entirely within the leafy confines of Central Park. The awards consisted of watches that Lebow bought for $15 each.

In 1973 he was elected president of the New York Road Runners Club and that was the year the marathon gained its first commercial sponsor, Olympic Airways.

In 1976 the marathon escaped from the confines of Central Park and went onto the streets of the city. The additional $20,000 in costs appalled some of his allies, but such is progress that last year they spent $20,000 on portable toilets alone. He gave up work in the textile industry to devote himself entirely to the orginization of the marathon and the 200 other events that the road runners club organizes each year.

These sponsored events are now big business, and Lebow has moved into an office worthy of a corporate chairman. Well, it is big enough for a corporate chairman, but the furniture is such a mixture of the secondhand and the "just-thrown-in-here" that it would be an odd corporation.

Nonetheless, the road runners' headquarters—or the International Running Centre (IRC) as it is not often known—is an impressive place. It cost $1,375,000 to buy—a large sum lent by a sponsoring bank—but in the 18 months since the deed was done the value has more than doubled. Upstairs, computer systems analyse the race results and store competitor details. Other computers type and print all the organization's paperwork, and put out a glossy bi-monthly magazine as well.

Behind the converted mansion are two gymnasia, which the Road Runners hire for their training and prize ceremonies. The house itself is half a block from the most intensively jogged mile and five-eighths anywhere in the world, the Central Park reservoir. Round the corner is a church called the Church of the Heavenly Rest. It is the running centre of the universe.

Lebow was born in Transylvania, was sent away by his parents when things became difficult in 1946 and has had to make his own way ever since. He bobbed about Europe for a while and wound up in America. He worked as a salesman, on an assembly line and ended up running his own textile business.

Business and tennis combined to give him ulcers. So he took up running and before long gave up both. As commander in chief of the New York marathon — the Flo Ziegfeld of running, said one veteran marathon man — he has watched the marathon spread throughout the world, so that almost no major metropolis now considers itself complete without an annual 26-mile slog through the streets, cobbles and all, for several thousand athletes.

By extending the concept of the marathon from a sweaty and lonely speciality to a people's parade, a multi-media extravaganza, Lebow has gathered praise from recreation runners and city officials, but attracted all kinds of brickbats from those fearful for the purity of their sport. He opposes open prize money, but enthusiastically endorses under-the-table payments to top athletes to compete.

"We bring in about 100 people. We pay expenses to about 100 people" he cheerfully admits. He has even admitted that those expenses could be as high as $10,000 to bring in top stars from overseas.

Running expenses

"Athletes' expenses are a major expense — perhaps the major expense in running the marathon," he said. "We feel that the athletes should have an arena to be able to display their talents. Plus, of course, it enhances our marathon, it makes our marathon competitive and for every one top athlete that we bring in their federation brings in two.

"Look at England for example. We are bringing in three to five runners who will be paid expenses. But I assure you there will be at least 10 others who will be coming at their own expense, or their clubs or the federation will be paying."

The marathon is only the most glamorous of the races the club and Lebow organize. He was responsible for the Fifth Avenue Mile a few weeks ago, when world-class milers competed with each other and the famous New York pot-holes over a straight mile in the classiest part of town.

"I felt that running has been good to me, and at the time I took this up I felt that running needed exposure," LeBow said. "If running had this exposure 30 years ago I would have broken three hours for a marathon by now. I feel that if this knowledge and this accessibility to running had been here when I was 20 or 15, not only would I have been better off but the entire community and perhaps the world would have been too."

Michael Hamlyn



City dress: "I only wear running clothes", says Lebow.

Learning by remote control

At any one time there are an estimated 350,000 students enrolled in correspondence courses studying anything from history to ice-cream technology. Precise statistics are hard to get because students can enrol at any time, drop out without attracting immediate attention or take 10 years over a course.

The National Extension College in Cambridge, which is run by a trust, estimates a potential market of six million people prepared to buy one of the hundreds of courses on offer.

The best-known correspondence college is the Open University offering its own degrees and post-graduate studies. Students, who do not need academic qualifications, use written texts in conjunction with radio and television programmes for their studies. Apart from the Open University, however, correspondence education is provided mainly by the private sector. The level of commercialism varies from non-profit-making, trust-run organizations to highly profit-oriented colleges.

The larger colleges offer courses leading to GCEs, degrees, post-graduate qualifications and examinations set by professional, commercial and technical bodies.

Among the professional courses are those leading to examinations set by the Civil Service Commission, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Taxation and the Law Society.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association has its own correspondence college, open to certain categories of non-members, whose aim is to promote career advancement in national and local government. Students can study for qualifications offered by bodies such as the Institute of Health Service Administrators, the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and the Business Education Council.

There are also several specialist correspondence colleges offering courses in career subjects including salesmanship and journalism. Some offer their own qualifications and students who wish to pursue a career on the basis of their studies must first discover what status, if any, their proposed course enjoys among employers.

The teaching methods depend mainly on written work, set, submitted and corrected by post. Cassettes are sometimes used, particularly in modern language teaching, and students occasionally have the chance to attend lectures or tutorials. The National Extension College runs a system called Flexi-Study by which correspondence students are offered counselling, tutorials and other back-up facilities at local colleges.

The National Extension College estimates that one "O" level course will cost about £50, including textbooks, but fees as well as *standards can vary greatly.*

Some local authorities will consider correspondence course students for discretionary grants although the pressure on local government finances means that there is increasingly less money available for such fringe activities. Most authorities prefer to concentrate what little resources they have for adult education on their own courses. The Inner London Education Authority makes no awards to correspondence students while Essex is one of the most generous.

Essex County Council assesses students on a means test and receives around 15 applications a year. A student can get the whole of his tuition and examination fees paid. The National Extension College has a small bursary fund of £700 per year of which the average grant is £30. The typical recipient, according to the college, is a housebound single mother living on supplementary benefit and struggling to get an "O" level to improve her job prospects.

In the main, however, students must expect to finance themselves and, although the current recession means that more people have the time and the need for education, it also means that fewer have the money to buy it.

The main advantage of correspondence education is the flexibility it offers. Unlike the Open University, students can choose how many hours they wish to study each week and take as long as they like over their courses. Critics say that the undoubtedly high level of motivation and discipline needed means that the drop-out rate is probably more than 50 per cent.

The colleges tend to be coy about just how many drop out but the National Extension College warns in its literature that many students *never complete their courses.*

Some 30 colleges are accredited by the Council for the Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges which inspects establishments every five years. The council receives a grant from the Department of Education and Science but is largely backed by the colleges themselves. An EEC plan to take over accreditation was shelved recently, to the disappointment of some educationalists who would like to see a system in which the colleges were less involved.

For further information write to:
Council for the Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges, 27 Marylebone Road, London, NW1 5JS.
Association of British Correspondence Colleges, 6 Francis Grove, London, SW19 4DT.

Sandra Hempel

Recruitment Opportunities

The Police Graduate Entry Scheme.

During this term, Police Graduate Liaison Officers will be visiting all universities, polytechnics and most colleges in the country to talk to undergraduates about a career in the Police, and the special-entry scheme for graduates.

This scheme is for applicants who are considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond, early in their career.

WHO CAN APPLY? You may apply if you are a Graduate, or in the final year of any full-time degree course. You must be under thirty and meet the physical requirements. Any University or CNAA degree is acceptable.

Furthermore if you are still studying, we'll let you know if you've been accepted under the scheme before you start your last term.

HAVE YOU GOT WHAT IT TAKES? The Police have a growing need for highly qualified men and women who are able to cope with the increasing intellectual challenges of Police work.

Your ability and potential will be used to the full in combating the increasingly complex problems which today's society poses for the Police.

You will find the work demanding, satisfying and a real challenge, but have you got what it takes?

SPEND A FEW DAYS WITH US AND FIND OUT. We're inviting *final* year undergraduates to spend a few days with us on a Familiarisation Course from 4th to 7th January 1982. We shan't hide anything. You will accompany Police Officers on their normal work.

That way you'll really find out what the job is about, both in its pleasant and less pleasant aspects.

WHAT ABOUT SALARY? If you're 22 or over when you join, you'll earn at least £6,699 (£8,298 if in London). On top of which there's free accommodation or a rent allowance – maximum £1,907 to £2,271 a year, depending on the area you work in.

INTERESTED? If you think you might be interested in a Police career, please contact your careers adviser now or clip the coupon below. But don't hesitate too long, the closing date for the Familiarisation Course is 4th December, and the closing date for the Graduate Entry Scheme is 29th January 1982.

To Supt. John M. Adams B.A., Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

Please send me your booklet and application form for:
The Police Graduate Entry Scheme ☐ The Familiarisation Course ☐.

Name________ Age____
Address________
University/Polytechnic/College________
My Degree Course________ Ends____
DT/GI

POLICE OFFICER

IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU.

Administrators

The Commission of the European Communities is organising a series of competitions based on qualifications and tests to recruit Administrators to carry out administrative, advisory and supervisory duties in these areas:-

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, LAW, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC FINANCE, EXTERNAL RELATIONS, PRESS AND INFORMATION, CUSTOMS LEGISLATION AND COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF, AGRICULTURE.

Candidates, male or female, must:-

- have been born after 1 October 1948
- have obtained a university degree
- have at least 2 years subsequent experience in one of the above areas
- have a thorough knowledge of one Community language and a satisfactory knowledge of a second Community language
- be a national of one of the Member states

The obligatory application form (please quote ref: Com/A/313-349) can be obtained from:-

Information Office of the European Communities
20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.
Windsor House, 9/15 Bedford Street, Belfast BT2 7EG.
4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.
7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH.

Commission of the European Communities
Recruitment Division,
200, rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Brussels.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications, 30 November 1981.

N.B. Since these competitions were advertised in September 1981 the age limit and closing date have been changed. Candidates who have already applied for one of these competitions are kindly requested not to re-apply.

The Commission of the European Communities

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Appointment of Director-General

The Board of Governors is proceeding to the appointment of a new Director-General of the BBC to take up office on August 1st 1982.

Applications, nominations or suggestions for consideration by the Board should be sent in confidence to The Chairman, George Howard, (marked D.G.) at Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA not later than November 17th.

Recruitment Opportunities

for details, or to book your advertisement, ring

01-278 9161

Environment Protection Authority Melbourne, Australia

CHAIRMAN

Applications are invited for the position of Chairman of the Environment Protection Authority.

The Authority, which is responsible for the control of water, air, land and noise pollution in Victoria, has a staff of approximately 200 trained in a variety of disciplines. Additional administrative services are provided by the Ministry for Conservation of which the Environment Protection Authority is a part.

It is expected that the Chairman will have:—

- ★ a proven record in either public or business administration.
- ★ experience and qualifications in a field relevant to pollution control, environmental management or administration, although an outstanding record in a different field would be considered.
- ★ exceptional ability to communicate and negotiate at all levels.

Conditions of Employment

This is a full-time position for an initial term of up to 5 years with eligibility for re-appointment. Salary is $A 45122 per annum, with an allowance of $A 1600 per annum. Superannuation is available.

Applications, closing on the 31 December, 1981, should be addressed to:

The Minister for Conservation,
240 Victoria Parade,
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

Further details regarding this position can be obtained from the Minister for Conservation at the above address, or through telex No. 33832 STADE.

International economic consultancy



The demand for our services is growing in private sector work in industry and finance, the economic aspects of private and public sector corporate planning, industrial and urban regeneration, the property sector, (where we want someone who is both a Valuer and an Economist) and energy, transport and public utilities. Therefore we are seeking well-qualified Economists to work in the United Kingdom, Europe and the less developed countries. Fluency in one or more European languages would be a major advantage.

You should have a strong background in economics (or a related discipline), a post graduate degree and a quantitive training and have had practical experience, preferably in both the United Kingdom and overseas. We are looking particularly for people in their mid to late twenties who need to be highly motivated, versatile problem-solvers.

Competitive salaries will be paid and supplemented by generous allowances on overseas assignments.

Résumés including a daytime telephone number should be sent to C D Foster, quoting Ref. T10/21

Coopers & Lybrand associates

Coopers & Lybrand Associates Limited management consultants
Shelley House Noble Street London EC2V 7DQ

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Telephone Sales Trainer

Times Newspapers Ltd have a vacancy due to internal promotion for a Telephone Sales Trainer to work in our busy classified advertising department. The function of a trainer involves not only the recruiting of sales people but also planning, evaluating, training, motivating and controlling an enthusiastic hard working team of tele-ads.

Ideally you will have had at least a year's experience of canvassing on a variety of categories and dealt with clients at all levels. You are unlikely to be under 25 years of age and should have initiative, personality, loyalty, patience, integrity, stamina, the ability to communicate, confidence, good education, pleasant voice, tenacity.

If you possess these qualities then we can offer you an excellent salary, six weeks' holiday, a pleasant modern office and usual large company benefits in return.

Please write to: Miss D. Cumpsty, Group Classified Advertisement Manager, **Times Newspapers Ltd, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1** enclosing a handwritten letter with your c.v.

Merseyside Arts

wishes to appoint a

DIRECTOR

Merseyside Arts is the new regional arts association which will succeed the Merseyside Arts Trust in 1982. The salary offered is on a scale £12,690-£13,884 p.a.

Full job description may be obtained from the Chairman, Merseyside Arts Steering Committee, 3 Southwood Road, Liverpool 17.

Closing date for the receipt of applications is 16 November.

INTERIOR DESIGN OFFICE

Requires young assistant (18-24) with scale drawing qualifications. Smart appearance and car driver essential. Please apply:—

730 3733

GEOLOGIST AND GEOPHYSICIST to £20,000. Major oil and consultancy firms. 01-581 5101, K.P. Personnel Agy.

ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR. Bus. studies/languages, driver, 22-35, to £6,500. Jeni. 01-439 6031. Menswear Emp. Agy.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

YOUNG experienced teacher required immediately for general subjects with Junior class. Apply to Connaught House School, 47 Connaught Sq., London, W.2. 01-262 8850.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

MARKETING

ARE YOU:
Agressive
Original
and full of Energy?

Have you the initiative and common sense to lead and motivate?

This advertisement is for an important job and with it goes a good basic salary, commission and a company car.

We are part of a large Group of Companies offering career potential,

Telephone us on
0392 314197
and ask for the
General Manager

COULD YOU SELL TO PET SHOPS?

We're looking for two keen young field sales representatives to promote our range of pet products to pet shops, wholesalers.

Applicants should have three years commercial selling experience. Salary + commission + car circa £8,500 p.a.

Antony Green & Company
01-328 4235

YOUNG EXECUTIVES £10,000+

Exciting Covent Garden based business requires two outstanding personalities. Successful applicants will be serious minded and highly determined, and will be rewarded with full training, high earnings and a challenging career.

01-240 5028/9

RESEARCH OFFICER

Recent Economics or P.P.E. graduate required to assist Director of a small international think tank in London. Flair for writing lucid, and correct, English essential. Salary negotiable. Reply with C.V. to:

Box No. 0709 G, The Times

FILTRATION SALES MANAGER

Exc. Oppy. to establish UK sales base for US Co. leading to Assy & Mfg. Must have broad sales exp. in one or more of these fields: Marine, Aerospace, Prime Movers, Offshore Rigs, Strong Mech. Eng. exp. essential. Filtration exp. desirable. In confidence. Box No. 0848 G The Times.

ARE you a working mother who finds it exhausting to work and cook for the family? Ring Camberley 22075 for Cordon Bleu Deep Freeze Cooking.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Salary: £23,274—£24,813 (Fulcrum +3)

North Yorkshire is geographically the largest and one of the most beautiful counties in England. Its Director of Social Services will retire in May, 1982. This offers a unique opportunity for a qualified, experienced and progressive man or woman to take up a high level appointment.

The person appointed will have responsibility to the County Council for all social services supplied to a population of some 650,000 within an area of over 2 million acres. As well as motivating and controlling the Social Services Department, the Director will be expected to make a major contribution to the corporate management team. This challenging and demanding position is based at Northallerton.



Further details and an application form, which must be returned no later than 16th November, 1981, are available from the Chief Executive and Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL7 8AD, (Telephone Northallerton 3123, ext 636 or 622).

The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

TRUST SECRETARY

The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust supports work in *education, peace and international relations, social service* and investigation and in connection with the Society of Friends (Quakers). It has particular interests now in Northern Ireland and southern Africa, race relations and unemployment. The Secretary explores and presents applications to the trustees, implements their decisions and contributes to the development of policy. Many kinds of experience and training could be relevant; it would probably be an advantage to be between 30-50 years old. Membership of, or a close sympathy with, the Society of Friends is desirable. The Secretary needs to combine flexibility and imagination with considerable administrative skills.

Salary in the senior lecturer or professorial range depending on age and experience. Appointment starting late summer of 1982, based in York.

Further details obtainable from the Chairman of the Trust, Christopher J. Holdsworth, 5 Pennsylvania Park, Exeter EX4 6HB, not later than December 12th.

University of Mustansiriyah –IRAQ

Applications are invited to lecture in the above University from post graduate degree holders, preferably with teaching experience in the *following fields:*—

MEDICINE—all fields
PHYSICS—all fields
MATHEMATICS—all fields
ENGLISH—Linguistics phonetics, drama, poetry, grammar, literature
ECONOMICS—Africa, Asia
FRENCH LANGUAGE, RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT, HOTEL MANAGEMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH, *DIETICS* and NUTRITION and *MODERN* HISTORY.

Please send your C.V.s to the Personnel Officer, 20 Queensgate, London SW7. Interviews will be held in London.

A direct line to the executive shortlist

There's a new breed of senior executive appearing today. They have a certain professional edge. They are *noticed by the employers who matter.* They are InterExec executives.

InterExec is the unique career planning and job finding service for senior executives. Our 45 specialist career and marketing consultants define your objectives and undertake a confidential campaign to promote your immediate and long-term career.

Only InterExec has access to over 4,000 personal *contacts producing 100 unadvertised vacancies weekly* to help you obtain an early choice of job offers.

Make sure you are well-placed to take advantage of outstanding vacancies. Telephone for a confidential meeting without obligation.

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London WC2 01-930 5041/8
Telex: 22795 19 Charing Cross Road.
Manchester 061-480 3380
2 Norbury Street, Stockport.
Birmingham 021-643 2924
Elizabeth House, Suffolk Street.

The one who stands out

ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

required in

THE MIDDLE EAST, GULF AREA

We require an Engineer with experience and appropriate qualification in analogue and digital circuitry. Minimum qualification H.N.D. Should be capable of:

1. **Assessing and selecting electronic and computer hardware.**
2. **Diagnosing and surfacing electronic hardware.**
3. **Installation and commission of equipment and conducting acceptance checks.**

Travel for training on specialist equipment is visualised. Interested applicants should submit particulars of qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and a photograph to:

QATAR EMBASSY,
MILITARY SECTION,
10 REEVES MEWS, LONDON W1Y 3PB

Selected candidates will be called for interview by employer at place of work in the Gulf when condition of service including salary and benefits which are generous will be discussed.

STATE OF QATAR ARMED FORCES

requires a

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

The applicant should be professionally qualified with full membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or the Association of Certified Accountants and should have at least ten years' experience in a substantial company or public corporation. Knowledge of internal auditing systems will be an additional requirement of the appointment.

A generous salary in line with the professional qualification and experience of the applicant will be paid. The appointment carries entitlement of free furnished accommodation with 2 months' paid holiday and return air fares for the employee, his wife and 3 children under 16.

All genuine applications will be considered, but ability to understand and speak Arabic will get preference.

Apply to Commander-in-Chief, Qatar Armed Forces, c/o Military Section, Qatar Embassy, 10 Reeves Mews, London, W.1.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

3-D Designer

3-dimensional designer (graded as curatorial grade E or F) is required to carry out the design of special temporary exhibitions and assist with the planning and detailing of displays in the museum's permanent galleries. The designer will be responsible to the Design Officer and will be working with graphic designers who carry out the typographic design within an exhibition or *display. Other duties will also include producing prospective* sketches, and making scale models.

Candidates must have one of the following or an equivalent qualification:

ARIBA, MA (RCA), BA, Dip Ad, MSIAD. They must also have had special training and experience in interior exhibition of furniture design.

Salary: Grade E—£7,092-£9,184. Grade F—£5,273-£7,247.

The appointment will be for a period of 3 years with a possible extention of a further 2 years.

Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience.

A London Weighting allowance of £1,087 p.a. is also payable.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 24th November 1981) write on a post-card to Establishments (ref 19/81) British Museum, London, W.C.1.

THE BRITISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC BOARD

seeks applications for the post of

GENERAL SECRETARY

(Salary range: £11,372-£15,010 plus London Weighting)

To commence on 1st February 1982 or as soon as possible thereafter. It is expected that the successful applicant will be in age range 35-50 years. Closing date for applications is 20th November 1981.

Further information and application forms are obtainable from **The Clerk to the Board, British Amateur Athletic Board, Francis House, Francis Street, London, SW1P 1DL.**

The British Council of Churches

ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

To administer the work of the Division and through its board and committees serve the British churches in their engagement with public affairs.

The applicant must be a member in good standing of one of the churches in membership with the Council, possess sympathetic understanding of the opportunities and problems in all the concerns of the Division and an awareness of the main trends in the inter-action of theology and community affairs.

An application form for the above position can be obtained from:

The General Secretary, British Council of Churches, 2 Eaton Gate, London SW1W 9BL.

Completed forms must be returned by Friday 30th October 1981.

SIMPSON (PICCADILLY) LTD.,

BUYER

TO JOIN OUR WOMEN'S *MERCHANDISE TEAM*

Broad experience is not so essential as a flair for exciting and fashionable clothes for women—with special reference to coats, suits and rainwear. Buying training within an "Upmarket" retail environment is an essential requirement.

Good conditions of employment include subsidised dining room, *pension scheme, 30%* discount on personal purchases and non contributory medical insurance.

Written applications with details of education and experience will be held in confidence and should be sent to:

The Personnel Executive,
Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd.,
203 Piccadilly,
London W1A 2AS.

" AND WHO is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good ? "—1 St Peter 3: 13.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On October 17th at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Diane and Andy—a son (Stephen Timothy), a brother for Michael and Megan.

APPELBE.—On October 20th, to Caroline (née Bromley Gardner) and Felix—a bonny daughter.

ASHBY.—On October 18th, 1981, to Mary (nee Macnabb) and Richard—a son, a brother for Adrian.

BEAUCHAMP.—On October 18th, to Anna (nee Zukowska), and Tim —a son (John Christopher Michael), in Oxford.

BLEST.—On October 14th, to Tacye (nee Daniel) and Anthony — a daughter (Anna Elisabeth).

COURTENAY-EVANS.—On October 19th to Patricia and Rupert—a daughter (Diana Joyce).

EMERY.—On October 17th, 1981 to Celia (née Abbott) and William — a son (Humphrey John).

HAMSHER.—See Hobey-Hamsher.

HOBEY-HAMSHER. — On October 17th, at the Royal Free Hospital, to Catherine and Mark—a daughter (Laura Charlotte).

MANASSEI.—On October 21st, to Vanessa (nee Jack) and Michael —a daughter, sister for Polly and Nicholas.

SMITH.—On October 17th at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Sarah (née Seyfried) and Peter—a son (Matthew William Eliot), a welcome brother for Benjamin.

VAN MAASDIJK.—On October 20th, to Robert and Susanna—a son (Vincent Robert Paul), brother to Joanna and Diana.

WATSON.—On October 20th, 1981 to Selina and Alastair, of 18 Avondale Place, Edinburgh—a daughter.

BIRTHDAY

M.—Happy Birthday. " Miserere domus labentis."

MARRIAGE

NAPIER : DENISON.—The marriage took place quietly in Tunbridge Wells on 20th October, between Mr G. B. Napier and Mrs P. J. Denison (nee Wilkinson).

DEATHS

BODDINGTON.—On 20th October, at her home "Yew Trees", Streatley, Berkshire, Ada May, much loved wife of George Henry (David) Boddington and beloved sister of Anne. At her own special request the funeral service to be private with family flowers only.

CLAYTON.—On 11th October, peacefully in his sleep, Raymond W., aged 55, Principal Lecturer, Cartrefle College, Wrexham, beloved husband of Rita and father of John.

CRANMER.—On 17th October, 1981 peacefully at Brighton, John, aged 91. Cremation at the Downs 1 p.m. today 22nd October.

DAWSON.—On 20th October, 1981, at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, Gerald Brabby, beloved ...

[illegible]

BOYLE OF HANDSWORTH.—A service in memory of Edward, Lord Boyle of Handsworth will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, 17th November at 12 noon.

HOOD.—The memorial service for Viscount Hood will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday 10th November, at 12 noon.

RENNIE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir John Ogilvy Rennie K.C.M.G. will be held at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, on Thursday, 12th November 1981, at noon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAMS.—Remembering my darling Rex, who died on the 17th June 1931, on this day of all days, the 50th anniversary of our wedding in 1931. Mollie.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

RENTALS

RENTALS

DIVIDEND NOTICES

PARA TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

Notice to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

A dividend of 0.8 pence per Ordinary Share in respect of the year ended 31st December 1979 has been declared and is payable from the date hereof.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are requested to contact the Secretary of the Company in order to claim their entitlement to the afore-mentioned dividend.

By Order of the Board
J. Quinlan,
Secretary.

FINANCE & INVESTMENT

FINANCE available to realize manufacturing/commercial ideas. — Write Box 0969 G The Times.

FREIGHT SERVICES

PUSCH AND WISE. International Shipping and Forwarding. Regular schedules cubic feet available to Dallas and Atlanta, U.S.A. Plus Container Packaging Service. 01-808 5028.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—The Pye Foundation. The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref. 267851-A1-I1).

PROPERTY TO LET

N1. 10 mins. W End City. Lovely 2 bed. flat 05827 64014.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

SELLING modern villa on 2 acres hillside in Provence. 01-865 1349 (evenings).

ANDORRA.—Beautiful furn. 3 bed/rm abt. 2 baths. 200 yds. ski slope £31,500. Tel. Burgess Hill (04446) 3251.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt medieval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £150,000. Please state requirements. H. J. Turner & Son, 31a Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE. Tel. 72833.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

SECRETARIAL

NON-SECRETARIAL





Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Conflict in the Family; 7.05 History of Maths; 7.30 Ideas for the Future; 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Subjects include Location Britain, (Liverpool) at 9.05, Scene (Crime and Punishment) at 10.32, and Transport in Wales (Trains) at 11.30; 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Round Bournemouth with Margaret Terrey, a finalist in the 1981 Nursing Awards contest; 1.45 Pigeon Street: for the very young; 2.00 You and Me: another programme for the very young; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: includes episode 3 of Walrus; Closedown at 3.00; 3.25 The Skill of Lip-Reading. An interview for a job. Tom Adams appears in this sketch. This is the ninth in a 10-part series for the hard of hearing; 3.53 Regional news bulletin.

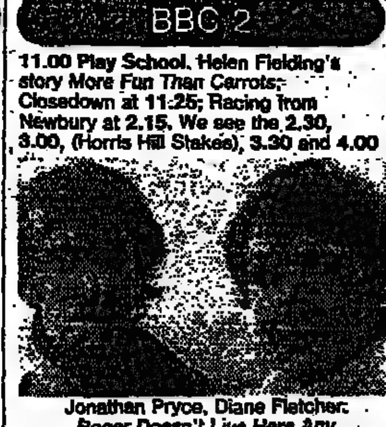
3.55 Play School: (see BBC 2, 11.00am for details).
4.20 Mighty Mouse: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Philip Madoc reads part four of Clare Cooper's The Black Horn; 4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo: cartoon.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.05 Blue Peter; 5.35 Willo the Wisp.
5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall; 6.00 Regional news magazines and 6.25 Nationwide: includes an interview with Caspar Weinberger the United States Secretary of Defence.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: The telegraph pole that doesn't need climbing to be maintained. And the oil that's trapped in Alberta's sands.
7.20 Top of the Pops: with Jimmy Savile and Legs and Co.
7.55 Blankety Blank: with Lorraine Chase, Henry Cooper, Cyril Fletcher, Karen Kay, Beryl Reid, Bernie Winters — and Terry Wogan.
8.30 Sink or Swim: Comedy series reopens. Two brothers plan to turn their boat into a floating crafts shop and tourist attraction. With Peter Davison, Robert Glenister.

9.00 News: with John Simpson.
9.25 Tenko: Episode one of a 10-part serial about a Japanese prison camp for women during the Second World War. Based on fact, but the characters are fictitious. This episode (and next week's) is based in Singapore just before it falls to the Japanese. Starring Ann Bell and Jonathan Newth as husband and wife.
10.20 Behind the Scenes with Sir Georg Solti: The famous conductor rehearses, and performs, chamber music with three string players. It is the Mozart Piano Quartet in G minor (K 478).
10.50 Question Time: The return of Robin Day and his chat show. With Jo Grimond, Denis Healey, Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury; and Kay Carmichael, expert in social work for adult offenders; 11.50 News. Closedown at 11.55.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 10.10-10.30am I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales. 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.50 News. Scotland 11.30-11.55am For Schools. 12.55-1.00pm Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.50 News. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.50am Closedown. 12.57-1.00pm News 3.53-3.55 News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 10.20-10.50 Sportsweek. 11.50 News. England 6.00-6.25pm Regional magazines. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. Helen Fielding's story More Fun Than Carrots; Closedown at 11.25; Racing from Newbury at 2.15. We see the 2.30, 3.00, (Horris Hill Stakes), 3.30 and 4.00



Jonathan Pryce, Diane Fletcher: Roger Doesn't Live Here Any More (BBC2, 9.00pm)

4.15 Closedown after the Newbury racing ends.
4.50 Open University: Images and Information; 5.15 Upper Clyde Shipbuilders; 5.40 Prehistoric People. Unearthing our past; 6.05 Closedown.
6.45 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
6.50 Film: The Prisoner of Zenda (1952) Swashbuckling Ruritanian adventure yarn about the Englishman — the exact double of a king — who impersonates the monarch to help foil a plot against the throne. Stewart Granger plays the dual role of Rassendyll and King Rudolph, James Mason plays the dastardly Rupert of Hentzau. With Deborah Kerr, Louis Calhern, Lewis Stone and Robert Douglas.
8.30 Russell Harty: Interviews with George Best, James Hunt and Peter Adamson (Len Fairclough, of Coronation Street).

9.00 Roger Doesn't Live Here Any More: Comedy series with Jonathan Pryce as the divorced husband. Tonight, he makes contact with his two children. And his mistress's husband (Michael Elphick), a wrestler, turns up.
9.30 Forty Minutes: Give Us the Vote. Film about the mentally handicapped and whether they should be eligible for the electoral roll and many other rights.
10.10 Cameo: Human and wild life on the Outer Hebridean islands of Uist.
10.20 World's End: Serial. Jonathan, the man behind the plan to demolish an old school and a surgery, meets up with trouble in the pub.
10.50 Newsnight: Croydon North-West By-Election Special. The declaration of the result is expected soon after midnight. Interviews with the winner and the losers. Ends at 1.00am approximately.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools. Subjects include Politics (future of the trades unions); at 9.30 Seeing and Doing (magic and mystery); at 10.09 A-level Chemistry (10.48), and Middle English (dialects and log-keepers) at 11.39; 12.00 Gammon and Spinach: with Valerie Pitts; 12.10 Get up and Go! With Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian Family serial; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 Taff Acre: Welsh family life serial, set in South Wales. Danny's wife Jan goes to stay with her Mum; 2.00 After Noon Plus: Magazine programme, presented today by Judith Chalmers and Trevor Hyett. The topic is the growth of the peace movement in Britain and abroad. Interviews with representatives from Sweden, Belgium and The Netherlands. The London end is represented by Dan Smith, a member of the national council of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and by Brigadier Michael Harbottle, of World Disarmament. 2.45 Hazell and the Baker Street Sleuth. 3.45 Three Little Words: Word Association game. With Ray Alan.

4.15 Walt Disney Classic: Three Orphan Kittens; 4.20 The Black Travellers: Part one of a story about an American town called Palmerstown, and a baseball game to be played there.
4.45 Emmerdale Farm: Serial about countryfolk. The outlook in the Jack Sugden — Matt Skilbeck relationship is stormy.
5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news.
6.20 Sounds Like London: The Benny Green quiz show in which show-business questions are put to the team: Harry Stoneham and his group provide the music.
6.55 Streets of San Francisco: Murder and robbery at a wholesale produce market. David Soul is the new detective assigned to help Mike Stone (Karl Malden).
7.50 Film: Sky Riders (1976) Thriller. Terrorists seize a woman and her two children and hole-up in a monastery on top of a mountain. With James Coburn, Susannah York, Charles Aznavour.

9.00 Film: Sky Riders (continued).
9.30 TV Eye: Unwanted Advances. Sexual harassment in the US. One court case involves five women who are suing their university because they allege the same professor is giving them offence.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames news headlines.
10.30 Looks Familiar: Showbusiness quiz, hosted by Denis Norden. He puts the questions to André Previn, Alan Jay Lerner and Benny Green.
11.00 Wheels at Motorfair: Special Earl's Court edition of the programme for motorists. The team preview the latest models on the stands — and on the roads. The presenters are Tony Bastable, Pam Rhodes and Chris Goffey.
11.45 Croydon North-West By-Election: Politicians are interviewed, and the result will be announced shortly after midnight. With Alastair Burnet and Peter Sissons. Independent Television News's VT80 computer will be seen in action as it produces its assessment of what the outcome of the by-election would mean in terms of a general election.
12.40 Close: A reading from David Steel, Liberal Party leader.

RADIO 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News
9.05 Checkpoint (new series)
9.30 The Living World
10.00 News
10.02 Enterprise (new series) People who have achieved success against the odds. (1) Dr John Fletcher, who gave up his vet's practice in favour deer-farming in a small Scottish village
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story: The Lost Sanjack by Saki
11.00 News
11.05 Analysis
11.50 Enquire Within
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 Top of the Form
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 Play: Worlds Apart by Dave Simpson†
4.00 Home Base: A weekly look at some of the "other" news from around Britain
4.15 Bookshelf: A weekly look at the world of books
4.45 Story Time: "King Charles" by Antonia Fraser (9)
5.00 PM
5.55 Weather
6.00 News and Financial Report
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Time For Verse
7.30 Piano Trios at St. George's: Recital, direct from St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol. Part 1: Haydn Dvorak†
8.25 I Know It's Here Somewhere . . . (series) Nigel Lewis describes the hunt for the original scores of some of the world's greatest music which disappeared after their evacuation in 1941 from Berlin
8.45 Concert: Part 2: Beethoven†
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight
11.10 A Book at Bedtime: "The Brazilian Cat" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in 2 parts (1)
11.25 The Financial World Tonight
11.35 Today in Parliament
12.00 News and Weather

VHF: 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Schubert, Borodin, Boyce, Bax, records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Vivaldi, Balakirev, Bliss; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This week's composer: Rachmaninov; records.
10.00 Henschel, Kelly and Easdale. Recital by the BBC Singers and Stephen Cleobury (Organ).†
10.55 Fernando Sor. Guitar recital.†
11.35 North German Radio Symphony Orchestra concert: Penderecki, Shostakovich, Prokofiev, Ravel.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert. Clarinet and Piano recital direct from St. George's Brandon Hill, Bristol: Ireland, Brahms, Poulenc.†
2.00 Adriano in Siria. Opera in three acts by Jovani Battista Pergolesi. French Radio recording. Conducted by Vittorio Negri sung in Italian.†
4.30 Hamish Milne piano recital: Bach, transc. Busoni.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. With Michael Berkeley.†
7.00 20th-century English Choral music. Recital by BBC Singers: E. Naylor, Walton, Tippett, Leighton.†
7.30 Death in Trieste. Play by Frederic Raphael.†
8.55 Karajan at Oxford. Concert: Mozart, Strauss.†
9.55 Words (series). Talk by John Wain (1).
10.00 Reginald Kell. An appreciation by Stephen Trier of the famous clarinettist.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Serenade. By Carulli.†
VHF: 11.15pm Open University



Herbert von Karajan: he conducts the Berlin Philharmonic in tonight's concert (Radio 3, 8.55pm)



Norman Rodway: He plays Gilbert Sage in Frederic Raphael's Death in Trieste (Radio 3, 7.30 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton † 5.45 News 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club † 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 News Huddlines (new series). 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.30 Brian Matthew† from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright and Mike Read. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel † 12.00 Close
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times: 6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Music for Strings. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Treasury. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Lord of the Flies. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 The Art of Biography. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. Summary. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Royal Shakespeare Company. 1.00 Lord of the Flies. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Treasury. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 6.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist, 4.50-5.45 Palmerstown, 6.00 Calendar, 6.50 Crossroads, 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm, 10.30 International Darts. 11.00 Talking bikes. 11.30 Going Out, 12.00 Croydon by-election. 12.40am Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Project UFO. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West, 6.45 Definition. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30 Scene. 11.15-11.45 Going out. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Cei Cocos. 1.30-2.00 Definition. 4.20-4.45 Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 5.15-5.20 Tweety Pie. 6.00-6.22 Y Dydd. 6.22-6.45 Report Wales. 6.45-7.15 Sports Arena. 10.30-11.30 Rich World; Poor World. 11.30-12.00 Going Out. 12.00-12.40 am Croydon By-election.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.50-5.45 240-Robert 6.00 Lookaround 6.50 Crossroads 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Wheels at Motofair 11.15 Talking Bikes 11.45 News 11.48 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 New Kind of Family. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15-5.45 Film: Marx Brothers Go West*. The brothers decide to go West to seek fame, fortune, and anything that's going. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Here and Now. 11.00 Talking bikes. 11.30 Police Surgeon. 12.00 News, 12.05am Croydon by-election. 12.40 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30-11.45 Seachd Laithean. 12.40 News. 12.45 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist 4.50-5.45 Palmerstown USA 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 News 10.32 Barney Miller 11.00 Come In . . . 11.30 Talking Bikes 12.00 Croydon By-Election 12.40 am Week of Prayer for World Peace 12.45 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Clifton House Mystery. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Bodyline. 6.45 Benson. 7.15-7.45 Take the High Road. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Communicators: Andre Deutsch. 11.30 Past Masters: Sir Len Hutton. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 Croydon By-election. 12.40 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.15 Magoo. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.40 This is Your Right. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Celebration. 11.10 Talking bikes. 11.40 What the Papers Say. 12.00 Croydon by-election. 12.40am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.15 Popeye. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Flying Kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.45 University Challenge. 7.15-7.50 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Bless Me Father. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Croydon By-Election. 12.40 am Weather followed by Marriage or Not.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30-7.45 Disney Classic: Tortoise and the Hare. 10.32 News. 10.35 Westward Report. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Croydon By-election. 12.40 Faith for Life. 12.46 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 Channel Report 6.30 What's On Where 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Benson 7.30-7.50 Disney Classic, Tortoise and the Hare 10.28 News 10.32 Simply sewing 11.00 Talking Bikes 11.30 Going Out 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Flying kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-5.15 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Arena. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Benson. 10.30 Folio. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 News. 11.35 Love American Style. 12.05 Croydon By-election. 12.40 And then again.



Sara Cooper in the comedy series Sink or Swim (BBC 1, 8.30 pm)

CHOICE

● Frederic Raphael's dazzling new play DEATH IN TRIESTE (Radio 3, 7.30 pm), dazzlingly directed by Anthony Moncrieff, is ultimately about the death wish and echoes of Thomas Mann linger about it. Specifically, it is about a second-division classical scholar ("he sidled along the fringes of the great house matches of scholarship") obsessed by the first-division classical scholar who met a violent end nearly 200 years earlier. It is to establish the whys and wherefores of the earlier death (of Johann Winckelmann) that the modern pedagogue, Gilbert Sage, is drawn to the scene of the tragedy, with results that can safely be predicted. The play is a happy collision between Mr Raphael's skill as dramatist (though Death in Trieste is not really a play at all) and his knowledgeability as classicist. It is both very funny (the Sunday preacher was "sumptuous with episcopal prospects") and chock-a-block with marvellous sound pictures ("he danced all night by the De la Tour light of a tall candle that dwindled to a warty dwarf by dawn"). As Gilbert Sage, Norman Rodway excels himself.

● THE PRISONER OF ZENDA (BBC 1, 6.50) is not, alas, the 1937 Ronald Colman version, but the 1952 re-make with Stewart Granger as Rassendyll/Rudolph. Still, if you weren't lucky enough to see Mr Colman swash his buckle or Douglas Fairbanks (as Rupert of Hentzau) flash his insolent grin and épée all over the castle of Zenda, there are perfectly acceptable substitutes in Mr Granger's derring-do and James Mason's double-dyed villainy.

● FORTY MINUTES (BBC 2, 9.30 pm) is an off-putting umbrella title for a series which, during the past few weeks, has produced some absolutely first-class documentaries. Their running time is the very last thing to which attention should have been called as prominently as this. Tonight's film is about a legal battle, fought over a Lancashire mental handicap hospital where about half the 1,200 patients were put forward as being eligible for inclusion on the voters' list. It was an important test case. The outcome, for these 618 patients, would have a profound effect on other mental handicap hospitals throughout the country.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

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Summit in Mexico opens search for pot of gold

From Melvyn Westlake, Cancun, Oct 21

Leaders and foreign ministers from 22 rich and poor countries assembled here today amid intense Mexican attempts to bridge the differences between President Reagan and other Western heads of government over how to reduce poverty in the Third World. The United States remains isolated on several issues, insisting that the poorer South should enrich itself more by private initiative than by aid donations from the richer North.

The gap is probably widest between President Reagan and President Mitterrand of France, who has been strongly advocating more aid for the developing countries since he took office earlier this year. He urged President Reagan to take a more flexible view when he met him in Yorktown last weekend. Always sensitive to its image in the Third World, France will make sure that the blame is clearly laid elsewhere if the summit fails.

In the past Britain has tended to support Washington in its more hawkish attitude towards Third World demands for major changes in the international economic and financial systems. But as it currently holds the EEC presidency, it is particularly difficult for Britain to be significantly out of step with the rest of the Community.

This is one reason why Britain now supports the creation of a new energy investment agency to function as an affiliate of the World Bank and fund the exploration and development of new energy sources in the Third World.

The United States is unsympathetic to the idea, arguing that private capital can do the job just as well as a new international agency. The Americans are also sceptical about the proposed "global negotiations", which would cover all aspects of international trade and finance.

The summit leaders (representing eight rich and 14 poor nations) were gathering for the first time tonight at a buffet dinner. Their first job was to choose a new co-chairman to replace Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, who has been kept away from the summit by ill health. It seemed likely that Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, would join President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico, as co-chairman.

Although the summit is taking place in a developing country, the participants will not witness much poverty. The meeting is being held in the luxurious surroundings of a purpose-built holiday resort catering for the best-heeled tourists and upper-class Mexicans. The numerous villas and five-star hotel are strung out along a 14-mile sandbar, linked to the mainland by two bridges.

Cancun means, in the language of the Maya Indians "Pot of Gold at the end of the rainbow". It remains to be seen whether the summit can find that pot.

Famine fears, page 7
Leading article, page 15

Coroner agrees to reconsider recommendation

Continued from page 1

their practices and training as well as in those of the police.

The most controversial was that a summary of all reports on difficult psychiatric patients should be routinely lodged in police stations so that officers would know the kind of people they were dealing with.

Mr Michael Mansfield, counsel for the Rose family, asked Dr Price to reconsider that recommendation and the coroner said that, after some thought, he realized that doctors would not agree to it because of the confidentiality rules.

Dr Price said that the training of social workers who had qualified for a mental health warrant was pitiful and woefully inadequate.

He recommanded that in future social workers and doctors should call for an ambulance in circumstances similar to those of the Rose case

Bill of Indictment sought in Prosser case

Continued from page 1

in the last year and is very disappointed by the latest decision."

The three prison officers have been on special paid leave since the committal proceedings ended.

A spokesman for the DPP acknowledged yesterday that the Bill of Indictment was an unusual device and that it represented a change of mind by the director, but he would not comment on any of the factors which may have persuaded Sir Thomas to reconsider the case.

He said he could not think of an exact analogy with the Prosser case where the Bill of Indictment had been used before.

He added: "We will be asking the judge to grant the application for the Bill of Indictment and contained in the application will be the reasons why we think he should."

A Bill of Indictment is used most widely in cases where, for instance, several defendants have already been committed on a particular charge and the prosecution wants to add another defendant without going through repetitive committal proceedings (Our Legal Correspondent writes). Another example, illustrated by the Prosser case, is where the Director of Public Prosecutions takes the view that the magistrate was wrong in law in refusing to commit an accused for trial. Sometimes a Bill of Indictment is preferred in cases where new evidence comes to light after a magistrate's refusal to commit. It can also be used where the magistrates' court has committed a defendant on some charges, but the prosecution wants to add further charges.

And at the name of Goodman, every pen shall cower

Croydon votes today: Frank Johnson reports

It is time for a summing up of the Croydon North-West by-election, as well as a cautious prediction of the result. In which case, the reader is referred elsewhere. For something interesting has happened at last.

Not Lord Goodman himself could find a smear worthy of the name in this unhealthily polite contest, one had mused in the comatose depths of the constituency the other day. But, one should not take the Lord's name in vain. For one thing, to do so tends to cost thousands. Yesterday, in its closing hours, there came an unscheduled guest appearance from the face that launched a thousand writs, the man who put the junk in injunction, the greatest solicitor since Cicero, Lord Goodman.



Late canvassing by Mr William Pitt, Liberal-SDP alliance candidate in today's by-election.

Two housewives had allegedly made certain remarks to two Liberal canvassers about Mr William Pitt the Liberal/SDP Alliance candidate, in his capacity as chairman of a local residents' association. Whereupon, astoundingly, both women received through their letter boxes a terrifying letter from Messrs Goodman Derrick and Co—a letter of the kind that Lord Goodman has unleashed to bludgeon mighty newspapers and giant corporations down the ages.

The document's existence was discovered by the Labour Party which yesterday reproduced it in 5,000 leaflets warning voters, immortally, that if you tell Mr Pitt to get lost you might receive a letter from Lord Goodman. The pamphlet ends triumphantly: "Stan Boden, your local Labour candidate, doesn't need a top peoples' lawyer. His door (47, Eversly Road) will always be open—whether you want to deliver bouquets or brickbats". The pamphlet omits to mention that Lord Goodman, as public figure, was largely invented by the Labour Party. But no matter.

At this stage, we must proceed warily. For at the name of Goodman every pen shall cower. It must be emphasized that everyone mentioned from now on is a person of unblemished reputation, total integrity, and personal freshness, except if Messrs Goodman Derrick and Co say they are not. Furthermore, there is not a jot or tittle of evidence for any suggestion to the contrary—or jit or tottle, tittle or bottle. There is not a scintilla, whatever that may mean, of any other evidence. It is all a farrago of untruths, and indeed a fandango if required. (Lord Goodman's prose style is infectious on these occasions.)

The letter demonstrates once again that Lord Goodman has no peer as an exponent of the Legal-pomposo school of English. "Dear Madam," it begins. (A little impersonal, that, but it is probable that, just as with a Bellini or a Veronese, not all of the letter comes from the hand of the master himself, but from lesser members of the School of Goodman. That opening may have been the work of Derrick.)

"We act on behalf of Mr William Pitt", the document continues. (All his life, the history-conscious Lord Goodman has regretted that he has never been able to write that sentence. Another ambition achieved.) "It has been drawn to our attention that on the 17th October you made certain allegations . . .

Some of the phrases are rather dead, admittedly. More work by Derrick, one suspects. At this point a colleague has reminded me that Derrick is dead. That would explain it. None the less, experts would agree that the work is still priceless. For one after another the familiar phrases roll out. "Our client strongly refutes these allegations . . . without prejudice to our client's rights . . . in respect of allegations already made, we are instructed to inform you . . . proceedings . . . forthwith. . . ." It is all there. A masterpiece, albeit a minor one. The work ends with a tremendous, overwhelming, life-enhancing: ". . . including, *if necessary injunction proceedings to prevent you from repeating these allegations.*"

Asked to comment yesterday, one of the recipients, Mrs Joyce Adams understandably observed: "When it arrived I couldn't believe it." But she added: "I'm not frightened", which is more than can be said of the present writer. None the less, one will hazard the protest that things have come to a sad pass when you can not slander a by-election candidate to a couple of of his canvassers without there thudding through your letter box a missive from the most numbing notary in the history of the British legal system.

The three candidates held their last press conferences. Mr Pitt looked confident. So would you if you had Lord Goodman rumbling round Croydon with injunctions. Mr Pitt's campaign chairman, Mr Richard Holme, said up to one third of the Conservative vote was steadily moving towards Mr Pitt. That was because they have realized that it is probably illegal to vote against him. Understandably, the Liberal-SDP camp genuinely expected victory. They have waged a formidable campaign—both organizationally and, perhaps more important, psychologically.

At Tory headquarters, Mr Butterfill, the candidate, did his best to cope with the astute Mr Holme's cunning propaganda. He would come first and Mr Pitt third, Mr Butterfill insisted. He had a deep tactical reason for thus consigning Mr Pitt, the intention being to persuade would-be Pittites that the only hope of beating Labour was to vote Tory.

At Labour HQ, the line was that the only hope of [illegible] the Tory was to vote [illegible]. It was all getting [illegible]. Both parties had to [illegible] the threat from the [illegible] SDP in order not to [illegible] seem like a winnable alternative.

The truth? Well, [illegible] not expected to tell [illegible] in by-elections. Otherwise the system would be [illegible]. But at the Labour premises it was possible to detect [illegible] foreboding. Mr [illegible], shortly before addressing [illegible] press conference [illegible] Tuesday, was shown details of canvas returns. He did not predict victory to us.

Mr Boden, for Labour, has waged a solid, decent campaign, but so has Mr Butterfill. Turnout may be all. At by-elections the People's Party traditionally has difficulty in getting out The People. As so often in English history, much could therefore depend on the weather. One significance of the by-election is already clear. It has revolved entirely around the SDP-Liberal alliance. It is to Mr Pitt that the others have constantly returned. Perhaps Lord Goodman could still lose it for him.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Anne attends charity concert at Westonbirt School, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, 7.20.

Princess Margaret dines with Master and Wardens of Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, Haberdashers' Hall, Staining Lane, 7.20.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, attends annual general meeting and luncheon of British Consultants' Bureau, RAF Club, Piccadilly, 10.55.

Poetry

A meditation in poetry to mark anniversary of 10,000 poems by Sri Chinmoy, recital of 2,000 poems in Crypt, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 8.30 am to 8 pm. Anne Harvey and Tom Durham present Magic Boxes, verse by Eleanor Farjeon, for 8 to 13-year-olds, 2.30 to 3.30; Eleanor Farjeon signs copies of her new book, *An Evening of Evergreen Verse*, with David Herbert and other readers, 7.30, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square.

Talks, lectures

George Hart on "Dynasty XVIII—Ameophis III to Horemheb", 11.30; Mummification, 1.15, British Museum. Two surrealists: Ernst and Magritte, by Richard Humphreys, 1; The eye of the heart, talk with film by Cecil Collins, 6.30, Tate Gallery, Millbank. The role of women in Nigeria, by Flora Nwapa, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, WC2, 6.30. The metaphor of education—the paradox of metaphor: A 16th century case, by Kenneth Charlton, Elvin Hall, University of London, 5. Control of government intelligence agencies—the American experience, by Thomas I. Emerson, London School of Economics, 5. Lutyens—an illustrated talk, by Colin Amery, the Society for Architecture, 11-13 Broad Court, Covent Garden, 7. Textile machinery, Science Museum, 1.

Exhibitions

Persons, plants and a few pigs, by T. O. Matoff, Montpelier Studio, 4 Montpelier Street, SW7, 10 to 5.30. Ventriloquism: The Valentine Vox Collection, Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Road, East London, 10 to 5.30. Autumn harvest, watercolours and drawings, The Little Gallery, 5 Kensington Church Walk, 11 to 6. Anastasia Yamisi: oil paintings and drawings, The Mall Galleries, The Mall, 10 to 5. Japan Today, Banqueting Hall, City Chambers, George Street, Glasgow, 10. Paintings by Aubrey Williams, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street.

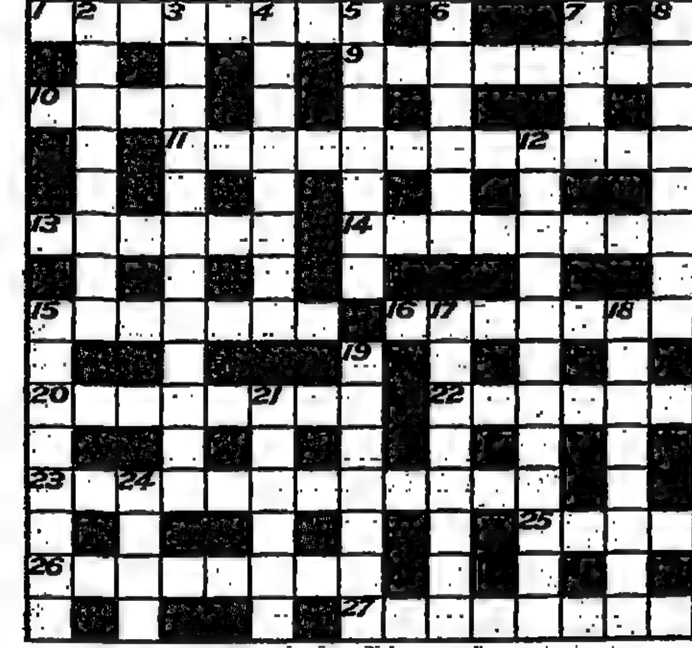
Lunchtime music

Saunders twins, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05. Joy Plumstead, recorder, and Brian Brockless, organ, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10. A. Langmead Robinson, organ recital, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.15.

Memorial services

Mr Alec Waugh, Chelsea Old Church, noon; Professor J. Lauwerys, University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, 12.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,660



ACROSS

1 As an afterthought, changes books (8).
9 Badges — gains one in new presentation (8).
10 Hair style cut out for oarsmen (4).
11 Make item to eat from stylish sketch (7-5).
13 Lily's form, for example, is a challenge to other athletes (6).
14 Produce too much to cover up (8).
15 Valiantly reminiscent of Falstaff (7).
16 Loving political profession (7).
20 Unlikely sort of attraction? (8).
22 For putting on colours (6).
23 Endurance of the long-term guest (7-5).
25 To jog begins to make someone very red (4).
26 Like Blithe Spirit, may be here late (8).
27 Non-U relative swallows spot of medicine (8).

DOWN

2 Tough material, sort of tan, military type (8).
3 Type of radio check on noise from cow-shed (3-9).
4 The Case of Baby Bunting? (8).
5 Element of a simple trick, roughly speaking (7).
6 Periods allowed to settle foreign bills cause Pole trouble (6).
7 Zola's heroine switched initially to Tolstoy's (4).
8 Gradual disappearance of old campaigners (4-4).
12 Buoyant as the solar system (5-7).
15 Some advise me — sterling for the long term (8).
17 Girl married to a famous inventor of power unit (8).
18 Vehicle to promote boxing (8).
19 Should 'erb one collected have this Latin name? (7).
21 "A —— of green gloom, and sleep Deeply above." (Brooke) (6).
24 Aunt Sally so pale? (4).

Solution to Puzzle No. 15,659

MONUMENTAL ESAU
BEGONIA TANGLED
NOTEPAPER HEART
ORDERLIES
RAMPAGE ALABAMA
FRIENDLESS

The Times list of best-selling books

Children's			
The Royal Wedding		Ladybird	50p
You Can Do the Cube	Patrick Bossert	Puffin	80p
Fungus the Bogeyman	Raymond Briggs	Hamish Hamilton	£1.95
Most Amazing Hide and Seek Counting Book	Robert Crowther	Allen Lane	£4.50
Very Hungry Caterpillar	Eric Carle	Puffin	95p
Biography			
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
A Way To Die	Rosemary and Victor Zorza	Sphere	£1.50
Up In The Clouds, Gentlemen Please.	John Mills	Penguin	£1.75
Champion's Story	Bob Champion	Golancz	£5.95
Where Do I Go From Here	George Best	MacDonald	£6.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; toys, trains and trainsets, 2. Christie's at the Motorfair, Earls Court: BRM collection (in association with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu), 7. Christie's, King Street: fine Continental furniture, 11; finest Rhine wine and Moselle, Champagne and Burgundy, 11 and 2.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Postage stamps, 11 and 2. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: silver 11; British watercolours, 2.30; clocks and watches, 10.30 and 2.30.

Roads

London and South-East: M1: Junction 6 (A405 Watford) to junction 7 (M10), both carriageways closed from 8 pm to 6 am tomorrow. Diversions. A102(M): Blackwall Tunnel, outside lane southbound bore closed. M2: All London-bound traffic using hard shoulder from junction 3 (Maidstone) to Medway Bridge. Severe delays. A40: Northolt, work at Polish War Memorial will cause delays alongside Northolt Aerodrome.

Wales and the West: Severn Bridge: Lane closures E and W bound. M4: To S of Swindon, E bound carriageway reduced to single lane between junction 16 (A420 to Swindon) and junction 15 (A345 to Marlborough). M4 W bound carriageway reduced to one lane between junction 16 (A420 to Swindon) and junction 17 (A429 to Cirencester and Chippenham).

Midlands: M6: Lane closures N and S bound between junction 2 (A46 Coventry/M69 Leicester) and junction 4 (M42 National Exhibition Centre). M6: Two-way working on N and S bound carriageway from Keele service area to junction 15 (A5006 Stoke). A46: Stratford to Cheltenham road, delays expected at Clifford Chambers.

The North: M1: N and S bound traffic sharing same carriageway between junction 34 (A630 Rotherham) and junction 36 (A61/Sheffield/Barnsley). M61: Inside lane of N bound carriageway closed between junction 6 (A6027 Horwich) and junction 8 (A674 Blackburn).

Scotland: M73/M74: Bridge painting will cause various lane closures at junction 6 on M74/M73 intersection. M74: S bound carriageway closed between junction 4 (A723 Hamilton/Motherwell) and junction 5 (A72 Lanark and Larkhall). Two-way traffic on N bound carriageway.

Information supplied by the AA.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Newbury (2.0), Wolverhampton (2.15) and Redcar (2.15).

Rugby League: John Player Trophy replay, Barrow v St Helens (7.30).

Tennis: Daihatsu Challenge tournament, at Brighton.

Badminton: Under-18 international, Wales v Netherlands, at Abersychan.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Lords amendments to various Bills. Lords (3): Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, third reading. Debates on EEC committee report on bankruptcy and on distribution of extremist literature in schools.

Last chance to see . . .

Fifty Years of Portraits and Fashion: photographs by Norman Parkinson, National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, ends on Sunday.

Remember . . .

Summertime ends officially at 2 am on Sunday when the clocks should be put back one hour

The papers

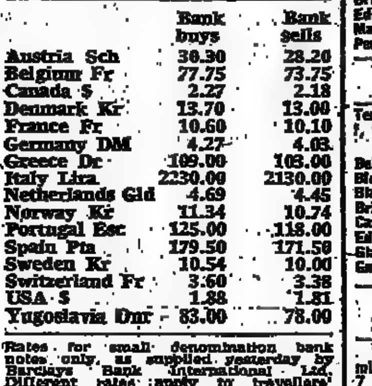
The Daily Mail describes as piffle a Schools Council report which implies that the way to deal with problem children is for teachers to be polite. It says that a recent report on the Schools Council itself criticized its committee members for being rude. The original stay of execution for this quango was a mistake.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says trade restrictions are a two-edged weapon. Protection for the domestic car industry could lead other countries to erect tariff barrier against British exports. A trading nation like Britain can neither be protectionist nor go on subsidizing inefficiency.

Anniversaries

Franz Liszt was born at Raiding, Hungary, 1811, and Sarah Bernhardt in Paris, 1844. Paul Cézanne died at Aix-en-Provence, 1906. Jacques Garnerin made the first parachute descent at the Parc Monceau, Paris, 1797. The first issue of *Tit-Bits* published, 1881.

The Pound



	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austria Sch	30.30	28.20
Belgium Fr	77.75	73.75
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	13.70	13.00
France Fr	10.60	10.10
Germany DM	4.27	4.03
Greece Dr	109.00	103.00
Italy Lira	2230.00	2130.00
Netherlands Gld	4.69	4.45
Norway Kr	11.34	10.74
Portugal Esc	125.00	118.00
Spain Pta	179.50	171.50
Sweden Kr	10.54	10.00
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.88	1.81
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.00	78.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index rose 3.2 to 476.5.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 0.85 at 851.03.

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Weather

A rather cold N airstream covers Britain but a weak trough will later approach NW Scotland.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, E Anglia, E, NE and SE England: Sunny intervals and showers, possibly heavy with hail; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

E Midlands, Central S and Central N England: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Lake District, W Midlands, NW England, Glasgow, Argyll, SW Scotland: Sunny intervals, isolated showers; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, occasional showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 11C (52F).

SW England, N and S Wales, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind N to NW, light or moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, occasional showers dying out later; wind N, moderate or fresh becoming SW, light; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

NW Scotland, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, cloudy with some rain; wind N, backing SW, light or moderate.

Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Changeable with some rain but also sunny intervals. Becoming less cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind N, strong, decreasing moderate to fresh; sea rough, becoming moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N, moderate to fresh; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, backing NW, moderate, locally fresh at first; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 7.36 am. Sun sets: 5.53 pm. Moon rises: 1.12 am. Moon sets: 4.21 pm.

New moon: October 27.

Lighting up time

London 6.23 pm to 7.08 am
Bristol 6.33 pm to 7.18 am
Edinburgh 6.26 pm to 7.30 am
Manchester 6.27 pm to 7.21 am
Penzance 6.47 pm to 7.27 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	9	48	Inverness	c	9	48
Birmingham	s	9	48	Jersey	c	11	52
Blackpool	s	10	50	London	c	9	48
Bristol	f	10	50	Manchester	f	9	48
Cardiff	f	10	50	Newcastle	c	9	48
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Perth			
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	10	50
Guernsey	f	9	48				

London

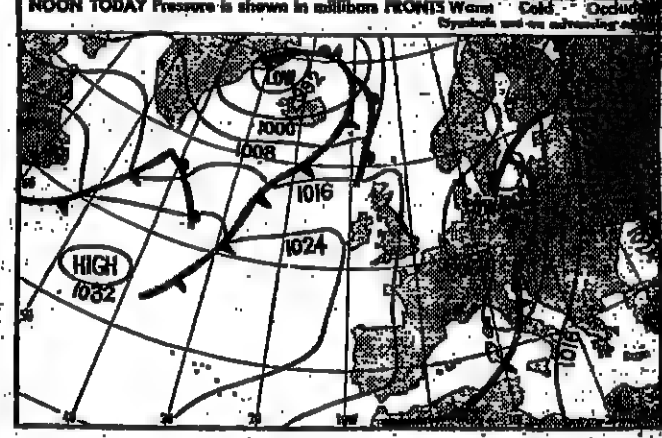
Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 11C (52F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 7 pm, 63 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 7.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,009.4 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

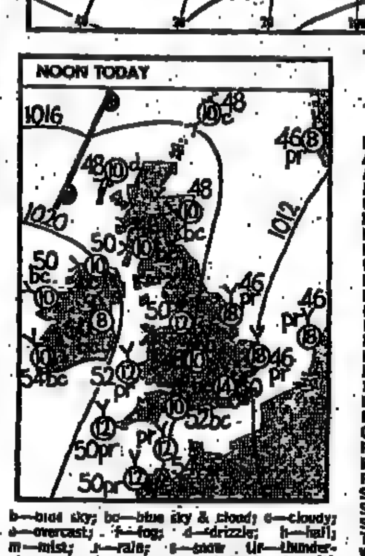
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 236R: 20.13-20.16; WNW; 40SW; SW*. Cosmos 1220: (Oct 23) 4.35-4.57; SE*; 35SE; SE. Intercosmos 14R: 18.43-18.47; N; 35NE; SE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.39	5.9	10.24	6.2
Aberdeen	10.17	3.6	10.31	3.6
Avonmouth	3.21	10.0	4.00	10.4
Belfast	7.45	3.0	7.53	3.3
Cardiff	3.07	9.4	3.47	9.7
Devonport	1.48	4.3	2.19	4.6
Dover	7.17	5.4	8.28	5.5
Falmouth	1.18	4.1	1.49	4.4
Glasgow	9.15	4.0	8.56	4.2
Harwich	7.44	3.4	8.30	3.7
Holyhead	7.01	4.6	7.29	4.9
Hull	2.07	6.0	3.18	6.1
Ilfracombe	2.03	7.1	2.44	7.4
Leith	11.14	4.8	11.53	4.8
Liverpool	7.44	7.5	8.17	7.7
Lowestoft	5.23	2.2	6.43	2.3
Margate	7.50	4.1	8.51	4.2
Milford Haven	2.17	5.3	2.59	5.5
Newquay	1.17	5.4	1.58	5.6
Oban	3.03	3.0	3.45	3.2
Penzance	1.07	4.3	1.36	4.6
Portland	2.59	1.5	3.13	1.7
Portsmouth	8.06	3.9	8.32	3.8
Shoreham	7.29	5.1	8.12	5.0
Southampton	7.44	4.0	8.11	3.9
Swansea	2.24	7.3	3.05	7.6
Tees			12.57	4.5
Wltn-on-the-Naze	7.34	3.5	8.27	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	4.3	.08	11	52	Showers
Bridlington	5.8	.01	10	50	Showers
Cromer	6.3	—	9	48	Sun pds
Lowestoft	7.3	—	9	48	Sunny
Clacton	7.0	—	9	48	Sun pds
Margate	5.4	.04	9	48	Sun pds
Folkestone	7.6	—	10	50	Sunny
Hastings	6.3	—	9	48	Sun pds
Eastbourne	6.3	—	10	50	Sun pds
Worthing	7.3	—	10	50	Sunny
Littlehampton	7.3	—	11	52	Sunny
Bognor Regis	7.4	—	10	50	Sunny
Shanklin	8.1	—	10	50	Sunny
Bournemouth	8.2	—	11	52	Sunny
Poole	8.0	—	12	54	Sunny
Swanage	7.7	—	11	52	Sunny
Weymouth	6.4	.03	13	55	Sun pds
Exmouth	6.5	.03	11	52	Showers
Teignmouth	6.3	.04	11	52	Showers
Torquay	5.7	.07	11	52	Showers
Falmouth	7.5	.25	11	52	Showers
Penzance	5.5	.09	12	54	Showers
Jersey	5.5	.11	12	54	Hail
Guernsey	6.5	.03	12	54	Sun pds
Scilly Isles	7.1	.05	11	52	Showers
Ilfracombe	0.2	.35	11	52	Showers
Tenby	4.8	.41	11	52	Showers
Anglesey	2.8	.16	11	52	Hail
Colwyn Bay	3.2	.30	11	52	Sun ints
Southport	9.0	—	11	52	Sunny
Blackpool	8.2	.04	11	52	Sunny
Morecambe	6.8	—	11	52	Sun pds
Douglas	8.5	.14	10	50	Sunny
Aldergrove	3.4	.06	10	50	Showers
Eskdalemuir	8.2	—	10	50	Sunny
Prestwick	8.0	—	10	50	Sunny
Abbotsinch	7.0	—	11	52	Sunny
Tiree	2.3	.05	9	48	Showers
Stornoway	2.3	.16	8	46	Showers
Lerwick	2.5	.31	8	46	Hail
Wick	2.5	.28	9	48	Hail
Kinloss	0.2	.16	9	48	Hail
Dyce	2.8	.28	9	48	Showers
Leuchars	5.4	—	11	52	Sun pds

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	17	63	Casablanca	f	25	77
Alexandria	f	30	86	Cologne	c	9	48
Algiers	f	29	84	Copenhagen	s	10	50
Amsterdam	s	9	48	Corfu	f	23	73
Athens	th	19	66	Dublin	c	10	50
Barcelona	d	18	64	Dubrovnik	c	20	68
Beirut	s	27	81	Faro	f	23	73
Belgrade	s	23	73	Florence	c	19	66
Berlin	c	9	48	Frankfurt	f	9	48
Biarritz	c	14	57	Funchal	s	21	70
Boulogne	c	7	45	Geneva	c	8	46
Bordeaux	f	12	54	Gibraltar	f	25	77

		C	F			C	F
Helsinki	c	8	46	Paris	f	10	50
Innsbruck	f	12	54	Prague	r	9	48
Istanbul	s	22	72	Reykjavik	d	4	39
Las Palmas	f	23	73	Rhodes	f	26	79
Lisbon	s	19	66	Rome	f	23	73
Locarno	r	13	55	Salzburg	d	14	57
Luxembourg	c	5	41	Stockholm	f	7	45
Madrid	r	16	61	Strasbourg	c	14	57
Majorca	s	23	73	Tangier	s	25	77
Malaga	f	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Malta	f	25	77	Tenerife	f	23	73
Milan	r	13	55	Tunis	s	27	81
Moscow	c	6	43	Valencia	f	21	70
Munich	r	11	52	Venice	f	18	64
Naples	th	15	59	Vienna	f	19	66
Nice	f	17	63	Warsaw	c	13	55
Oslo	s	6	43	Zurich	f	5	41

No 61,063

THE TIMES

FRIDAY OCTOBER 23 1981

Price twenty pence

Turnout in Croydon moderate

The turnout in the Croydon North-West by-election yesterday was only moderate, despite fine weather.

The poll, of key importance to all the leading political parties, was unusual both for the number of candidates, 12, and for the number of helpers giving their support, about 2,000. The results will be analysed by Ivor Crewe in *The Times* tomorrow.

Background, page 12

Air controllers decertified

The union representing 11,600 United States air traffic controllers dismissed 11 weeks ago for striking illegally against their federal Government employer has been decertified as a recognized bargaining unit. This is a severe blow to the controllers' fight to get their jobs back, ending the role of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (Patco) as a bargaining agent. The move will mean controllers will begin to seek other jobs.

Kidnap gang frees Irish executive

The combined efforts of the security forces, the Provisional IRA and the church apparently persuaded the kidnappers of Mr Ben Dunne, the Irish stores executive, to release him on a quiet country road in south Armagh. He was found, dazed and dishevelled, by a radio reporter and quickly reunited with his family Back page

Britain may give more aid to poor

It was in Britain's interests to reduce the wealth gap between rich and poor countries, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said when he arrived for the Cancun North-South summit. His remarks represent an apparent new phase in relations with the Third World Page 10

Baby killing case 'misleading'

A leading prosecution witness in the Down's syndrome baby murder trial stated that the Crown case had been "inaccurate and misleading" in its position that the baby was healthy at birth; there was *brain and lung damage, he said* Page 5

Bishops accept women deacons

The Church of England bishops have decided in favour of admitting women to the third degree of Holy Orders and will take the first step next month toward the ordination of the first woman deacon Page 5

Solidarity threat of one-hour strike

Alleging official intimidation of their union, Solidarity leaders in Poland are considering a one-hour national strike. Spontaneous protests and strikes are being reported from all over the country with both the union and authorities testing each other's strength Page 10

Zimbabwe in the red

Gloomy trade figures published in Zimbabwe show the country well into the red, against a background of public dissatisfaction with rising costs, highlighted by the nurses' strike, which yesterday spread to 12 towns. Mr Robert Mugabe threatened to "throw them into the bush" Page 8

Rail fares cut

British Rail is cutting off-peak fares on Inter-City routes into London by up to two thirds from November 1 to meet competition from express coach services Page 4

Student grants

A substantial increase in the size of the parental contribution towards the student grant, and a cut in the normal duration of the grant from three to two years are among a range of options now being considered by the Government Page 2

Leader page, 15

Letters: On the European monetary system, from Mr Robert Jackson, MEP, and others; anthrax, from Dr M. Sterne; University cuts, from Mr G. Caston

Leading articles: Nuclear weapons in Europe; Juvenile wage rates; Iranian studies at Cambridge

Features, pages 13, 14

The decline of Westminster, by David Watt; Hungary 25 years after the uprising; the Hollis affair—who was the spy called Elli? Medical briefing on vivisection

Obituary, page 16

Marquess of Exeter, Mr Leslie Orrey

Home News	2-5	Lurie cartoon	8
Overseas News	5, 10, 11	Motoring	25
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University Results Service, page 16; Information Service, back page

Soviet aim is conquest—Weinberger

Europe must back nuclear arms buildup

By David Spanier

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, said in London yesterday that the Soviet military build-up carried all the disturbing implications of "a conscious and deliberate search for military superiority designed to be used for aggression and subjugation".

In a strongly argued speech, Mr Weinberger said the United States needed a maximum degree of allied support in the effort to meet the Soviet threat through a policy of nuclear deterrence. The West also had to provide adequate security in South-west Asia, to assure oil supplies.

To counter the Soviet threat in Europe, Mr Weinberger said, it was essential that the European allies proceeded with deployment of the theatre nuclear systems, as approved by Nato.

"Unilateral abandonment of this deployment or any part of it in the face of 250 deployed SS-20s, would send clear and very unfortunate signals to the Soviet leadership about the West's intentions, capability to respond when challenged, and resoluteness of purpose."

A crowd of 150 young nuclear disarmers, carrying posters and chanting "Weinberger, warmonger", was waiting to protest at British support for American policy. But Mr Weinberger evaded them by entering the Royal Institute of International Affairs in St James's Square by a side entrance.

Answering questions on the growth of neutralism in Europe, Mr Weinberger said that the demonstration, "based on Californian standards", was comparatively small, and that even the protest of 250,000 people who had gathered in Bonn should be seen in proportion. Opinion polls in West Germany showed 65 per cent support for Nato.

In his address, Mr Weinberger drew a clever analogy between the balance of power in the time of William Pitt, who lived in Chatham House where he was speaking yesterday, and the international situation today. Pitt said of his policy of creating a coalition against Napoleonic France Mr Weinberger noted: "It is security: security against a danger, the greatest that ever threatened the world. It is security against a danger which never existed in any past period of society."

A realistic appraisal was needed of the threat to the balance of power today. "What is clear from all analyses, is that we face today a Soviet military challenge of unprecedented proportions."

Although that challenge was unprecedented in a military sense, it had to be recognized that it was the one area in which the Soviets could excel.

"The struggling, misdirected and largely inefficient Soviet economies, and no example for real challenge to our Western economies, and on exmaple for the nations of the Third World to emulate."

Similarly Soviet ideology, a "shopworn, uninspiring and hypocritical façade", was no threat to Western democratic traditions.

It was the military threat which had to be effectively countered if the values of free societies were not to be lost. The central question of the 1980s, like the one that confronted the younger Pitt, was: "Is the West capable of responding—does it have the will to respond, in concert, to a new global challenge?"

There was no doubt of the capability of the West to respond, but the critical question turned on the West's resolution and strength of attachment to freedom.

"In addition to holding the central front in Europe, we must also ask if the West can simultaneously provide an adequate security framework in South-west Asia to assure a reliable supply of vital oil from a highly vulnerable area." Only if Western Europe, Japan, and other countries whose interests were involved played an important role in South-west Asia could there be any permanent hope of containing Soviet political intimidation.

To be effective, deterrence had to be built upon more than increased diplomatic contacts, high-level visits, and a variety of trade and economic exchanges. Simply extending the deterrent threat of United States-USSR military confrontation in the region would not suffice.

Leading article, page 15



The Queen smiles as she watches the display of Sri Lankan pageantry.

The Queen salutes Sri Lanka democracy

From Trevor Fishlock, Colombo, Oct 22

A huge crowd gathered on the edge of the Indian Ocean today to hear the Queen salute Sri Lanka's dedicated pursuit of democracy and the achievement of 50 years of general suffrage.

Men and women from 21 upwards were given the vote under the 1931 constitution, only three years after Britain had extended the right to all adult women.

President Jayewardene said today: "Since 1931 there have been 10 general elections, innumerable by-elections and changes of government, all occurring peacefully without bloodshed, through the exercise of the vote".

The Queen, in her tribute, said: "As the history of all too many countries reveals, democracy cannot be taken for granted. It must be cherished and protected".

The Queen and the President were speaking at a rally on Galle Face Green, Colombo's traditional meeting place. Hundreds of thousands of people gathered in the sweltering heat in which scores of girls fainted and were carried away on stretchers.

Preceded by massed motor cycle riders of the Colombo police, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived to an enthusiastic burst of applause, and took their places on a red dais flanked by two large elephant tusks.

The core of the celebration was a march-past by 25 bands who beat drums, jingled bells and cymbals, and blue horns, pipes and whistles. Many of the musicians were girls dressed in sarongs of saffron, green, white and red, with flowers in their gleaming black hair and bells jingling on their bare feet.

Heseltine is silent on High Court ruling

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, refused yesterday in the Commons to give an instant decision on the Government's response to the court ruling on Wednesday that he had acted unlawfully in cutting the rate support grants of six London boroughs.

His refusal was given a hostile reception by the Opposition and there were signs also on the Tory benches that some of his backbench colleagues were becoming exasperated at their accident-prone secretary of state.

Mr Heseltine made much in his statement to the House, of the fact that the judges in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court had rejected three of the four charges brought against him.

On the fourth charge, that he had failed to listen to new representations from the authorities concerned, he reminded the House that the court had said that it was open to him, after consideration of those representations, to reach any decision he considered right within the terms of the Local Government Planning and Land Act, 1980.

But he pointed out that the judgment ran to nearly 100 pages and the Government would have to study its terms carefully before deciding on its response. With the Opposition's favourite whipping boy squarely in his sights, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Opposition spokesman on the Environment, went into his favourite nuclear holocaust act. To most MPs, even on his own benches, Mr Kaufman's explosion must have spoiled what could have been a legitimate castigation of the secretary of state.

He began by describing Mr Heseltine's statement as "characteristically ungracious and shifty". Did he not feel any shame that while continuously warning others not to break the law, he was now discovered to have been the one who had broken his own laws? Mr Kaufman told the secretary of state that he should now repay the money that he had "unlawfully filched" from the councils concerned.

One of the most experienced lawyers on the Conservative benches, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, suggested that MPs might feel disinclined to take appreciation of the judgment from the somewhat extempore and pre-fabricated contribution from Mr Kaufman.

His amiable qualities did not include expertise in the law, said Sir Derek, who went on to urge Mr Heseltine to listen to any further representations from the parties concerned and to make his decision in the light of what, if anything, they were worth.

Parliamentary report, page 6

New Commons contest for Labour post

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Veteran Labour MP Mr Fred Willey, who has been in the House of Commons for 36 years, announced last night that he would not stand for reelection this year as chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, a position he has held since the last general election.

He said that he had a heart attack 18 months ago and had now been advised he should cut down on his activities. He represents Sunderland North, and has already told his local party that he will not seek reelection at the next general election.

His decision to stand down as PLP chairman means that the field is left open for a competition between new nominees from the mainstream and from the left wing of the party. Mr Ian Mikardo, MP for Bethnal Green and Bow, has already been asked by the left-wing Tribune Group to be their nominee. The group also proposes to put up a candidate against the Opposition Chief Whip, Mr Michael Cocks, MP for Bristol, South.

Mr Willey, whose gentle, diplomatic manner has made him a most popular chairman of a group which can often become rowdy, said another factor came into his decision. He thought his successor should be a man who was still likely to be in Parliament after the next general election, to give continuity.

Some Labour MPs, who want changes in the PLP and in the Shadow Cabinet to reflect the right-ward trend shown in the election of the party's national executive, would like Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, to stand for the PLP chairmanship, but he has not been formally approached.

Next Thursday, the PLP will be asked to endorse the choice of leader and deputy leader made by the electoral college at the annual conference in Brighton.

Previously, the PLP has made the choice and a change in standing orders is to be made next week to provide that the choice of the electoral college in future will automatically be endorsed by the Parliamentary party.

DPP given permission to hurry murder trial

By Lucy Hodges

The case of 15 young blacks charged following the death of Terence May, the motorcyclist who died in Thornton Heath in June is to go to the crown court without further committal proceedings.

Yesterday, High Court judge Mr Justice Michael Davies, gave the Director of Public Prosecutions leave for a voluntary Bill of Indictment to get the case to a jury trial quickly on the grounds that committal proceedings in Croydon Magistrates' Court were taking too long.

Mr Sibghat Kadri, a barrister and joint chairman of the Society of Black Lawyers, said it was very serious that such charges should not be tested first in the magistrates' court in the normal way.

The 15 young men are all charged with riotous assembly and seven are also charged with murder. The committal proproceedings, if they continued, three weeks so far and were estimated to continue for another six to eight weeks.

Last week, Mr S. R. Lowy, chairman of the bench at Croydon Magistrates' Court, decided to adjourn the case and wrote to the DPP suggesting that committal be pursued by way of a voluntary Bill of Indictment. In a statement yesterday, the DPP's office said Mr Lowy was "profoundly concerned at the lack of progress".

The DPP considered that in the interests of justice the case should go for trial by jury quickly. The statement from his office said that Mr Justice Michael Davies thought there was no prospect of committal procedings, if they continued, being completed within a reasonable or tolerable time.

"Any trial by jury would thus be delayed for an excessive and unacceptable period." The statement added that Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, QC, had decided to refer complaints about the conduct of counsel to the professional conduct committee of the Bar Council.

Murder indictment plea, page 3
Leading article, page 15

AIRLINE SOLVES LIBYA MYSTERY

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 22

Mr Michael Gurdus, the radio monitor with Israel broadcasting who has achieved several world scoops, today discovered that United States aircraft and crews had been shuttling between Libya and Syria since Sunday.

His report triggered speculation that the Syrians were airlifting two armoured brigades to Libya. But tonight Capital Airlines revealed that four of its aircraft had been chartered by the Libyans to repatriate pilgrims from Mecca.

Robert Fisk reports on Egyptian manoeuvres at the desert base facing Libya

Far from quiet on the western front

Mersa Matruh, Oct 22

From the reinforced concrete dome of Rommel's old staff headquarters, you can watch the Egyptian MiGs take off at dawn.

They climb up from the desert air base just east of Mersa Matruh, sweep low across the city and turn sharply over the lagoon where two missile boats and a cobalt-grey minesweeper — the Egyptian Navy's only visible concession to Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's much-publicized threats — ride gently at anchor.

The aircraft circle the city twice then head westwards towards the Libyan frontier in a blast of sound that vibrates through the stonework of the old Afrika Corps bunker. It may be peaceful on the western front just now but no one could call it all quiet.

The streets of Mersa Matruh are crowded with soldiery, with screaming military policemen in bright red berets and dirty white belts, with lieutenants sipping drinks in the dusty teahouses beside the railhead, with jeeps and Army lorries and slightly dated staff cars stuffed with leather-faced colonels.

On the low sand ridges that form a semi-circle south of the city, the Egyptian Army's ground radar scanners flick westwards every four seconds, taking in the 130 miles of air space between this scruffy garrison and the border of what the Egyptian Government pointedly refuses to call the Libyan People's Jamahariya.

As usual, the Egyptian authorities insist that everything is normal in Mersa Matruh. The *middle-aged civil servant in the* city's little tourist office—a well-read man from the delta who has just translated Alex Haley's *Roots* into Arabic but who has understandably few tourists with whom to cope just now — claims that there can never be a serious war between Libya and Egypt.

Close personal ties with Libyans

"There are family connexions," he says. "Egyptian men have married Libyan ladies and Libyan men have married Egyptian ladies. We are all Arab people. But I suppose this could be the quietness before the thunderstorm." His words were drowned by a pair of low-flying MiG17s that raced over the city.

It is true that there are close personal ties between the 50,000 people of Mersa Matruh and their cousins to the west. Many of the people here have the lean, dark facial features of Libyans and while no one expresses any enthusiasm for the powers that be in Tripoli, Anwar Sadat was not a particularly popular figure here.

His hatred of Libya closed the border between the two countries and deprived Mersa Matruh of its Libyan tourists.

This week, the pipeline from Alexandria was cut and the city's water supply ran out. There are more pictures of Nasser in the governorate offices than there are of Sadat and not one photograph of President Hosni Mubarak is to be seen.

Yet Mr Mubarak seems to be as anxious as the people of Mersa Matruh to avoid a war with Libya. He used to urge restraint when Sadat issued his regular tirades against Colonel Gaddafi, and he has no reason to exacerbate the strangled relationship between Cairo and Tripoli at a moment when it is in the interest of Egypt and the United States to revive friendships elsewhere in the Arab world.

Syria is supposed to be sending troops from an armoured brigade to Tripoli to assist in Libya's defence; neither President Reagan nor Mr Mubarak wishes to see an inter-Arab war breaking out within a month of Sadat's assassination.

Egyptian army of 50,000 troops

If President Gaafar Muhammad Nimeiry of Sudan should therefore be tempted to strike at the Libyans in Chad, he will not be able to rely upon Egypt to divert Colonel Gaddafi's attention on the Mediterranean.

Nor is the Libyan leader likely to risk a raid into Egypt. The Egyptian western Army command in Mersa Matruh controls around 50,000 troops—almost equal to the entire strength of the Libyan Army—in the triangle of desert between here, the border post at Saloum and the southern oasis of Siwa.

Some of the desert territory may even be worth cherishing. At least 12 international companies are prospecting for oil around Siwa, and the Egyptians have good reason to safeguard an area of such potential revenue.

The place has about it the isolated, slightly disturbing atmosphere of a foreign legion encampment, an idea made almost palpable by the massive, stone-walled fortress on the hill above the railway station. Egyptian soldiers with fixed bayonets guard the varnished wooden gates of this building while above the palisade can be glimpsed the turrets of a palace.

In reality, it is not a fort at all but the Government offices of the united Egyptian-Syrian-Libyan Federation of Arab Republics that was declared with such doubtful intent back in 1971.

Here, in a city that has long been a restricted military area, the Egyptians are still completing this great monument to Arab brotherhood. Long after Camp David finally destroyed Nasser's concept of pan-Arab unity, the palace stands now, as empty as the expressions of fraternal loyalty that once accompanied the federation's birth.

Perhaps Mr Mubarak can rekindle those old hopes but he can never escape the irony contained within the mud road that runs south of the palace. For at the end of it—less than half a mile from the construction that was to cement Egyptian-Libyan friendship — are parked the Egyptian Air Force's Phantom fighter-bombers, beside concrete hangars that have been specially reinforced to protect the aircraft from Libyan bombs.

Hoover sweeps away 2,000 jobs

By Baron Phillips

Closing down: Hoover's art deco headquarters at Perivale, West London.

The axe which has been hanging over 2,000 jobs at Hoover, the domestic appliance group, has finally fallen with its headquarters at Perivale, West London, bearing the brunt.

Almost all of the 1,081 workers at Perivale are to lose their jobs and the plant is to close down. Other staff cuts will hit plants at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, and Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales.

Hoover's management blames a combination of the recession and cheap, mainly Italian, imports for the need to reduce its workforce further. Over the past year the group has already laid off some 1,500 workers as it slipped into heavy losses.

In August Hoover announced losses for the half-year of £6.1m compared with profits during the same period last year of £1.6m. At the time Hoover indicated it was considering closing one of the two main plants outside London with up to 5,000 redundancies.

A senior executive yesterday said that the full year's figures to be published next month are likely to reflect an even worsening trend in the company's fortunes.

If this latest cutback is fully implemented, then in just over two years Hoover's workforce will have been slashed from about 11,000 to 5,800.

Closure of the group's "art deco" building on the Western Avenue means that all vacuum cleaner production will be transferred to its modern and highly automated plant at Cambuslang. Together with a reduction in Cambuslang staff of about 400, this move is expected to result in substantial savings.

In Merthyr Tydfil 1,300 workers have already opted for voluntary redundancy. A further 400 will be made redundant over the coming six months. The factory is mainly responsible for Hoover's washing machines and driers.

Other Hoover divisions face cutbacks and reorganization as the company attempts to halt heavy losses and return to profitability.

Only a few weeks ago management and unions were locked in negotiations over planned closures, cutbacks, and wage reductions. At the time union representatives said they would resist any moves by Hoover to lay off workers and cut earnings.

An attempt by the company to impose a 10 per cent wage cut was rejected by a mass meeting of employees at the Cambuslang plant. Workers also agreed to fight any closures made by the company.

Yesterday workers were told that the planned pay cuts were now negotiable subject to acceptance of improved working practices. Hoover says it is determined to reduce labour costs.

Mr Merle Rawson, the Hoover chairman, said that the measures were tough but necessary in the present harsh economic climate.

"It gives us no joy to part with loyal employees", he said. "It is distressing to know that we cannot continue to employ all the people who are in the business."

Mr Peter Goode, the managing director, said: "Over recent years we have received a high level of cooperation

Continued on back page, col 6

Parents may have to pay more for student grant

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

A substantial increase in the size of the parental contribution towards student grants, and a cut in their normal duration from three to two years, are among savings being considered by the Government.

Other options include: the abolition of the minimum grant, now £410, paid to all students on mandatory grants regardless of their parents' income; redesignation of courses so as to restrict those for which students are automatically eligible for mandatory awards; and a cut in the size of the student grant in real terms.

No decisions have been taken on any of the options, though it is clear that some are more extreme and difficult to implement than others.

A cut in the student grant seems virtually inevitable. student leaders say that the grant has been cut by four per cent in real terms by the Government in each of the last two years. But there is now evidence to suggest that grants have, in fact just about kept pace with inflation since 1979.

Ministers feel that a cut in real terms would not produce intolerable hardship, and that it would be politically undesirable to allow grants to rise by more than the four per cent allowed for wage increases. A total freeze on awards, making no allowance at all for inflation, is also being considered.

A change to make parents pay more and from a lower income level also appears likely, despite earlier Conservative pledges to seek to abolish the parental contribution.

A further cut in the universities' grant and in public sector higher education has not been ruled out.

Education ministers are arguing that it would actually cost less particularly in the universities, if the present cuts took longer to achieve and if staff cuts were found largely through voluntary redundancies and early retirements.

☐ Royal Holloway College of London University and Brunel University, in Uxbridge, Middlesex, are considering a merger in the face of cuts in grant in each institution of about a fifth over the next three years.

Mr E. R. Chandler, registrar of Brunel, emphasized yesterday that there were "very considerable difficulties" in the way of any formal union, but that the geographical closeness of the two institutions and the remarkably complimentary nature of their academic provision made closer cooperation very attractive.

Brunel is only 12 miles from Royal Holloway, closer than any of the other London colleges with which Royal Holloway might have considered merging. Royal Holloway has virtually no social science or technology, while Brunel has virtually no arts.

Brunel's senate and Royal Holloway's academic board have both voted in favour of immediate discussions on a "close link or union" between the two institutions. Royal Holloway at present has 1.600 students and Brunel 3,300 but both are due to be cut by more than a tenth over the next three years.

☐ A change in the nature of public examinations might help to narrow the gap in educational achievement between the social classes, Mr Peter Mortimore, director of research for the Inner London Education Authority, suggested at a conference in London yesterday.

The conference, which was attended by at least one teacher from each of the authority's schools, marked the beginning of a year-long investigation by the authority into the apparent under-achievement among working-class children and girls, and children from ethnic minorities.

Many studies had shown significant differences in the academic attainment between social classes at every stage of education, Mr Mortimore said.

The latest figures for university entrance, for example, showed that the chances of a pupil with a professional or managerial family background going to university were nearly 12 times better than those of a pupil from an unskilled or semi-skilled family background.

Many theories had been put forward to explain why there were such big differences; but hard research evidence was scarce, partly because the difficulties of identifying cause and effect were so great.

Various activities designed to overcome the apparent educational handicap of working-class children had been tried. But although some individual projects were able to demonstrate success, the combined impact of the programmes seemed to have been relatively slight.

☐ The number of overseas students in institutions of higher and further education in the public sector fell by 19 per cent last year, the first year of the new high fees, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

The number of home students on full-time and sandwich courses in maintained colleges increased by 5 per cent

Department of Education and Science statistical bulletin 15/81, (Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH.



Spanning the Tyne: A new bridge which will carry traffic to the Metro's southern section.

Motorists move to the Metro system

The people of Newcastle upon Tyne like their new Metro trains so much that the city may have to start getting rid of buses (Michael Bailey, Our Transport Correspondent writes). Drawn by cheerful little lightweight trains that cut quickly and cheaply through city traffic, passengers are abandoning buses and cars in droves. Already 11 per cent of private motorists on Metro routes have switched.

The success of the Metro is highly welcome because there had been severe doubts about it since the Heath government agreed in 1971 to Britain's biggest investment in urban transport since the war.

Indeed, there were fears of cancellation when, by 1976, the budgeted cost of £72m had risen to £107m, and the project was absorbing an inordinate share of urban transport funds at the expense of rival cities such as London, Liverpool and Manchester.

But with tunnels half dug and the tramlike train half built, the scheme scraped through with tough financial restraints to make sure Tyneside spent not another needless penny on it. Even so, the final cost is expected to be more than £280m, four times the original estimate.

The system does not officially open until the Queen performs a ceremony next week, but two northern sections, one out to the coast at Tynemouth, have been operating for months.

With well over a million passengers a month, traffic is about a quarter higher than predicted.

There have been arguments over money between the Labour-controlled county council and the Government. With support to the passenger transport executive of £16m last year, there is strong pressure from Whitehall to push up fares, at present Britain's lowest after South Yorkshire at 8p minimum and 46p maximum.

There are complaints too that the Metro does not connect with the airport, though there is a rail track nearly all the way; that it is noisy in residential areas; and that people not living near it are getting a worse public transport service than before.

The answer to that, the PTE says, is to move some of those surplus buses to make a properly integrated service.

Tebbit hit on head by egg

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, was hit on the head by an egg thrown by rowdy demonstrators as he visited an employment office in Islington, north London, yesterday.

About thirty demonstrators were waiting for Mr Tebbit when he arrived by car accompanied by two civil servants. They surged round him and the egg was thrown from two feet away, hitting him on the crown of the head. It burst and the yoke dribbled down his neck on to his clothing.

Police were called and the demonstrators, who called themselves the Islington Action Group of Unemployment, were removed from the building as the minister hurried upstairs.

Mr Tebbit is visiting different sections of the department to learn more about his job. He was met by fifty demonstrators at a Youth Opportunities Programme scheme in south London, Wednesday.

Whitehall union alters CND policy

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The biggest Civil Service union has decided to backtrack on a conference decision to affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, partly to allay protests from its influential Ministry of Defence membership.

In a move which will provoke the wrath of the union's left-wing activists, the Civil and Public Services Association's moderate-dominated executive has decided for the moment only to tell branches that they can affiliate locally if they wish.

The controversial decision to affiliate nationally to CND was taken at the annual conference in May after a stormy debate. It provoked an angry walkout by MoD delegates opposed both on policy grounds and because of the threat to jobs which some see as consequent on a unilateralist policy.

At the same time the executive voted by 13 to 10 not to join with its official banner tomorrow's big CND march through London, which it had been invited to head with other unions.

The union decision provides that it will review the question of affiliating nationally to CND in the light of the response to the circular allowing branches to join locally.

Those in the union's leadership opposed to immediate national affiliation, who included Mr Alistair Graham, deputy general secretary of the CPSA, varied between those opposed on principle and those who fear that it could stimulate desertions from the union's 30,000 MoD members.

The Ministry of Defence Staff Association, a breakaway body formed by dissidents in several Civil Service unions, is regarded with contempt by most senior CPSA officials.

But there are fears among some on the executive that it might attract more members if the union affiliated nationally to CND.

In another victory for the union's dominant centre-right coalition, the executive also approved, after a long-running dispute within the union, to circulate its own recommendations to members on how to vote in two important union elections and to have them included in election addresses.

The executive is recommending Mr Graham as a candidate in the election to replace Mr Kenneth Thomas, who retires next June as general secretary.

Mr Graham's main rival is Mr John Macreadie, a supporter of the Militant Tendency, who has the backing of broad left interests in the union.

☐ Municipal nuclear disarmers led by the left-wing Labour councillors of Manchester yesterday won a significant round in their battle to have the cities declared "nuclear-free zones" (David Walker writes.

The policy committee of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents city and metropolitan county councils in England, decided to give official endorsement to those authorities such as the Greater London Council which have opposed nuclear weapons and the carriage of nuclear fuels within their boundaries.

Estate near minster is approved

From Our Correspondent
Hull

A housing estate which objectors say will ruin a magnificent view of Beverley Minster was approved by Beverley Borough Council last night.

Labour members supported the ruling Conservative group and there were only six Liberal votes supporting Mr William Hamilton's amendment calling for interested parties to try to find a compromise.

The local Ombudsman, who investigated complaints by objectors, accused the council of maladministration in his report. He said injustice had been caused to those who had complained of lack of consultation; they had not been properly informed and the application by a housing association to build 98 homes had been rushed through with undue haste.

The developed is to take place on land which the council bought and cleared, which left a new and imposing view of the minster from the south and west.

Mr Claude Sonley, leader of the council, told yesterday's meeting that nobody could complain that their views were not considered when planning permission was recommended. There were no profit motives in the council's mind.

Revocation of planning permission would create a very great injustice for the housing cooperative, he said. There were people who thought the council was wrong, but they must accept the democratic process.

☐ Carlisle and Westminster city councils have won the two top awards in the 1981 competition organized by the National Home Improvement Council (John Young reports).

Science Report

'Hot spots' helped the North Pole to shift

By the Staff of Nature

"Still it moves!" Galileo is fondly supposed to have uttered after his trial, where he was forced to agree to the doctrine that the Earth was fixed. Since then astronomy and geology seem to have underscored that remark again and again, as more and more complex motions of the Earth and its surface have been discovered. Now another may be added to the list. The Earth, two geologists in the United States say, is moving bodily with respect to its axis of rotation, the true North-South polar axis.

This rotational axis (distinct from the magnetic axis, which shifts about with changing currents in the Earth's metallic core) remains fixed in space, but for some small movements caused by the gravitational field of the Sun, Moon and planets. But if the Americans are right, the rocky substance of the Earth shifts across even this rotation.

This motion is to be added to the better known slow motion of the continents and the ocean floors. While all that continental drift is going on, the whole system is moving together over the face of the Earth.

So, Richard G. Gordon of Northwestern University and Cheryl D. Cape of Stanford University say about 70 million years ago the North (rotational) pole was at what we would now call roughly 82°N, 205°E, some 500 miles from its present position.

The evidence for that, which will be contested, is an apparent discrepancy between two systems of measurement for the position of the Pacific Ocean Floor (the Pacific "plate") over the last 70 million years.

One depends on the existence of "hot spots" deep in the Earth's rocky, molten mantle, underneath the cold crust. These hot spots seem to be localized upwellings of molten rock which form chains of extinct volcanic islands as the Pacific plate moves over them.

The best known is the one which presently ends in Hawaii, and stretches away from it to the west and north. The chains thus formed by each hot spot are roughly parallel, and indicate the motion of the plate like giant scratches.

Taking all the data together, Gordon and Cape find that the Pacific plate has moved differently with respect to the hot spots than with respect to the equator. They also accumulate evidence that the hot spots throughout the world are more or less fixed with respect to one another.

The picture they arrive at is of some deep and stable source within the Earth of the rising hot plumes of molten rock. these plumes, together with broader movements, shift the continental and ocean plates about the Earth. And the plumes themselves, or the system that causes them, drift slowly around the Earth, with respect to its astronomical rotation. The cause of all this, deep within the Earth, can be only guessed at.

Source: *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* vol 55, p. 37 (1981).

(©) Nature-Times News Service (1981).

The kidnap family

Fortune built outside the public gaze

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

The Dunne family is one of Ireland's richest and most reclusive, operating a chain of 66 stores on both sides of the Irish border, but keeping firmly out of politics and the public eye.

Mr Bernard Dunne, aged 34 is joint managing director, with his brother Frank, of Dunne's Stores Ltd., having started in the business as a junior manager from the Presentation Brothers College in Cork. His sisters, Teresa, Margaret and Elizabeth also have a stake in the business, which is reputed to have a turnover of £200m a year.

The organization is now building a shopping complex in Marbella, Spain, and is expanding more into Northern Ireland, where it has seven stores.

Most of the Ulster shops are in Protestant areas but there is no evidence of antagonism from local businessmen. None of the shops, so far as is known, has been a target of an IRA attack.

Mr Ben Dunne, the company chairman, who is in his 70s, started the enterprise in the 1940s when he left his job in a drapery store in Cork and opened a rival shop on the opposite side of the road. Dunne's Stores now ranks as seventh in the list of 500 top Irish companies.

Mr Dunne senior was born in Rostrevor, co Down, and was sent to Drogheda in the Irish Republic by his mother, who found him a local job. He moved to Longford and then Cork.

He avoids publicity at almost any cost. In a rare interview in 1971, he spoke in almost staccato language about himself and his business and told the reporter bluntly: "Why people read newspapers is that they have nothing else to do and they think it eases their tension, like drinking."

Of himself, he said: "If there is one thing I hate it is publicity. No one is allowed to write about Ben Dunne. The people I do not like are the people who talk about what they have done and the people who talk about what they are going to do."

When the business started to expand in earnest, in the 1960s, Mr Dunne declared emphatically that his enterprise would never go public. Ten years ago he said: "Public companies are like the government. The government has the privilege of spending money foolishly and public companies are no better.

A decade ago the company had 17 shops. Mr Dunne junior, was on his way to open the sixty-sixth store last Friday at Portadown, co Armagh, when he was abducted. The business grew on a policy of low profit margins, selling food, clothing and hardware. There is a Dunne's Store in the High Street of every main town in the Irish Republic.



Windsor wants its fleeting tourists to linger longer

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The Japanese tourists thronging Windsor in yesterday's brilliant sunshine certainly did not look exhausted. But then, as Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, observed, the stoic orientals [illegible] polite to show his [illegible].

Addressing a conference in, of all places, the Eton College theatre, Mr Montague painted a horrifying picture of jumbo jets arriving at Heathrow shortly after dawn and their passengers being whisked into coaches for a lightning tour of Windsor Castle before they even check into their hotels.

Maybe the Japanese like it that way, but Windsor emphatically does not. The town is fed up with being a pit stop on the tourist grand prix circuit; it wants visitors to stay longer and, of course, spend more money.

Yesterday's conference marked something of a turning point, since until now tourists have not been exactly popular either with residents or with the authorities.

"We have tended to sit back, do nothing for them and hope they would go away", a council official admitted. "We felt overwhelmed by the sheer numbers and we were, if you like, fomenting antipathy between residents and tour operators."

The royal borough has now come round to the view that since the tourists are going to continue coming, whether the locals like it or not, it would be in everyone's interests to make their stay more pleasant. So yesterday it invited the dreaded tour operators to come and hear about its plans.

In its "strategy" document, the council observes that last year tourists spent more than £25m in the town, but that an annual influx of some 4,000,000 people into a place with a resident population of 30,000 has its disadvantages.

Moreover, the invading hordes stay only for an average of three-and-a-half hours, which gives them little time to patronize the local traders. Having done Windsor, they climb back into their coaches and dash off to Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon.

In some ways they can hardly be blamed for not lingering longer. They generally arrive in the old railway goods yard, where there are no lavatories, cafes, shelter, information booths or any other facilities. From there they all follow the same narrow, steep and congested footpath to Castle Hill.

The strategy calls for the building of a new tourist reception centre, the provision of at least one, if not two, more hotels, better riverside facilities and visual improvements to the town's approaches, especially from the west.

Whether the strategy will appease the restless residents is another matter. Even the visitors are getting fed up with the crowds. When they were asked in a survey if there was anything they disliked about Windsor, the most frequent answer was: "Too many ... tourists".

EX-MODEL IS FOUND DEAD

Miss Jessica Kitson, aged 34, a former model and god-daughter of the late Paul Getty, has been found dead in the kitchen of her London home, it was learnt last night.

Her body was discovered by her boyfriend on Monday night at her home in Oaklands Grove, Shepherd's Bush. Her son, Wolf, aged three, was asleep on a sofa near by.

Scotland Yard said last night that there were no suspicious circumstances, but it is likely there will be an inquest.

Miss Kitson was the daughter of Mrs Penelope Kitson, interior decorating adviser and close friend of Mr Getty. She inherited £500,000 and £8,000 a year for life on his death.

Her father was a landowner, Major Robert Kitson.

CORRECTION

Winston Rose, the black amateur boxer who died while in police custody in July, was not mentally handicapped, as stated in a report yesterday. He was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic and was therefore mentally ill.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



Shadow minister calls for Labour incomes policy

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Harrogate

Leading Labour Party and trade union officials are moving tentatively towards agreement on a new "social contract" to be implemented if Labour wins the next general election.

An agreement between the unions and the party on a wide range of economic planning issues, including wages, is a long way off but is likely to be discusssed at a meeting on Monday of the Labour Party/TUC Liaison Committee.

Senior party officials believe that the omens are good for an agreement, which is now termed the "national economic assessment"; against the background of the right's successes in the elections to the party's national executive and the ravages of unemployment and falling membership being suffered by the unions.

Mr Eric Varley, the opposition spokesman on employment, yesterday strongly defended the need for an incomes policy in the most forthright call for a wages compact made by a front bench spokesman since Labour lost the 1979 election.

He told the Institute of Personnel Management conference in Harrogate that free collective bargaining had not worked and had done more to destroy differentials than previous incomes policies.

At the same conference Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's influential economics committee, said that while incomes policies had not worked, a consensus on general economic policy, the social wage and productivity bargaining was needed.

He proposed that the national economic assessment should be conducted annually, along the lines of the West German experience, with unions and government agreeing on "broad parameters" and the economic outlook.

Despite optimism in the senior party hierarchy that the union mood on incomes policy is changing, it is accepted that it will be difficult to win the support of some unions, notably the Transport and General Workers', which is firmly committed to free collective bargaining.

Mr Basnett, who is also general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, suggested that collective bargaining should be widened and that there should be a genuine dialogue on all aspects of social and economic change.

He suggested that there could be a "trade-off" between the social wage and direct wages. Government and unions would see the trade-off differently but would have to compromise during bargaining.

Mr Varley agreed that discarding free collective bargaining would be difficult in view of the stance of some unions, and the "hard left".

☐ Adults must be the priority in any new government schemes to create work for the unemployed, a senior TUC official said yesterday (Mark Jackson, of *The Times Educational Supplement*, writes).

Mr Roy Jackson, the TUC's education secretary, told the annual general meeting of the National Youth Bureau that any new special employment measures should be aimed at the one million long-term unemployed. The emphasis in education and training programmes, however, should continue to be on the young.



Twelve across and . . . seven down . . . it must be an anagram. Virginia Wade and Sue Barker discuss a crossword clue during the Daihatsu tennis tournament in Brighton yesterday (Photograph by Brian Harris).

Husband gets a £50,000 pay-off

A husband from a working-class background who married into money yesterday won a £50,000 end-of-marriage pay-off from his wealthy former wife.

As a poorly paid college lecturer he met, fell in love with and married the daughter of a northern businessman. But after 20 years the marriage failed, a High Court judge said. The wife divorced her husband, who has now risen through the business ranks to a £21,000-a-year post, with prospects of boardroom status.

She offered to pay him £28,000 and argued against any *higher figure.* A victim of multiple sclerosis, she feared she would have insufficient resources to meet her needs if the illness became worse.

But Mrs Justice Booth ruled that she should pay her husband a £50,000 settlement from her £400,000 fortune. She ordered that neither party be named.

The judge said that although the husband was largely financially dependent on his wife for much of the marriage and made a "minimal" cash contribution to the family coffers, his contribution had to be measured other than in cash alone.

"He has been far from content to live the idle life of a playboy", she said. Instead he has worked hard and has independently achieved considerable success. Throughout a long period, that work took him away from the matrimonial home, but he regularly returned every weekend, which invariably involved many hours of travelling.

"He must be credited with making every effort to keep the family together when it otherwise might have fallen apart at a much earlier stage", the judge said.

The husband, who was now buying a £75,000 house in keeping with his job status, had sought either a lump sum payment of £50,000 or a £75,000 settlement to be used for provision of a house for him during his lifetime.

Anti-cancer drug 'impossible to detect'

From Ronald Kershaw
Middlesbrough

The anti-cancer drug which it is alleged was used to kill Mrs Margaret Vickers, the wife of a Newcastle surgeon, was undetectable in a living person 10 hours after it was administered, and in a dead person there was no known means of detecting it, a drug expert told Teesside Crown Court yesterday.

Dr John Simister, a practising physician and head of the medical department of Lund Beck, the London company handling the imported drug known as CCNU, told a jury that CNU was quickly elminated from the body and under normal administration there was no reliable technique for detecting it.

Dr Simister's evidence came on the fourth day of the trial of Paul Vickers, aged 47, consultant orthopaedic surgeon, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Pamela Collison, aged 34, his former mistress, a political researcher, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire. Both deny murdering Mrs Vickers

Dr Simister told the court that CNU depressed the bone marrow and caused aplasia. Mrs Vickers is alleged to have died from aplastic anaemia.

Dr Simister said he would expect total aplasis had a patient been given 44 capsules of 40 mg each over a period of 17 weeks. There would be no bone marrow left, total aplasis. If only eight tablets had been taken, the bone marrow would have been depressed but would have recovered. The effects of the drug depended on the spread over a period of time during which the capsules were administered.

In reply to Mr Gilbert Gray QC, defending Mr Vickers, Dr Simister agreed that it was possible to contract aplastic anaemia from other drugs through an idiosyncratic reaction. They included a number of antibiotics and anti-inflammatory agents used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

The hearing continues today.

Police give riot evidence pledge

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, yesterday gave a pledge to safeguard vital evidence which his officers are accused of gaining by underhand tactics.

Barristers representing Mr Oxford gave the assurance at Liverpool Cown Court, where a legal fight was launched to recover clothes belonging to a man injured in the Toxteth riots.

The hearing, in chambers, came after Pearl Merton, a nurse, claimed she was deceived this week into handing over the clothes worn by her brother, Mr Kenneth Anderson, when he was hit by a CS gas cannister. The clothes were to be used as evidence against the police in a claim for compensation by Mr Anderson.

Mr Robert Broudie, Mr Anderson's solicitor, alleges that two policemen told Mrs Merton he had authorized them to collect the clothes.

An application for an injunction brought by Mr Anderson against Mr Oxford was adjourned until Monday for more evidence to be brought forward.

Mr Anderson, unemployed, of Heysmoore Heights, Toxteth, was struck in the groin by a CS gas cylinder during troubles on the night of July 17. He has since been charged with five offences, including throwing petrol bombs and possessing offensive weapons on the same night.

☐ Police under a constant barrage of bricks and petrol bombs during a riot were taunted by a black youth. But when he was chased by police, Dennis Korie tripped over a kerb and was captured, Liverpool Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Korie, aged 17, of Roseberry Street, Toxteth, denies charges of carrying an offensive weapon and criminal damage to a police Land-Rover.

☐ Two men who faced a heavily armed mob of 150 to 200 people to help two police officers were praised yesterday by Mr Charles McLachlen, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire (the Press Association reports).

They are Mr Christopher O'Leary, aged 25, and Mr David Hutchins, aged 34, who received the joint Nottingham's Citizen of the Month Award.

☐ Five men who have been remanded in custody since August 1 after the discovery of 38 petrol bombs in Bradford were granted bail yesterday, with conditions, by the city's magistrates.

Less law and more order with community policing

By Lucy Hodges

Community policing in Exeter has shown that if people help to control their own communities they feel safer and the quality of the police service improves, according to research findings published today in *Community versus Crime*.

Much of the crime in Exeter was a direct result of the policies of central and local government, it was found. For example, the siting of a discotheque could change totally the crime patterns.

The author, Chief Supt Colin Moore, who led the novel crime prevention support unit of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, whose chief constable is Mr John Alderson, said yesterday that when people were shown the level of delinquency on their housing estate they wanted to do something about it.

The book, which is co-written by Mr John Brown, director of social policy at Cranfield Institute of Technology, shows how the unit collected the facts on crime in Exeter. It discovered where crime happened, identified the factors which encouraged it and tried to influence the planners' decisions.

Community versus Crime (Bedford Square Press, £6.95 hardbound or £4.95 paperback. Available from bookshops or by post £9.95 hardbound or £5.55 paperback from Macdonald and Evans Distribution Services Ltd, Estover Road, Plymouth).

CARRINGTON BACKS LIBEL CLAIM

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has agreed to allow public funds to be used to help to finance the libel being brought by Mr Gordon Kirby, a former vice-consul in Saudi Arabia, against the satirical magazine, *Private Eye*, the Foreign Office said yesterday. day.

When Mr Kirby issued the writ the Foreign Office said the action was "his and his alone". He was not promised help from public funds.

Mr Kirby, aged 36, now based at the Foreign Office, in London, claims that articles in *Private Eye* about the death of the nurse, Miss Helen Smith, after a party at a flat in Jiddah in May, 1979, contained untrue allegations damaging to him and his family.

The Barry Prosser case

Birmingham judge to hear murder indictment plea

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

The application for a Bill of Indictment to accuse three prison officers of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser in Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, in August last year will be heard by Mr Justice Stephen Brown sitting in chambers at Birmingham Law Courts today.

It had been expected that the application would be made to Mr Justice Farquharson at Leicester Crown Court.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, leader of the Midland and Oxford circuit, who is leading the prosecution of Dr Leonard Arthur at Leicester Crown Court, will represent the Director of Public Prosecutions. The nature of the application does not allow defence representatives to be present.

It was not known yesterday how long the application would take but if it is successful it is expected that the subsequent crown court hearing will be moved from Birmingham.

On September 30, after an eight-day hearing, the three prison officers, Jackson, aged 32, Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 24, who are now on paid leave, were discharged by Mr F. H. Hatchard, the Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate, who said they would not have to stand trial accused of Mr Prosser's murder.

Mr Hatchard said that a jury properly directed could not properly convict any of the accused.

It was the second time Mr Jackson had been accused of murdering Mr Prosser. Last February Mr Hatchard's predecessor, Mr John Millward, also listened to the prosecution case against him and decided not to send him for trial.

Mr Prosser, aged 32, a self-employed carpenter, of Sedgley, West Midlands, who had a record of hypomania which often led to his becoming over-excited, died in a cell on August 19 last year.

Medical evidence at the inquest was that Mr Prosser had been beaten up and died as a result of a ruptured stomach. A jury decided that he was unlawfully killed.

On October 1 a representative of the Director of Public Prosecutions said: "I am informed that we have no intention of instituting further proceedings; as far as we are concerned the matter is closed".

Since then Sir Thomas Hetherington, the DPP, has had consultations with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, and that apparently led to his change of mind.

In addition, on September 30 Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, called for a report on the proceedings at the stipendiary magistrate's court, which was interpreted as an indication of his concern over the case of Mr Prosser.

The man who brought new life to an obscure Bill

By Marcel Berlins

Within the space of two days Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, has dragged the Bill of Indictment out of its obscurity.

Today, he is applying to a High Court judge for such a Bill against three prison officers formerly accused of having killed Mr Barry Prosser (after having announced, two weeks ago, that the file was closed). Yesterday, he obtained leave to prefer a Bill against 15 black youths allegedly involved in events leading to the death of a white youngster.

To complete an exciting week, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of unlawful killing at the inquest on Mr Winston Rose, a case in which the DPP had previously announced he was taking no action.

Sir Thomas (known to his friends as Tony) is no stranger to controversy. His gentle looks, humour, and affable manner disguise a tough, courageous competent personality that has become accustomed to criticism, much of it ill founded, which he bears with great patience.

He believes passionately in being as open about his work as he can, a progressive approach which has on occasion rebounded on him. Because he has revealed so much more than his predecessor, his decisions have been the subject of far more comment, some of it unfavourable.

He has been criticized for the prosecutions he has brought, for example, against Mr Jeremy Thorpe, and, more often, for prosecutions he has not brought over the deaths of Mr Blair Peach and Mr James Kelly against alleged rioters in



Sir Thomas: Courageous and much criticized.

St Paul's, Bristol, (after a jury disagreement) and against Sir Peter Hayman, the former diplomat linked with the paedophile trial.

The anti-pornography lobby thinks he is soft on "porn". Life, the anti-abortion group, thinks he should prosecute more doctors; and some civil liberties supporters believe he should prosecute more policemen.

Sir Thomas, aged 55, became director after nine years as the legal secretary to the Law Officers, where he had special responsibility in the area of terrorism and bombing.

The son of a Scottish doctor, he still considers himself a Scot, although he has lived in England all the his life (he was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford).

IN BRIEF

Little people get a star job

A jobcentre at Borehamwood has solved a small problem by finding 30 tiny adults to play extras in a new *Star Wars* film. Shooting starts in January at Elstree studios and 30 cast members four feet tall or less were required.

The studio approached the jobcentre, which advertised and drew a line on the wall for applicants for the £40-a-day jobs to be measured against.

Barrier crash damages

A man aged 23 who was said to have "lost the joy of life" after suffering brain damage and losing an eye in a car crash was awarded £39,125 damages in the High Court yesterday. Mr Lester Foss, of Haroldslea Drive, Horley, Sussex, crashed his car into road work barriers erected by Westminster City council who, the judge said, had used poles which were "clearly hazardous" and contrary to road safety recommendations. Mr Foss's driving was also criticized.

BBC 2 afternoon TV

BBC 2 is to begin general programming in the afternoons, showing mainly films and repeats, from November 2. The programmes will begin at 3.55 pm. The new schedule is part of a long-term plan aimed at moving education programmes from BBC 1 to BBC 2.

Jet dives into sea

A Hunter jet fighter has crashed into the Bristol Channel 50 miles from its base at RAF Brawdy. A violent explosion was reported in the area on Wednesday but both aircrew ejected safely and were found shortly afterwards by a Nimrod aircraft. Neither was seriously hurt in the incident.

Sir Steuart moved

Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle was yesterday moved out of the intensive care unit at King's College Hospital, south London, where his right leg was amputated below the knee after the bombing near his home last Saturday.

Plea to Heseltine

Mr Michael Jopling, Government Chief Whip and MP for Westmorland, has asked Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to meet the Lake District Special Planning Board to Discuss their "new houses for locals only" policy to which Mr Heseltine is opposed.

Rag raids banned

Student leaders at Nottingham University have banned high speed trips into other countries to sell their rag magazine after the death of Sarah Wilson, aged 19, in a car accident. Last year two students on a rag raid were killed.

Stolen gin reward

A reward of up to £10,000 is being offered for information about 2,160 cases of gin stolen from two Freightliner containers taken from a British Rail depot at Bristol.

Police car death

Mrs Catherine Bryden, of Kerrycrow Street, Toryglen, Glasgow, was killed in an accident involving a police car in Prospecthill Road, near her home, early yesterday.

Rail fares into London cut by up to two thirds

By Robin Young

British Rail is cutting off-peak fares on Inter-City routes into London by up to two thirds from November 1 to try to fill seats and counter increasingly keen competition from express coach services.

Mr Peter Keen, BR's chief passenger manager, said yesterday that the new cheap fares were "a bold move in a tight financial situation". BR's passenger and freight traffic is down by an eighth this year, and a loss of £140m is expected.

BR estimates that it has lost £10m in revenue to coaches, and may now become involved in a fare war with the National Bus Company, which has increased the number of its passengers by about a third this year, carrying an extra three or four million passengers.

A spokesman for the National Bus Company said yesterday: "A competitive situation exists and all operators are keeping a careful watch on each other

The railways blame most of their loss of traffic on the recession. Mr Keen said: "People are having to be a good deal more careful with their money and leisure travel has suffered".

Many of the new fares, to be sold as "London Savers", are as low as those in the mid-1970s.

The fares will apply until the new year, when the position will be reviewed. They come into operation just four weeks before a general increase in rail fares of almost a tenth.

London Savers, which were introduced experimentally on West Country and South Wales routes to London earlier this month, will now be available on most routes to London, though on the east coast main line they will have to be booked in advance because of a restricted number of seats.

Fares for journeys starting from London are not affected. Mr Keen said: "The aim is to fill empty seats on a number of London-bound trains".

More than two million Railcard holders will be able to buy London Savers with a further reduction of £2 off fares over £10, and of £1 below £10.

British Rail say the new scheme should not be compared to that adopted by Swedish Railways, which reduced all fares by half this year, leading to a traffic increase of more than a third.

"The Swedish Railways were subsidized by their government. We have had no promise of any comparable grant, so ours is a marketing decision taken on commercial grounds", BR said.

Examples of the new return fares are: £5 from Coventry, where the normal return fare is £16.20; £9 from Liverpool, against the normal return of £32.10; £12 from Scarborough, against £37.30; and £20 from Glasgow and Edinburgh, less than half the current fare.



A cuise missile (left) is fired from its launcher (above).

Work on base for missiles

Work on preparing Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire, as a base for cruise missiles is now under way (Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent, writes).

Pictures have been released of a test-firing of a Tomahawk cruise missile of the type to be based in Britain in about two years.

The ground-based version of the missile forms an important part of the modernization programme for American theatre nuclear weapons in Europe, which was agreed by Nato in December, 1979. It has been surrounded by controversy of one kind or another ever since.

Britain will have 160 of them, divided between Greenham Common and Molesworth, Cambridgeshire.

At the first sign of danger the missiles would be trundled away from their bases to avoid a preemptive strike and would be redeployed in woods and other well-screened locations far away.

Leading article, page 15

EXIT man tells of woman 'going out happy' on pills and brandy

By Frances Gibb

The man accused of murdering a woman of 90 in the euthanasia trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday told the jury how he visited her house with tablets, plastic bags and elastic bands because he "did not know what would be required".

In macabre detail, Mark Lyons, aged 70, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, London, described how the woman took some anti-sickness tablets and he gave her brandy diluted with water to wash them down.

"She began to crunch them in her teeth, and, not having any teeth myself, it was just like hearing a dog crunching a bone", he said. "It put my nerves on edge."

He said he mixed some brandy with water for her and handed her the glass. Asked by Mr Justice Neil Lawson what operation he thought he was assisting in, Mr Lyons replied: "She just fancied a drink.

"She fancied brandy, and she asked for it and said: 'I cannot drink it neat'. And so I said: 'Say when,' and put brandy in first and then added the water.

"It was purely and simply that she said: 'I might as well go out jolly and happy.

Mr Lyons said he and the woman laughed and chatted and she said to him: "I'm a tough old bird, aren't I?" He left the room and when he came back she had fallen asleep. At no time, Mr Lyons told the court, did he put a plastic bag over her head as alleged by the prosecution. "It was not necessary."

Asked by the judge about an entry *in his diary for the day* of the woman's death, February 20, 1980, which read: "Repay for tablets and bags, elastics etc, £10". Mr Lyons said there was a simple explanation, "I did not know what was required."

He said he had bought some elastic bands and picked three of the largest, "which would not burst with the tension of the stretching", and put them into his holdall with his food.

Asked by the judge the purpose of the elastic bands, Mr Lyons explained that a person wanting to commit suicide could put the plastic bag on the top of his head with the elastic band.

Mr Lyons, who is accused of one murder and of aiding and abetting five suicides, was speaking at the end of a four-hour statement from the dock which brought several brushes with the judge. Several times Mr Justice Lawson asked him to come to the point.

Earlier, when the judge had asked him to help the jury over the allegations made against him, Mr Lyons had replied: "I'll help you all I can, sir, even with the plastic bags".

The judge replied: "I should not make a joke about it if I was in your position. This is not a funny case, you know, you are charged with murder."

On one occasion Mr Lyons, who claims he visited people's homes to give them spiritual healing, said he could prove *what he said if there was some*one in the courtroom who had any pain.

The judge replied with the reprimand: "This is not a fairground, Mr Lyons. I don't think it is a joke; I think it is a tragedy that you are not doing yourself justice. You are clowning half the time".

Mr Lyons stands accused with

On another occasion after Mr Lyons had made many references to what he was being told by his "puppet master", his name for his spiritual master, the judge said: "Tell your puppet master to get out of the court. We are not interested in what he says; we are interested in what you say, Mr Lyons."

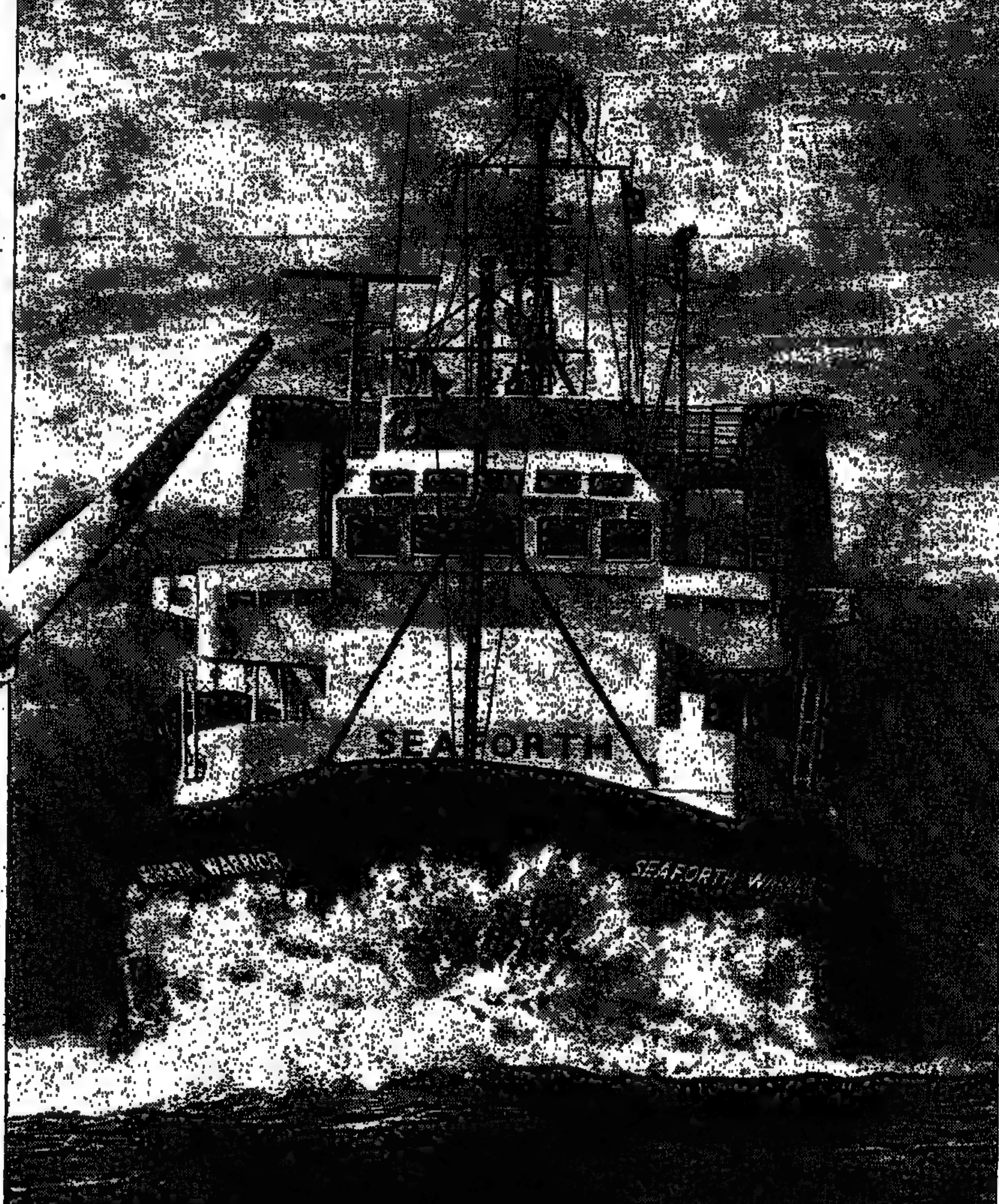
When the judge was reading the transcript of a telephone conversation in which it is alleged, Mr Lyons described his anger with a woman who changed her mind over suicide, Mr Lyons burst out laughing several times.

Afterwards he apologized and said he had intended no disrespect but had never imagined that that conversation would be heard in the High Court.

He told the judge that the whole conversation, in which he said the woman had wasted his time and that she was the only one to have disobeyed his commands, was "a complete leg-pull".

Mr Nicholas Reed, general secretary of EXIT, of Sanford Walk, New Cross, South-east London, who faces two charges of aiding and abetting suicide. They also both face three charges of conspiracy to aid and abet. All the charges are denied.

The hearing continues today.



Elderly and disabled 'the new lepers'

From John Hiscock, San Diego, Oct 22

Britain's elderly and disabled people are the country's new lepers, struggling to survive against pain, hopelessness and loneliness, doctors were told today.

Many of them have little money, live in poor, underheated homes and are housebound because they cannot use public transport, Professor Verna Wright, Professor of Rheumatology at Leeds University, told the British Medical Association's conference here.

"There are many features of chronic disability that simulate leprosy. It is common and has a profound impact on the sufferer, on the family and on the spouse," he said.

Many sufferers were confined to the "geriatric dustbin" while they were still mentally alert. The situation was made worse by the British system, which tended to lump all the disabled into one category rather than treat problems individually.

Most disabled people were living in poverty. A recent survey showed that more than half received less than £30 a week and many could not go out because they could not get on a bus.

Mr Wright said that many disabled people had emotional as well as physical difficulties and their marriages suffered under the strain. Simple things such as adequate heating and no stairs in the home could do a lot to ease the everyday difficulties.

☐ The depressing economic climate was blamed by a general practitioner yesterday for the increasing number of tension headaches. Ford writes)

Almost two thirds of people who suffer from the headaches, which last for a few hours, have at least one a week. The frequency has increased from 43 to 60 per cent compared with four years ago, among those who say they suffer "fairly or very often".

Dr Herzl Creditor, a GP from Hampstead, north London, who presented a survey carried out earlier this summer among 158 randomly selected people who suffer from tension headaches, said people should look at the social circumstances in which the increase had taken place.

"Unemployment is the phenomenon that is the major change in the past few years. It is the major problem confronting the nation and it is reasonable to assume that this may be one of the reasons for the increased frequency", he said.

The survey was carried out by a medical market research company NarKon, based in Basingstoke, Hampshire, as a sequel to one in 1977.

Hospital meals denial

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Deputizing for the Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, gave an assurance that in the search *for savings in public spending* the Government was not intending to introduce charges for meals provided to patients in hospitals.

"Such charges will not be introduced and there is no truth in that rumour", he told Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife Central.

But Mr Whitelaw significantly avoided giving any assurance about maintaining the real value of unemployment and other social security benefits.

"I am not confirming or *denying what I may be doing* inside the Government", he told Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, who had asked him if he had been appointed chairman of a Cabinet committee looking into the whole question of expenditure cuts.

"What is happening is, as happens with every government, that we are seeking to see in what areas we can restrain increases in public expenditure", he said.

Mr Foot pressed him further. It would be shocking and shameful, he said, if the Government, having helped to create mass unemployment, should now attack the unemployed themselves.

Mr Whitelaw retorted: "I have never been in the position of answering hypothetical questions with hypothetical answers".

CATTLE DISEASE BEATEN

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Britain was yesterday declared free of a cattle disease that can cause persistent fever in humans. Government veterinary officers reported that a 14-year campaign to rid the country of brucellosis was virtually complete after only 10 years.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said: "This represents a great achievement which will bring lasting benefits to cattle farmers, and in public health terms to the community as a whole".

The disease can produce arthritis and brain lesions, and can affect male fertility, depending on the part of the body infected.

Governments have spent £217m on curbing the disease in Britain since control began in 1967.

BOMBER LOSES ASSAULT CASE

Gerald Hunter, one of six men convicted of the public house bombing in Birmingham in 1974 which killed 21 people, has finally lost his legal fight to sue the police for assult.

The House of Lords, which began hearing Mr Hunter's appeal last Monday against a ban put on his case by the Court of Appeal, has dismissed his appeal.

EXTERNAL BBC CUTS REVISED

By Kenneth Gosling

The Government is expected to announce a revised "package" of cuts when the Commons debates the BBC external services next Monday. Labour is to put on a three-line whip for the debate.

After announcing originally that the BBC would lose seven of its foreign language services and the subsidy to the transcription services, the Government has since suffered a defeat in the Lords on the issue; the Japanese have announced a strengthening of their own overseas broadcasts, and America has made diplomatic representations.

As originally worked out, the cuts were planned to save £3m a year; critics have called this a false economy and Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, described it last week as "peanuts".

It is not clear, bearing in mind the number of backbench Tory MPs who signed the original early-day motion condemning the cuts—83 out of 185—whether the Government will oppose or accept the motion next Monday. If Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal and chief foreign affairs spokesman, has come up with an acceptable compromise solution, then the whole matter may end peacefully.

However, the Government is bound once again to point out that the remaining services will have their signals strengthened.

Legal tangle prevents payment to coma family

From Our Correspondent, Ludlow

A health authority is claiming it is being frustrated in its attempts to make payments to the wife of a part-time SAS soldier who has been in a coma for more than five months after a minor operation which went wrong.

Mr Ted Meredith, Hereford and Worcester area health authority's chairman, said yesterday that he was deeply concerned that Mrs Anne Woodhouse was in a situation where she had lost the family's wage earner and legal complications were preventing the authority from making a financial contribution to her.

Mrs Woodhouse, aged 24, is looking after her four small daughters and her comatose husband, Mr David Woodhouse, at the family home in Fownhope, near Hereford.

Strenuous efforts by officials of Hereford County Hospital, where the mishap occurred, and the area health authority to hold an inquiry have failed because the Medical Defence Union, an insurance body representing doctors, has refused to allow its members to cooperate.

The health authority has been told by lawyers that any payments to Mrs Woodhouse before an inquiry could be interpreted later as an admission of blame.

Mr Woodhouse suffered brain damage when he was apparently deprived of oxygen for 12 minutes during an appendicitis operation.

Bishops decide that women can be ordained as deacons

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

The bishops of the Church of England have decided to admit women to holy orders as deacons, and will take the first step next month towards the ordination of the first woman clergyman of the Church of England.

She will be entitled to be addressed as "the Reverend", and to conduct weddings, but not to officiate at Holy Communion.

On behalf of the House of Bishops, the Bishop of Portsmouth, the Right Rev A. R. M. Gordon, will propose to the General Synod at its November meeting that, in principle, "the order of deacons is an order within the historic threefold ministry open to women".

His motion asks for the drafting of suitable amending legislation, including arrangements for the transfer of women who are already deaconesses.

Although the Church of England has been ordaining deaconesses since 1862, they are not technically "clerks on holy orders" and thus remain in the category of lay people.

That distinction, derided by some as hair-splitting and overdue for abolition, is regarded as extremely important in Anglo-Catholic circles opposed to the ordination of women to the priesthood, the second degree of holy orders.

Four Church in Wales clergymen resigned recently in response to that Anglican church's decision to ordain women as deacons, stating that it was a matter of principle. They pointed out that the argument used by opponents of women priests, that the Anglican Communion should not make fundamental changes to holy orders which put it out of step with the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches, applies as much to deacons as to priests.

The debate on women deacons, it is thought by those who arrange the synod's business, will therefore provide an arena for shadow boxing on the larger issue.

The agenda for the synod, which will be shorter than usual, includes debates on industrial relations, interfaith relations, disarmament, and the fees for ecclesiastical lawyers.

SAFETY CHECKS AT HARWELL

An internal board of inquiry set up after last year's leak of radioactive material from the Harwell atomic research centre has called for stricter maintenance and inspection procedures. The recommendations have been accepted.

Only negligible amounts of radioactivity escaped from the damaged drains of a laboratory, the report says. It calls for a review of procedures for handling active laboratory wastes and tighter internal reporting.



Endless research: Dr Ilya Gershevitch, who praised the university's academic courage

A champion in the cause of obscurity

Dr Ilya Gershevitch, aged 66, the senior don who has taught only 16 undergraduates during the last 33 years, is pleased and proud that Cambridge University has retained his subject, Iranian studies, on the syllabus (Our Cambridge Correspondent writes).

The Council of the Senate had wanted to abolish the course because Dr Gershevitch retires as reader in Iranian Studies next year. The Regent House, the governing body, has now voted to keep the subject, which involves the study of seven Iranian languages, six ancient and one modern.

Dr Gershevitch has one undergraduate to teach this term, the first to apply to read Iranian studies for more than 10 years. He said: "When I am not teaching I am busy researching. There is a great deal of virgin soil in the subject and there is endless research still to be done."

Of the 16 who had taken the tripos since Dr Gershevitch was appointed in 1948, seven have proceeded to university posts, three chairs and four lectureships, and three are in high academic positions abroad.

Dr Gershevitch said: "Cambridge is superbly equipped to teach the subject and after all my years here I found it hardly believable that the university wanted to abolish it. Had it been removed from the syllabus it could have disappeared for at least 200 years.

Leading article, page 15

Drug addict served on two nuclear submarines

A drug addict served on two of Britain's nuclear-powered submarines, a court martial was told yesterday. Able Seaman David Brough's addiction to drugs such as heroin, cocaine and LSD went unnoticed by his superiors.

After 16 months in the Royal Navy, AB Brough, aged 23, a sonar operator, was finally brought before doctors, but was classified as an alcoholic, and it was not until after his arrest five months later that his dependence on drugs was discovered.

The court at Devonport heard that AB Brough was addicted to "speed" (camphetamine sulphate) and suffered "flashback" effects while operating sonar gear. He also admitted being "stoned" (drugged) when he went on board the nuclear-powered submarine Valiant. He pleaded guilty to six specimen charges of using controlled drugs and two of possession.

AB Brough, from the Isle of Man, was dismissed the service and ordered to be detained for four months in a military corrective training centre.

Lieutenant-Commander David Lancaster, for the prosecution, said AB Brough, who joined the Navy in October, 1979, was "a regular drug abuser". The charges reflected the wide range of drugs he took throughout his Navy career, including spells on board the nuclear-powered submarines Valiant and Courageous and the diesel-powered *Ocelot*.

Crown case misleading, murder trial told

—The Crown case in the past seven days of the Down's syndrome trial has been "inaccurate and misleading", a leading prosecutin witness admitted yesterday.

Professor Alan Usher who performed the post-mortem exxamination on the baby, John Pearson, alleged to have been killed by Dr Leonard Arthur, agreed that the prosecution's position had been that the baby was healthy when born.

During an adjournment at Leicester Crown Court on Wednesday he saw for the first time slides, later projected in court, which showed that the baby had brain and lung damage at birth; but he told Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, yesterday, that "*Dr Arthur's* regime" wold have hastened the end.

He did not alter his opinion that death had come after the fatal poisoning by the drug, DF118.

At the end of the hearing yesterday Mr Justice Farquharson sent the jury home until Monday. He will hear defence submissions today.

Dr Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician, of Royal Oak Cottage, Church Broughton, Derbyshire, pleads not guilty to murdering the baby.

The prosecutin has alleged that the baby, who died at the age of three days in July last year at Derby City Hospital, was giventhe drug, DF118, which suppressed his appetite and mpaired his breathing. The treatment was designed to kill the baby after he had been rejected by his parents, the Crown said.

When Mr Carman asked Professor Usher yesterday if the prosecution had presented a case that the baby was healthy when born, he replied: "Yes. I think that is *because the Crown* were not aware of the situation."

He agreed with Mr Carman that for the past seven days the Crown's position was "inaccurate and *misleading*" in important respects. Professor Usher said he knew of allegations of drug overdoses when he performed the post-mortem, but denied not approaching it with an open mind.

He disputed Mr Carman's claim that there was not one shred of evidence from the post-mortem to show the drug had played a part in the death. The professor said there were signs of lung failure, adding: "I think I would claim to have a certain amount of expertise on fatal poisons, and this is a fatal poisoning."

MILITANT RABBI BARRED

By our Foreign Staff

Rabbi Meir Kahane, the militant Jewish nationalist, was barred from entering Britain yesterday.

A Home Office spokesman said that the American-born *Rabbi's presence* would not be conducive to the public good and he was put on an airliner to New York shortly after arriving at Heathrow airport from Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Kahane, aged 40, has been detained *several times in* Israel and accused of "provoking violent confrontations" between Israel is and Arabs on the West Bank.

When his aircraft landed at Heathrow it was met by seven immigration officials and Home Office men, with three armed uniformed police officers. The Rabbi was driven to an immigration office where he was questioned.

The Rabbi, who intended to stay three days in Britain and address a meeting at Golders Green, in London, last night, said at the airport that it was outrageous that he should be barred from a purely private *visit*.

"My being barred shows clearly the bias of the British Government against the state of Israel and its citizens", he added.

DEATH BOAT CAPTAIN 'PANICKED'

From Our Correspondent *Swansea*

The captain of a fishing boat panicked as she sank during an angling competition, an inquest at Swansea was told yesterday. Two anglers were drowned.

Mr Robert Smith, of Cardiff, whose wife died, said Mr Terence McBride, the captain, "went to pieces" as his boat, the Orion, went down off the Gower coast last July.

Mr Royston Davies, health and safety enforcement officer for Swansea, said that the Orion, which sank with 10 anglers on board was not licensed to carry passengers. He said Mr McBride also did not have a boatman's licence.

Mr McBride, of Morriston, Swansea, told the inquest that the Orion sank so quickly he had time to hand out only one or two lifejackets.

Mr McBride, who was trapped in a cabin, survived in an air pocket 60ft below the surface until a window broke and he was sucked out.

The coroner said that the boat was obviously undercrewed. He recorded verdicts of misadventure on Mrs Smith and the second victim, Mr Hugh Pickering, of Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan.

Dentist 'spoke of unwise act

From our correspondent, Nottingham

Det Inspector Bruce Foster giving evidence yesterday in the case in which a dentist is alleged to have raped a girl aged 19, said that the dentist told police that after the nurse and receptionist had gone the girl put her arms round his neck while she was in the dentist's chair.

He said the dentist, aged 28, told officers in an interview: "She was making noises and I thought: 'Hello, I will be all right here.' *I told her to carry* on. She helped me take her jeans down. I took my trousers off, and that was it. I genuinely thought she fancied me. I thought I had a mistress there."

He allegedly said he was unable to complete sex in the dentist's chair because he knew the cleaner was working outside.

Inspector Foster said the dentist told him he gave the girl a valium injection when he visited her the next day at her home. "She screamed and I realized she was shamming.

"Yes, I got involved and I had intercourse with her. But it was with her consent. She just grabbed me. I took my trousers off and got on top of her. I made a mistake by going to her house, and it just happened. But she was in complete control of her faculties, believe me.

"I acted unwisely but I am not guilty of rape. My motives in the first place were purely professional."

The inspector said that the dentist told him he suspected the girl was trying to blackmail him. "It was obvious to me what she was up to."

PARLIAMENT October 22 1981

No early response to Heseltine judgment

COMMONS

There is to be no swift response by the Government to the High Court ruling yesterday that Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, acted unlawfully in cutting the rate support grant to six London boroughs. Mr Heseltine made this clear in a statement about the judgment. He said that the Government would have to study the judgment before deciding what its response should be.

Mr Heseltine said the six authorities—the London boroughs of Brent, Camden, Hackney, Hounslow, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest—challenged my decisions on the following four grounds:

That the Rate Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers Order) 1980 was ultra vires;

That I misdirected myself in law under sections 48-50 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act, 1980;

That my decisions were decisions to which no reasonable Secretary of State could have come;

That I failed validly to exercise my descretion to abate grant under sections 48-50 of the Local Government Planning and Land Act 1980 on the grounds that after enactment of the powers and before reaching my decision, I failed to listen to representations from the authorities concerned.

In respect of the first three of these grounds the Court found as follows:

First, that the Multipliers Order was not ultra vires and is therefore valid;

Secondly, that I did not misdirect myself in law as to the nature of my powers under sections 48-50 of the Act;

Thirdly, that my policy was not unreasonable, and that my decision was a decision which I was entitled to reach, subject, however, to their ruling on the fourth ground of the challenge.

On that ground, the Court ruled that, although there had been extensive discussions and consultations over a period of almost a year prior to the enactment of the Act, I should have been prepared to hear any new representations after enactment before reaching my decision.

The Court's decision turned in particular on two late approaches made by or on behalf of the authorities, approaches which in their judgment the Court referred to as having "something of the air of legal manoeuvre". Notwithstanding this, however, they ruled that I should have been prepared to hear those representations and that I had therefore not validly exercised my discretion. On that ground alone my decision to reduce the grant of these authorities was quashed by the Court.

The Court, however, did say that it is of course open to me, after considering the authorities' representations, now fully documented, to reach any decision I consider right, and which is within the terms of the 1980 Act and the Multipliers Order.

The judgment itself runs to nearly a hundred pages of foolscap. The House will appreciate that the Government will have to study its terms carefully before deciding what its response will be. I shall keep the House informed when these decisions have been made.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the Environment (Manchester Ardwick, Lab): He has provided something of a selective resumé of the Court's judgment in that characteristically ungracious and shifty statement (Labour cheers).

From the man who has been found guilty of unlawful conduct, he would have done himself more credit if he had come to this House and given an unqualified apology, and also if he had paid tribute to the resolute councils and councillors whose legal action has upheld the justice that the Secretary of State has disregarded.

Does not he feel any shame that, while he continuously warns others not to break his laws, he has now been discovered to have been the one who has broken his own laws? MPs have accused him of being a self-appointed commissar. He has now been found guilty of acting like a commissar, in the words of Lord Justice Ackner, "high-handedly placing convenience before justice".

Now will he accept the decision of the Court without equivocation? Will he repay the money which he has unlawfully filched from these councils?

Will he abandon his current witch hunt against his new list of scapegoat councils, who have all been acting lawfully when he himself has not? Will he now publicly undertake not to proceed with any further legislation in the new session which seeks to build on the illegality which he has committed?

Is it time the Secretary of State learnt his lesson and removed the fetters with which he is seeking to shackle local democracy?

Mr Heseltine: I am sure that when the House and Mr Kaufman have had time to read and consider the report that has come from the Court, they will be able to reach judgments about what he has said. Nothing has more confirmed my view that I am right to take time to consider my response than the questions put to me by him today.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): As the House will be disinclined to take appreciation of the judgment from the somewhat extemporary and prefabricated contribution of Mr Kaufman, among whose amiable qualities expertise in the law has never been counted, will Mr Heseltine take such steps as are appropriate to make the House informed, either by way of setting out in Hansard, or otherwise, the full terms of Lord Justice Ackner's judgment and, having stated that, will he then listen to any further representations from the parties concerned and make his decision in the light of what, if anything, these representations are worth?

Mr Heseltine: I am grateful to Sir Derek for his measured comment. I am sure he will understand more than I would the need to take very carefully the interest of the Government into account in reaching a judgment on the response we could make. I shall certainly bear very much in mind the points put to me and questions asked in advising my colleagues.

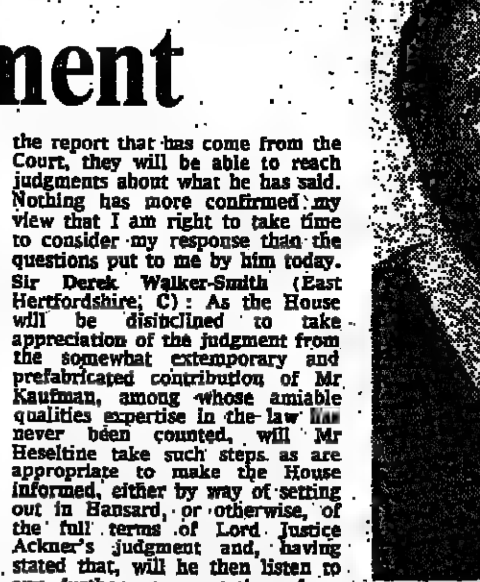
Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): It is a very poor day when local authorities have to go to the courts to defend their rights. Is not the lesson to be learnt from this that the Secretary of State is in a head-on collision with local authorities?

Mr Heseltine: He will want to consider carefully the report. He will realize the action that was taken and the results are not without precedent.

Mr Ronald Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab): All this trouble could have been avoided if in his discussions with the local authorities he had not acted like a bully boy. They would have been prepared to discuss but he set out on a course of confrontation.

Will he undertake to repay the £3m back to Hackney which he took unreasonably? Can he decide here and now to behave like a proper Secretary of State and forge a partnership with the local authorities and stop this nonsense he had been involved in?

Mr Heseltine: I have constantly put to local government the view that they should cooperate with the central government in the pursuit of their policies and in a way that spokesmen for the Labour Party have always assumed they would do. I do not believe the findings of the Court justify in any way his comments.



Heseltine: 'Considered response.'



Kaufman: Shifty statement.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C): Would he give an assurance that nothing in his statement undermines the determination of the Government to introduce early legislation to ensure that Labour-controlled county councils do not allocate themselves responsibility for the management of the economy, which traditionally devolved on the government answerable in this House.

Mr Heseltine: It is not on a party political basis (Loud Labour laughter)—that I reached judgment about my policies in respect of local councils. But I reinforce his view and the view of Opposition spokesmen that it is up to central government to lay down the macro-economic targets.

Mr John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East, SDP): As Mr Heseltine was elected on a clear commitment to interfere less in the affairs of local government, it would have been more appropriate if his statement had contained some slight hint of regret that he had not considered the representations made by local councils.

Would he give an assurance that in future he will always listen to the case for the defence before he passes sentence?

Mr Heseltine: He will want to cast his mind back to every other statement made by my predecessors in similar circumstances before he suggests how I should handle remarks of this kind.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, Lab): He is not the only member of the Front Bench to be involved in dubious and possibly illegal actions.

The Attorney General (Sir Michael Havers) in the last few days has sought to take over an action against Camden Council, one part of which charges that it was illegal and a waste of money for that council to bring the action which the Secretary of State has just lost.

Mr Heseltine: He will know I am not the only Cabinet minister on either side who has had a decision challenged in the courts. Mr Peter Shore will understand something of the problems that a Cabinet minister has to consider in dealing with these matters.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C): Bearing in mind the complexity of the judgment, will he be taking advice from the same advisers who have advised him so far on this matter or will he feel he has to go to independent advisers after this?

Mr Heseltine: I alone am responsible for the actions I take.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab): The way in which at his party conference he provided evidence of his new understanding about the inner city problems underlines the enormity of his mistake in not having discussions with boroughs like Brent with genuine minorities and inner city problems, before he imposed the penalties. Will he speedily return the £160,000 he took and give interest which the borough would have accrued had they retained the money?

Mr Heseltine: If I can divorce myself from the specific case to answer the generality of his point, I am not advised that high levels of current expenditure by local authorities provides an automatic solution to inner city problems.

Police raid report next week

RIOTS

There is to be a statement in the House of Commons next week on the outcome of the commission of inquiry into the police operation on July 15 at Railton Road, Brixton, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said during question time.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab) had asked for a progress report on all the inquiries set up following the civil disorders during the summer.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C): On October 19, I explained I had received from the Chief Constable of Merseyside a full report on the use of CS gas against rioters at Toxteth.

I will make a statement on the outcome of the commission of inquiry into the police operation on July 15 at Railton Road, Brixton, next week.

The Chief Constables will have reported to their police authorities. Lord Scarman is also taking account of disorders elsewhere, and I will make an announcement on the general issues within my responsibilities when I consider his report which I hope to receive soon.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab): Would he agree that the major thing to come out of these inquiries is the total inadequacy of the complaints procedure against the police?

Should we not take out the minor complaints and deal with them quickly and have an effective, independent system for those major complaints, which are few in number but which are extremely disturbing.

Mr Whitelaw: It is far too simplistic to say that all the problems we are dealing with in these reports will be centred on police complaints. There is an argument about this and it is important to resolve it, and I will seek through the committee chaired by Lord Belstead with the Chief Constables and police authorities, further proposals for bringing an independent element into police complaints, but there are many other issues involved.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C): Was any role played by the increased consumption of alcohol, the use of drugs or glue sniffing?

Mr Whitelaw: We shall have to wait until Lord Scarman's report. But the lowering of moral standards in the community does have a part to play, as does the lack of parental authority.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L): Has he had time to consider the evidence given to Lord Scarman's enquiry by Mr John Alderton? Is he prepared to recommend the reopening of neighbourhood police stations on Merseyside and the further return of policemen to the beat?

Mr Whitelaw: I will await Lord Scarman's report. At the same time I am, as the Chief Constable of Merseyside said, most anxious to see policemen—older police—back on the beat. He is anxious to see that and I support him.

Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C): There has been considerable public disquiet following these disturbances about the large number of police officers who end up in hospital. Is he satisfied they have sufficient protective equipment to protect their person?

Mr Whitelaw: The action I have taken over helmets and other protective equipment will meet that point. Some of the attacks made on our police during the summer were despicable and serious. I have taken action and made protective equipment available as this House wanted.

Procedure needs independent element

POLICE

It was important that the police complaints procedure had the confidence of the public, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said. That procedure should respect the rights of individual officers as citizens and, he went on, police authorities should respect the right of chief constables to conduct their operations free from political interference.

Mr Whitelaw asked by Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab) to set up independent bodies for studying complaints made against members of the police forces, replied that the Police Officers Board decided in July to set up a working group to study the issues further under the chairmanship of Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office. The group hope to report back to the board next month.

Mr Roberts: Urgent progress is needed in this matter. Would he accept in principle that greater understanding of police complaints would be beneficial to the police, the public and the relationship between them?

This, coupled with greater democracy in the control of police forces, would take the matter a long way.

Mr Whitelaw: Not long ago this House passed the Police Complaints Act on which our present system is founded. We are entitled to consider whether we were totally right in what we did on that occasion. This is what I am doing. This is what this committee is doing.

The accountability of the police to police authorities is enshrined in the Police Act, 1964. Despite a great deal of discussion and talk, I am keen to make sure that the particular relationship between the police authorities and chief constables which was set up under the Police Act, 1964, is both secured and used to the best advantage.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet, East, C): Would he carefully consider the idea that the genuinely independent element in the police complaints procedure which Lord Scarman and others have so rightly called for, might well be introduced by creating a system along the lines of a Police Ombudsman?

Mr Whitelaw: These are matters which are being considered in the committee. In front of Lord Scarman's report and in front of that consideration, it would be wrong for me to comment further.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): He referred to the relationship between chief officers and police committees as defined in the Police Act, 1964. There is a great deal of controversy and doubt about what that relationship is and how much authority exists.

Might we have an authoritative statement from Mr Whitelaw, or the Lord Chancellor, defining what that authority amounts to?

Mr Whitelaw: I will consider that. The system set up at that time depended on a degree of understanding and good common sense between all the parties concerned. There is evidence throughout this country of areas where the chief constables and their police authorities have cooperated closely. He knows of one of them.

I am keen to make sure that the police authorities concern themselves with the operations of the police in the area—and understand what is going on, while respecting, and it must be respected, the political independence and the right of chief constables to conduct their operations free from political interference.

No investigation of press bingo

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, stated that he would not ask the Director General of Fair Trading to investigate and report on whether press bingo was a fair or desirable trading practice, and on its likely effect on the concentration in ownership of national newspapers.

He was replying to a question by Mr John Fraser (Lambeth Norwood, Lab), an Opposition spokesman on trade.

Patients will not have to pay for food

HEALTH CHARGES

There are to be no charges for food for hospital patients, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said during Prime Minister's questions. Replying on behalf of the Prime Minister, who was absent in Mexico, Mr Whitelaw said that there was no truth in the rumour that such charges were to be introduced.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab), called on Mr Whitelaw to confirm the report in the newspapers that he had been appointed chairman of a Cabinet committee looking into the whole question of expenditure cuts which the Cabinet was either discussing or not discussing.

Will Mr Whitelaw give us an absolute assurance (he said) that he will oppose any proposals for cutting the real value of unemployment benefits or any other social security benefits?

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C): I am not confirming or denying what I may be doing inside the Government, which nobody in any government has confirmed or denied, and I do not intend to start now.

It has been made clear that what is happening is, as with every government, that we are seeking to see in what areas we can restrain increases in public expenditure which will flow from the policies followed. I hope that the country will understand it.

Mr Foot: The matter I raise is extremely important. It would be a shocking and shameful affair if this Government, having helped to create mass unemployment on such a scale, should turn in its third year to attacking the unemployed themselves.

I am asking Mr Whitelaw to give an absolute undertaking on behalf of the Government that there will be no real cut in the value of unemployment benefit or other social security benefits.

Mr Whitelaw: I have never been in the position of answering hypothetical questions with hypothetical answers.

A Labour MP: Dodging, Willie.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): There have been press reports that the Government is intending to introduce new charges in the health service, notably for meals and food to hospital patients.

Since it was a specific commitment by Tory MPs before the general election that there would be no new health charges, can Mr Whitelaw give a categorical assurance that he will oppose those charges?

Mr Whitelaw: I do not have to give a categorical assurance to oppose, because, as the Secretary of State for Social Services and the Prime Minister have made clear, such charges will not be introduced. There is no truth in that rumour.

Earlier, Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab) said: Mr Whitelaw should note the great alarm felt by parents up and down the country at reports in the *Daily Star* that the Government is actively contemplating charging parents for the attendance of their children at state schools.

Mr Whitelaw should say categorically that he would rather return to the back benches than be party to a decision like this.

Mr Whitelaw: I am not going to discuss individual decisions and my reaction to them at this stage, thank you very much.

Illegal CB still causes danger

HOME OFFICE

Users of illegal citizens' band radio sets will continue to be prosecuted vigorously and if necessary the Government will bring in new legislation to deal with them, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, said during questions.

Mr Raison (Aylesbury, C), answering a series of questions on the progress toward legalising the use of CB radio, said: Earlier this month we announced that the authorized CB service will commence on Monday, November 2.

From that date, licences will be available from post offices throughout the country. An annual licence fee of £10 will cover up to three sets. Permission has been granted for the manufacture, importation and distribution of equipment to the authorized standard.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): CB users will be most grateful that the stubborn inactivity of the past Government has been replaced by the constructive and understanding position of this Ministry.

Does he agree that CB users in their turn should be grateful to the Government and should discontinue the illegal and sometimes dangerous use of illegal CB radio.

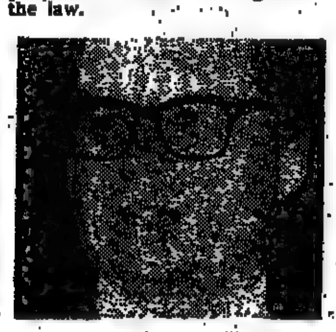
Mr Raison: I endorse what he says.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): While congratulating Mr Raison on opening up the freedom of the air, what is going to happen to the present users of 27AM sets and how is he going to reconcile the difference between the wavelength selected and that adopted in European continental countries?

Mr Raison: I do not think he understands the position about continental wavelengths. There are quite a substantial number of different wavelengths in the countries of Europe. The wavelength we have selected offers a better service than any of them.

For those who have illicit sets it is possible in a good many cases to have them converted and the Customs are taking a helpful attitude towards that. There will only be an authorized service on 27FM as well at 934FM. I urge everybody to use that as soon as possible.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): Does he accept it will be difficult to bring a third of a million illegal users within the law and the £10 licence fee may act as a deterrent to all those people we want to bring within the law.



Raison: Illegal sets cause interference.

If that is the case, would he review the fee if evidence comes forward that it is acting as a disincentive? Is he aroused or annoyed that no British manufacturer has surfaced to provide for the £30m a year market that will develop in citizens band?

Mr Raison: It is not our fault, if it is true, that no British manufacturer has surfaced. I have received representations that the licence fee might have been higher than £10.

Dr Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Halifax, Lab): How will he ensure any proposal he is making and will introduce will be legally enforceable, in view of the hundreds of thousands of people who for a long time have been illegally using CB radio?

Mr Raison: A legal service is now to be available and I believe the majority of people would want to be within the law.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab): There is clear evidence NHS hospitals and particularly doctors are being affected by the illegal use of this equipment. It is also causing danger and difficulty to people who are in any area where illegal sets are being used.

Mr Raison: She is right in saying the use of illegal sets is causing considerable interference.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings, C): Is there any amnesty being offered through the Customs and Excise to make it possible for present illegal set users to continue operating those sets on the payment of some nominal fine?

Mr Raison: The Excise have made arrangements whereby payment of £5 on conversion will discharge any outstanding liability to import duty and VAT.

Sentencing policy may be changed

The Home Secretary is considering ways of reducing the prison population, including the possibility of instituting partial suspension of sentence by courts when sentences are given, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said.

Mr Mayhew had told Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea South, Lab) that there were 43,837 inmates of Prison Department establishments on October 20.

Mr Dubs: This high figure is disappointing. Despite the reaction to the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) at the seaside last week, there is overwhelming support on both sides of the House for the Government's intention to reduce the prison population.

Will the minister confirm that the Government still intends to proceed with its proposals to institute supervised release for petty offenders serving sentences of under three years?

Mr Mayhew (Royal Tunbridge Wells, C): It is disturbing that the certified, normal prison accommodation is exceeded so much. It is serious that about 24 per cent of the prison population live two to a cell and that 10 per cent live three to a cell. The Home Secretary is considering representations.

We shall consider how best to do this and also if it is right to look again at the provision in the Criminal Law Act 1977 to institute partial suspension of sentence by courts when they make the sentence.

Water cannon available in London

Plastic bullets, CS gas and water cannon are available for use by the Metropolitan Police, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, stated during questions

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab), during the exchanges, said: Important as it is to protect the police, it is clearly important to achieve better police community relations without which the police cannot effectively function:

Mr Whitelaw: Of course it is true that the need for protecting the police in riot situations has to be balanced by their traditional role.

If this change to protective equipment has been made, it is not the desire of the police, but action by those who force them into that position. Protective equipment has to be provided to look after the police concerned. That is something this House clearly wants and it has been provided.

Government seeks EEC controls on asbestos

SAFETY AT WORK

The vast efforts now made at dust suppression at every stage of the manufacturing process in industry and the monitoring techniques employed were enormously impressive, Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said.

He was moving a motion to take note of two EEC draft directives relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of dangerous substances and welcoming the Government's intention to seek agreement on a harmonized practicable and enforceable policy to minimize the risks to health from exposure to asbestos.

He said complete policy harmonization within the Community would be a great prize. It was far from ideal if some countries had laxer controls than others and at the expense of the health of their own work people gained a competitive advantage.

Industry in this country had operated a voluntary ban on the import of crocidolite since 1970 and the Government had every intention of seeing that there was a statutory ban. There were practical difficulties in preventing entry of the material in manufactured goods.

Mr Barry Jones, an Opposition spokesman on employment (East Flint, Lab), moved an amendment calling for a ban on the further use of asbestos in all its forms throughout the Community.

He said the amendment reflected the genuine concern of the TUC, who at the end of the day could assess the effect of the substance on workers.

The lobby of asbestos workers at Westminster during the day had said their fear and suspicion was that the powerful Belgian and German interests were holding up complete harmonization of blue asbestos.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) said TBA Industrial Products in his constituency was the largest asbestos textile plant in the world and it had a proud record of safety. If the opposition amendment was carried it would mean the loss of hundreds of jobs.

Of the 216 cases of asbestos certified since 1931 only 13 cases involved people who commenced work in the industry after 1951.

Mr Tristan Garel-Jones (Watford, C) said that while he agreed with the directive he was concerned for the future of the asbestos cement industry.

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 113 votes to 52—Government majority, 61, and the motion agreed to.

Lords' amendments to the Education Bill, which changes the law on the schooling of handicapped children, were agreed to.

Foot demands BL statement

It was the Government's duty to tell Parliament what it proposed to do to deal with the situation at British Leyland, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said after Mr Francis Pym, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, had announced the business for next week. The proper person to make that statement was the Prime Minister.

Mr Pym (Cambridgeshire, C): I do not think the Prime Minister would be the appropriate person—that is, if a statement is appropriate at this stage—but I will see that the matter is properly considered.

Extremists subverting pupils

LORDS

There was widespread disquiet about the capacity of local authorities to meet the challenge of the distribution of extremist literature in schools, Lord Gridley (C) declared when he asked the Government to take action in the interests of democracy to stop the distribution of literature to the public, to schools and to colleges where this literature was extremist, a threat to authority and an invitation to public disorder.

I cannot believe (he said) that the inflammatory documents pedalled to our youth, the lack of discipline in schools, the slant in social studies taught by some teachers in some schools, which has been going on for some time, was not at the least a challenge to authority, an invitation to riot to achieve an end and a possible contribution to the summer disorders.

The Socialist Workers' Party maintained a group of professional agitators whose duty was to visit any trouble spot and support what was going on there. The paper *Blot*, controlled by that party, advised youth in schools in terms inviting chaos and finally militancy. It was political, because the motive was to change the school system.

What hope had parents of controlling their children in the face of this atmosphere and advice? Never anywhere had it advice to give its readers about their responsibilities to society or how society might be advanced by reasoned argument.

The invitation to youth was that to effect change, militancy was advised to smash society.

Advice being offered to Britain's youth to become violent was not a new phenomenon. The Government's view so far had been to leave the situation to be dealt with by the local authorities.

If the education of youth was of national importance to Britain's future, the disquiet which existed and was widespread about the capacity of local authorities to meet the challenge was only further compounded by the activities of certain members of these local councils who propounded political views which were none of their business.

This was a free country and people were free to express their views, but in the examples given, incitement to violence was the method. There was no other way to change society, cried the writers. This was no democracy; this was not government by Parliament. On the way to this destruction, they sought youth to be their willing tools.

Lord Underhill, for the Opposition, said they must not interfere with academic freedom which was essential in a democratic society. They were concerned with extremism both from the right as well as from the left. Schools had become targets for extremist activity and recruitment.

The National Front frequently distributed scurrilous, racialist literature to schools and endeavoured to get at the youth at football grounds. The British Movement was also stepping up activities and recruiting at schools and endeavoured to do the same at football grounds.

We must (he said) be vigilant but there must be the exercise of some tolerance. We must not stop the proper and legitimate distribution of political literature which is within the law even at schools.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said they must be careful not to be led into encroaching upon democratic freedoms in their attempts to defend them.

The Government condemned the activities and views of extremist organizations. It was the responsibility of local education authorities and schools to deal with political and extremist activities on school premises.

If the behaviour of people outside a school caused a breach of the peace, it was open to the head teacher to call for the assistance of the police. Chief officers of police were happy to provide advice to those responsible for educational institutions.

In recent years local education authorities and major teacher organizations had issued advice to schools on ways to deal with the distribution of extremist leaflets within or immediately outside school premises.

There was a review of public order legislation going on at the present time. The Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) would report the Government's conclusions on the review to Parliament in due course, set in the overall perspective of what new measures might be required the better to maintain order and deal with disorder.

This review was in part extended to the problems of extremist racialist activity, including the distribution of racialist literature.

Last February Mr Whitelaw had announced a study to be conducted by Home Office officials on the incidence of racial attacks and the activities of racialist extremists alleged to be responsible for attacks. One area included in this study was the alleged recruitment and racialist activities by extremist groups in schools and other educational establishments.

The common objective (he said) must surely be to sustain and develop mutual tolerance and understanding which will wither the roots of extremism, threats to authority and public disorder, whether these appear in the literature or in any other form.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on BBC external services and on need for investment in British Rail.

Tuesday: British Nationality Bill, Lords amendments.

Wednesday: Debate on Opposition motion of no confidence in the Government's economic policies.

Thursday: Wildlife and Countryside Bill, Lords amendments.

Friday: Prorogation.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Tuesday: Companies (No 2) Bill, Commons amendments.

Wednesday: Imprisonment (Temporary Provisions) Act (Postponement of Repeal) Order. Debate on salmon fishing industry.

Thursday: British Nationality Bill and Wildlife and Countryside Bill if amended in Commons. Protected Shorthold Tenancies (Rent Registration) Order.

Friday: Prorogation.

Prison rules

The standing order of the Home Office Prison Department on prisoners' correspondence, visits and petitions is complete and will come into force on December 1, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a written reply.

The new order has already been issued to staff and a copy is available to MPs but it will be published and an announcement made about the changes when it comes into force.

Benefits paid

The total sum paid to the unemployed in unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit is about £4,000m annually, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in a written reply.

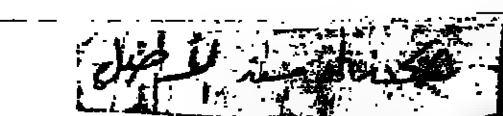
Increase in race attacks

The Home Office study into fascist-racist groups in Great Britain, covering 13 police areas, has found that racially motivated attacks have occurred on a significant scale, but do not appear generally to be based on an orchestrated campaign by right-wing extremist organizations, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary said.

In a written reply to Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab) he said that the work of his officials was well advanced and he would report the findings of the study to the House as soon as possible.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on European Community document on microelectronic technology.



Anyone who thinks we aren't trying to help industry hasn't been reading the papers.

We'll back you all the way to the year 2000.



The Midland is always ready to discuss long term financing for business.

The period can be anything from 10-20 years, the amount *anything from £20,000* to £500,000 and the interest rate can be fixed at the outset.

It's especially helpful for medium and smaller businesses contemplating expansion.

Things like new premises, plant extensions, acquisitions and other major investments.

So come and talk to the Midland.

We'll listen very carefully.

And, once you're a Midland Bank customer, we'll do everything we can to help you grow. Right up to the year 2000.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Tuesday, 1st July 1980

Money for the next step forward.

If your business is considering an important step forward, a Midland Venture Loan might be exactly right for you.

You can borrow from £5,000 to £250,000 on a secured basis over 1 to 10 years.

The terms are very competitive and in some cases you need pay only the interest on the loan during the first two years–a real help to cash flow.

Venture Loans can be used for buying or modifying premises, purchasing plant or machinery, and other business developments.

So if you're about to make a major move and you need a little help, come and talk to the Midland about a Venture Loan.

We'll listen very carefully.

And, once you're a Midland Bank customer, we'll do everything we can to help.

Because there's nothing we like better than helping to make a good idea work.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Thursday, 3rd July 1980

Let's help you raise some money.

A key job of a good business bank is to help sound business customers raise money.

This can be a simple overdraft. Or a conventional short, medium or long term loan.

But it might be a totally different way of raising money.

Instalment finance, leasing.

Or equity finance.

Whatever it takes, if the basic business idea is sound, we'll work out the best possible financial package and deliver it.

Even if it's more than you thought you needed.

After all, there's no *point in spoiling the* ship for a ha'porth of finance.

Let's talk.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Wednesday, 17th June 1981

Listening to small businesses is big business at the Midland.



Running an independent business can be quite nerve-racking without someone to talk to.

At the Midland we're great listeners, so drop in for a chat.

We can offer expert help. And, in suitable cases, services which include Venture and Long Term Loans, equity finance and overdraft facilities.

What's more, in the case of export finance, the Midland has a scheme for companies with an export turnover of £250,000, or less, who don't wish to use *normal ECGD insurance.*

There is also our Independent Business Banking Unit that's designed to co-ordinate services offered to small businesses.

So, come and talk to us.

We've a good ear because we hope that one day your small business won't be quite so small.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Wednesday, 8th October 1980

See how we respond.



1 How hard is it to get a 20 year loan?

2 Would EEC grants or loans be available for my new factory?

3 I'm planning to expand my business. What types of finance are available?

4 Should I review my will now that I'm running my own business?

5 I'd like to stop paying my employees in cash. How do I pay through a bank?

6 Are there advantages in asking for a loan in foreign currency rather than sterling?

• The best way to judge a bank is to see how well it responds. We're ready when you are.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Tuesday, 14th July 1981

Let's get things moving.

1 How can I improve my cash flow?

2 Can I get extra share capital and retain my independence?

3 I want to open another shop.

4 My Capital Transfer Tax planning needs some help.

5 I'm planning to start a new business.

6 Can we pay you back over as long as 20 years?

• At the Midland we listen to any sound business idea.

Carefully.

Intelligently.

Responsively.

And we act very quickly indeed.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Monday, 8th June 1981

Talk about it.

1 Documentary Credits confuse me.

2 Will you invest in my business?

3 I need a better storage system.

4 I want to open another shop.

5 My Capital Transfer Tax planning needs some help.

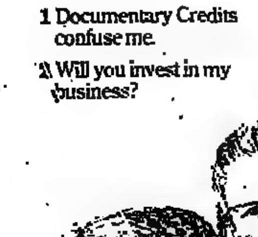
6 I'm planning to start a new business.

7 I need a new machine.

8 I'm thinking of setting up a trust fund.

9 Can I get a 20-year loan?

• At the Midland we listen to any sound business idea. Carefully. Intelligently. Responsively. And we act very quickly indeed.

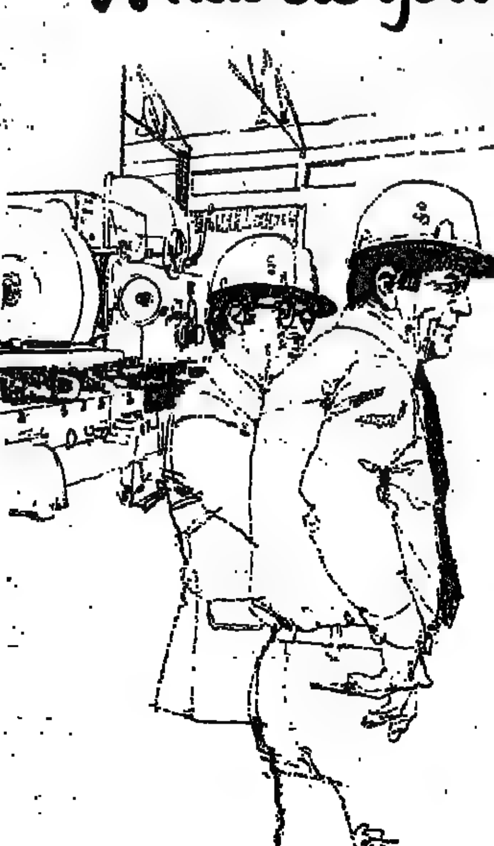


Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Sunday, 29th June 1980

What do you need?



1 Can my repayments be tailored to the earning power of my new plant?

2 My company needs advice on employee pension plans.

3 Can I get some help from the Midland in Tokyo?

4 We're tendering for a major contract and may need a performance bond.

5 I want a better way to finance my car fleet.

6 Can you act as my company's registrar?

7 Is instalment finance better than leasing?

• At the Midland our aim is to help our customers get what *they* need.

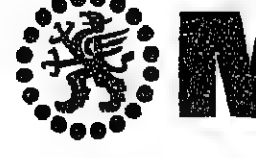
So let's talk.

You'll find we respond as intelligently as we listen.

Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Friday, 12th June 1981



Midland

Come and talk to the listening bank

Midland Bank Limited

IMF sets tough conditions to dollar aid for Sudan

From Nicholas Worrall, Khartum, Oct 22

At Said Mahmoud's emporium in central Khartum you can buy a colour TV set and thus enlist in the tiny elite who have adopted Western living standards while almost 18 million Sudanese are ensured no regulaar water supply and face an eternal struggle to find their daily food.

"It's a classic Third World case", one Western diplomat told me here this week while a high-powered team from the International Monetary Fund was seeking to persuade the Sudanese Government to swallow bitter economic medicine in return for a further injection of badly needed American dollars.

Half a century ago the British, who ruled here in condominium with Egypt, set Sudan up with a huge cotton-growing scheme at Gezira between the Blue and White Niles. Since then Gezira has been the country's leading earner of foreign exchange (cotton and groundnuts earn 70 per cent of export money) with an annual production of about a million bales, but this has been falling steadily.

This year the yield will drop below 400,000 bales and will be sent onto a world market where prices are depressed. The return will not even cover the Sudanese fuel bill, which in the past eight years has risen from £10m to almost £275m. Along with fuel, everything Sudan needs for continued food and export agricultural production has risen to prohibitive levels — fertilizers, insecticides, machinery, vehicles and spare parts.

Hospitable, even humorous and generous almost to incipient bankruptcy, the people of Africa's largest country are tightly wedged beneath a world economy whose vagaries can only be the work of Allah. Even more destructive is the daily exodus of skilled Sudanese artisans to Arab countries that pay them five times their home wages. The practice is encouraged at present because of the approximately £200m which are sent home to Sudan.

There is a humorous side. The story is told here of a Saudi Arabian Ambassador whose plumbing failed and who could not find an expert. He cabled home to Riyadh and a plumber was sent out on the next aircraft. He was a Sudanese.

Over the years Sudan has slid into enormous debt. The total is now believed to be above £2 billion, and still the country is forced to borrow. The IMF is here to settle conditions for the third stage of a three-year credit of £270m but no cheques will be drawn until President Gaafar Nimeri's Government takes action it knows could provoke severe internal strife even among the tolerant Sudanese.

The Sudan pound is linked to the United States dollar, but at three different rates of exchange. The official rate is 50 piastres, half a Sudan pound. The "tourist rate" is 80 piastres and there is also a "street rate" which varies from day to day.

The IMF wants the rates unified at about 80 piastres, but it is feared the effect of this would be an immediate price increase of some 60 per cent on Government-subsidized commodities like petrol, wheat, sugar and milk powder, all of which, one diplomat said, are "highly politically sensitive".

While the Sudanese economy is expected to show an overall deficit this year of about £330m, no one seems able to total the millions of dollars in aid currently being poured into the country.

Disease and ignorance are widespread.

Bukra (tomorrow) is a common expression in Sudan, as is *Insh'Allah* (if God wills it). It is their faith and unlimited good nature that keep the Sudanese going.

US claims EEC backing for Sinai force

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 22

Members of the European Community have agreed in principle to join the peacekeeping force to patrol the Sinai after Israeli withdrawal a senior State Department official said yesterday.

Mr Nicholas Veliotes, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, told the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee that each member country would decide how and whether to implement the general resolve.

He was optimistic several European countrries would participate. France, Italy and Britain were showing encouraging interest, he said. Holland and Canada were exploring the possibility of participating, and Australia was prepared to join if the Europeans did, but no agreement had been received.

So far only Fiji, Uruguay and Colombia have formally agreed to take part in the force, for which the United States is prepared to contribute 1,000 troops. The multinational force is seen as an essential ingredient of the Middle East peace process after the planned Israeli withdrawal in April, under the Camp David agreements.

☐ **British response:** A Foreign Office spokesman said in London that no decision had been taken on joining the peacekeeping force, but any British contribution would be modest. One report has suggested the British troops would be drawn from Cyprus.

☐ **Melbourne:** The Federal Cabinet decided today to commit a squadron of Royal Austrailan Air Force helicopters and transport aircraft to serve for up to two years in the Sinai (Douglas Aiton writes).

LURIE THE TIMES, LONDON

Zimbabwe plunges into the red

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct 22

The strike by nurses in Zimbabwe continued today spreading to 12 cities and towns, but striking teachers backed away from a confrontation with the Government. In Fort Victoria, south of here, 72 demonstrating nurses were arrested.

The latest arrests, which bring to more than 1,000 the number held this week, coincided with gloomy trade figures which showed the balance of payments for the half year to July plunging $227.6m (about £21m) into the red from a surplus of $284m for the same period last year.

The fact that there has been such dismal economic news in the wings may account for the Government's tough handling of both strikes. Other groups in the public sector are also disgruntled with the way their salaries have dropped behind those of the private sector and the authorities are facing a wave of dissatisfaction over the rising cost of living.

In a strongly-worded warning Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said yesterday that if the strikes went on the nurses and teachers would be made to feel the kind of hardship suffered by guerrillas and peasants during the war by being as "thrown into the bush for two or three months".

Today the teachers again defied a threat to arrest them if they demonstrated, but a meeting in Salisbury was attended by less than a fifth of the strikers and they gathered only long enough to give a list of their demands and announce that they would return to work tomorrow while it was considered.

Of the 195 teachers arrested in Gatooma yesterday, one was British and one Australian. Both, were remanded out of custody.

Economic experts believe that the trade figures are not as bad as they may appear. They point to the fact that the price of gold — Zimbabwe's main foreign currency earner — has dropped, as have the prices for other mineral exports.

Imports on the other hand, have increased

☐ Mr Mugabe has warned Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister, he would be arrested and thrown into prison if he collaborated with South Africa, *The Herald* daily newspaper reported today.

Bomb near S. African oil plant

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, Oct 22

A bomb exploded today near the Sasol oil-from-coal plant being built at Secunda, in the eastern Transvaal.

A Sasol spokesman blamed it on a sabotage attempt and said it had slightly damaged a water pipeline and conveyor belt outside the security area. Production was not affected and nobody was injured.

Sabotage is also suspected as the cause of an explosion at an electricity sub-station near the gold mining town of Evander, in the eastern Transvaal, last night. A transformer was damaged and part of the town was without power for some time.

According to General Magnus Malan, the South African Defence Minister, incidents of sabotage have increased by 200 per cent in the past six months. He has accused Zimbabwe and Zambia of assisting the outlawed African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress in opening a "second front" against South Africa.

☐ In June last year limpet mines damaged installations at Secunda and Sasolburg, about 60 miles south of Johannesburg.—Reuter.

Hardliner is rejected as Iran's Premier

Tehran, Oct 22. — Members of Iran's Majlis (Parliament) today surprisingly rejected the nomination of Mr Ali Akbar Vellayati as Iran's next Prime Minister by 80 votes to 74, with 38 abstentions.

Some members welcomed the vote as a sign that the Majlis was not completely under the domination of the ruling Islamic Republic Party.

Mr Vellayati, aged 36, was chosen three days ago by President Ali Khamenei to replace Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, a moderate clergyman who resigned unexpectedly on October 15.

Mr Vellayati qualified as a doctor in the United States. Unlike most of the four earlier Prime Ministers since the Revolution in 1979 he did not spend time in prison under the Shah.

President Khamenei said later that he would send a new list of candidates to the Majlis on Sunday. The parliament had Mr Veliayati's nomination because it was "unacquainted" with him.

The President did not say if he would repeat Mr Veliayati's nomination. "I am still convinced that Mr Veliayati is a competent and valuable person," he told the newspaper *Keyhan*. The parliamentary rejection was "one of the most important acts by Parliament up to now".

Ayatollah Khalkhali said the President would propose Mr Hossein Mousavi, the fundamentalist Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Akbar Parvaresh, the education Minister, and Mr Mohammad Gharazi, the Oil Minister.

No public debate preceded the vote. Mr Vellayati considered a hardline advocate of religious fundamentalist policies, advocated centralization on Iran's intelligence network to improve security, called for the export of the Iranian revolution, and insisted vaguely on redistribution of "properties", when he addressed last Friday's Tehran prayers session.

Some observers said the last point could have prompted the split, since a hardline movement within the ruling party has been pushing for a more radical redistribution of agricultural lands than most clergy leaders.

Practicly unknown to the Iranian public, Mr Vellayati has had no administrative experience and no training in economics. His nomination surprised observers.

An Islamic Republic party MP from Tehran, he has close ties with the circle surrounding Ayatollah Khomeini. He began clandestine political activities in that group in 1963. — AFP and Reuter.

Apology by Thorn on racist poem

From Ian Murray Brussels, October 22 Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission has apologized for the "base" racialist sentiments expressed in a poem published in the September issue of the Commission's Bonn office newssheet which is sent out to youth publications in West Germany.

Mr Thorn told a group of 15 European MPs who wrote to him expressing their "astonishment and indignation" at what they felt was "The crudest possible racialism, that printing the poem was a mistake.

He shared the MPs' views and had demanded an "unequequivicable rectification," including publication of his letter by te news sheet.

The poem was supposedly a letter written by a Turkish immigrant worker to his wife back home. Everything was going marvelously, it said. Because he had been put out of work and was therefore able to draw the dole.

This meant that it was possible to sleep all day and play cards all night.

U S PROPOSES MORE SECRECY

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 22

The Reagan Administration has drafted proposals to make it easier to classify documents as secret.

The draft would eliminate the provision that instructs officials to balance public interest against damage to national security when assessing whether information should be released.

The draft, which is still being discussed, is part of an attempt by the Administration to tighten security and restrict certain information. Attempts are being made to limit the Freedom of Information Act

BRITISH TROOPS ARE ACCUSED

Pamiers, France, Oct 22.—British paratroopers on manoeuvres here were today charged with stealing from three parked vehicles, police said.

Four others, all of the Third Battalion, the Parachute Regiment, are still being held for questioning about a brawl last Sunday in which an Arab was killed. Three others who were questioned yesterday were released this morning.

M Schick Djelbi, aged 29, a French national born in Algeria, died from a fractured skull after being beaten up.

A company of the Third Battalion has been here for two weeks on manoeuvres

Polling at UN starts next week

From Michael Leapman, New York, Oct 22

Members of the United Nations Security Council will meet in New York on Tuesday to begin voting for a Secretary-General of the United Nations to take office in January. Several rounds of balloting may be needed and the process could last several days. The decision to start next week was taken at an informal meeting of council members yesterday.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the present holder, is the first to seek a third five-year term. Until recently he was regarded as almost certain to win, despite his reputation for dullness, but in the intense speculation that has preoccupied delegates here for months doubts are beginning to emerge.

To win a candidate must receive at least nine favourable votes from the 15 council members and must avoid the veto of any of the five permanent members. The voting is theoretically secret, but word on who votes for whom generally emerges quickly.

Dr Waldheim will certainly be vetoed by the Chinese in the initial rounds, as he was in 1976. The Chinese believe the Secretary-General should come from a Third World country. What happens next in the balloting will depend on how tenuously they are prepared to stick to their veto.

If it becomes clear that they will not back down this time, then the focus will switch to their preferred candidate, Mr Salim Salim of Tanzania, who has been endorsed by more than half the United Nations membership. A veto against him could come from the Russians, because of his Chinese links, or the Americans and British, suspicious of his radical views.

The Russians might not in the end feel able *to* veto a man with such wide Third World support, because of the harm it would do to their image as the protectors of the under-privileged.

Speculation over how the United States would react to Mr Salim has produced a theory that has been dubbed "double deviousness".

It postulates that the Americans might welcome Mr Salim because, if they plan to ignore or devalue the United Nations as an element in their foreign policy, it will be easier to do so if the organization is headed by a man whose view of the world differs so sharply from theirs.

In the end, it might be the British who would veto Mr Salim, mainly because of fears of what his victory would do to the fragile and long-drawn out negotiations over independence for Namibia.

In the event of a deadlock, the most likely compromise candidate is Señor Carlos Ortiz de Rosas of Argentina, or failing him another Latin American. No secretary-general has cone from Africa or Latin America.

Ecevit charged for attack on military rulers

Ankara, Oct 22. — Turkey's military authorities have started legal proceedings against Mr. Bulent Ecevit, a former prime minister, after he made a statement criticizing the military rulers, Ankara's martial law prosecutor said today.

Colonel Nurettin Soyer said an indictment had been sent to a martial law court. Mr Ecevit, who was questioned by the military authorities for more than an hour yesterday, was charged with violating a decree issued by the ruling junta last June, which barred former politicains from making public political statements.

Sources close to the martial law authorities said the prosecutor was demanding a prison term of between three months and one year for Mr Ecevit, although Colonel Soyer did not confirm this.

Mr Ecevit issued a statement to the state broadcasting corporation on Monday, stating his opposition to the military administration which has ruled Turkey since the coup 13 months ago.

It was the first case brought against Mr Ecevit by the military, although he is facing a number of charges under civilian law relating to political activity before the coup. Reuter.


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Solidarity ready for token strike as protests spread

From Dessa Trevisan Warsaw, Oct 22

With strikes and protests spreading spontaneously, leaders of the independent Solidarity trade union met today to decide on action in response to what is seen as an increasing official menace to the union. Union protest demonstrations in Katowice and Wroclaw broke out after police in these towns tried to stop the distribution of union material and thus heightening the union's sense of tension.

The union's national commission meeting in Gdansk decided to pass a firm resolution over what is regarded as provocation intended to intimidate its members, but there were differences over how far to go. Union moderates proposed an hour's general strike throughout the country over the arrests.

The radicals wanted to declare a state of danger for the union, a kind of alarm signal which would entail longer, tougher and more spectacular protest action. They also argued that the union's best defence would be to assume the role of a political party to prevent its scope of activity being strangled little by little.

The two incidents occurred under almost identical circumstances, both provoked when the police tried to stop the distribution of union papers and bulletins which Solidarity officials claim have been disseminated freely in both towns hitherto.

In Wroclaw last night, police tried to stop the sale of Solidarity union bulletins from a van parked in the centre of the town. Three union activists were then arrested for circulating what the party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* claimed were leaflets addressed to Polish soldiers and containing subversive contents.

The unionists have bluntly denied this, and crowds gathered quickly in protest and moved on to police headquarters demanding that the unionists be released. The crowd dispersed without incident later last night in response to the union leaders' appeal but public transport came to a standstill in protest.

The authorities banned public gatherings and the sale of alcohol, suggesting that they will "firmly oppose" lawlessness and public disobedience, as last week's party central committee meeting resolved.

Sometimes it appears as if tension is artificially and deliberately created with each side testing and probing the other's response.

A representative from Lodz accused the authorities of provoking incidents while they are pretending to negotiate with the union.

Protest actions, strikes, and strike alerts are reported from all across the country. The reasons include opposition to the party's professed intent to secure parliamentary approval for the suspension of the right to strike.

The many reports in the mass media suggest that the authorities are deliberately dramatizing the already dramatic situation in the hope of striking the right public response. But already the council of economic reform, the Government body which met today presided over by the Prime Minister, found that the propaganda relayed by mass media was having just the opposite effect, and was undermining the authorities' credibility.

A ban on strikes, the council said, would not improve the situation. Rather, a way should be sought to involve the union in decision making and sharing of responsibilities.

But in at least three regions there is renewed pressure for dismissal of local administration officials, and in Zelena Gora a general strike involving about 70,000 people began this morning as a protest over the dismissal of one member of the union. In some parts of the country farmers now have joined urban protesters over food shortages.

A fierce political battle is being fought behind the scenes, and on its outcome the future depends. It may determine whether General Wojciech Jaruzelski can secure a national consensus for his political programme.

The general, who on his election to the head of the Polish Communist party last week announced that he will propose a reshuffle in the ruling Politburo when the central committee meets next week, saw the Polish primate Archbishop Glempe yesterday.

The primate has just returned from the Vatican where he met the Pope. A brief official communiqué implied that General Jaruzelski may have secured the primate's support. Soon afterwards Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, returned from his visit to France.

Chess match slows after Karpov changes opening

Merano, Oct 22.—Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, playing white, surprised experts today when he began the eighth game of his title defence with a Giuoco Piano Italian opening instead of his invariable Ruy Lopez.

Grandmasters here to watch the delayed game said they could not remember the 30-year-old champion ever having opened with anything but a Ruy Lopez and they speculated that the unexpected win by Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger in the sixth game had dissuaded Karpov from opening in his usual way.

Both players were treading unfamiliar ground as a result of the unconventional start and play was slow, they said. Karpov postponed today's game from last Monday because he was tired, according to his aides. He leads the series by three games to one.

The following are the first 10 moves:

	White: Karpov.	Black: Korchnoi
1	P-K4	P-K4
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3	B-B4	B-B4
4	P-B3	Kt-B3
5	P-Q3	P-Q3
6	QKt-Q2	P-QR3
7	0-0	0-0
8	B-Kt3	B-R2
9	P-KR3	B-K3
10	B-B2	P-Q4

ISRAELI CHOSEN

Tel Aviv.—An Israeli expert is to run the computer controlled irrigation equipment on the late President Sadat's farm at his village of Mit Abul Kum, the newspaper *Maariv* said today.



Mrs Thatcher bows after inspecting the honour guard after arriving at Cancun.

Carrington signals softer British line on Third World aid

From Melvyn Westlake and Nicholas Ashford, Cancun, Mexico, Oct 22

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, appeared to signal a new and more positive phase in the Government's relations with the Third World when he arrived here with Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the 22-nation summit which began today.

In language very different from that used by ministers when the Brandt Commission report was published last year, he said that it was of great importance to reduce the disparity of wealth between rich and poor countries. It was not only morally right to do this, but it was in Britain's self-interest. It was also necessary because we were all one world.

Until recently, the emphasis of the Government has been on putting Britain's house in order before more could be done to help the hard-up nations.

More than ever before, Lord Carrington appeared to be accepting the central thesis of the Brandt report that the *remedy for restoring economic* health to the rich nations was dependent upon action to improve economic and social conditions in the developing states.

The unprecedented summit meeting between leaders and foreign ministers of eight rich and fourteen poor nations, taking place today and tomorrow, is the first fruit of the report produced by the commission chaired by Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor.

Lord Carrington made two points which seem to illustrate the new shift in emphasis. Britain now backed the establishment of the so-called energy affiliate, which would be linked to the World Bank and which would provide money for the exploration and development of new energy sources in the Third World.

Some estimates suggest that a new agency of this kind would need $25,000m (£14,000m). Lord Carrington hoped that it would attract money from the oil-producing nations, and accepted that this would mean that they *would have far greater control* over the running of such an institution than they do at present in other international agencies like the World Bank.

The second change of emphasis in British policy towards the Third World is the support now given, in principle, to the "*global negotiations*", *short*hand for a wide-ranging review of the working of the world economy.

On both the energy affiliate and the global negotiations, Britain is a late convert. The United States has been hostile to both proposals.

However, Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, intimated today that the United States would modify its opposition to the global negotiations.

President Reagan would deal with this issue "in terms that may be brought somewhat further forward" when he addressed summit leaders later today.

Both Britain and the United States have been concerned about the role that the United *Nations* would play in any round of global negotiations. They want specific issues like trade and finance to be examined in the "competent" international institutions like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) and the International Monetary Fund.

Those institutions rather than the United Nations would have the final say on how the working of the economic and financial systems might be improved.

However, in what some observers thought to be a significant phrase, Lord Carrington said that there were "global problems which must be settled within the context of the United Nations". The best that could happen at the summit would be for all participants to spell out exactly what they meant by "global negotiations".

Energy, food and the drift towards trade protectionism were the three most important issues facing the summit. He also took a side-swipe at the Russians, who have declined an invitation to attend the summit.

It was sad that one enormous block should not be interested in finding ways to help the poor, he said. The Soviet Union's excuse that the Third World's problems were all caused by colonialism was wearing a bit thin. Britain gave more aid than all of Eastern Europe put together.

Meanwhile, key delegations among the rich countries have reacted sceptically to a suggestion made in a letter to summit leaders by Dr Bruno Kreisky the Austrian Chancellor that the time had come to revive the idea of the Marshall Plan to help the development of the Third World in the way that American money contributed to the reconstruction of Europe after the war.

The significance of the proposals is that the Austrian Chancellor was a co-convenor of the summit along with President Lopez Portillo of Mexico.

However, most of the rich countries present are already suffering from tight budgetary constraints and would be unlikely to give support to such a plan.

Bonn tries to explain its defence policy

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 22

President Carstens today called on politicians, parents and teachers to make the Government's defence policy clearer to the sceptical young.

"The fear which is fuelling West Germany's growing peace movement is understandable", he told the annual assembly of the Bundeswehr soldiers' union. "But it ignores the fact that our defence is aimed at preventing an armed conflict and the use of nuclear weapons.

"It seems to me that it is necessary, first of all, to explain to young people better than before our defence policy, that is our policy of preventing war and preserving peace.

"All politicians, parents and above all teachers are called upon to do this. Above all history teachers should point out that we in Europe have now had 36 years of peace, one of the longest periods without war in European history and that this was possible with the help of the Western defence policy."

The feelings of the conservative President echoed those of the Social Democratic-Free Democratic Government whose approach to defence is being increasingly contested by members of its own parties.

Herr Peter Glotz, the Social Democratic Party manager, is urging party workers to argue the Government's case more cogently with dissenters at grass roots level.

Before his illness, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, was planning an autumn campaign of speeches and engagements to convince doubters that his line is right. It seems that this will be somewhat delayed, but not abandoned.

In a newspaper interview today, the first since his pacemaker operation, the Chancellor said that his own greatest failing was his inability "to infuse the public with the moral principles and ideals which motivate me." This had caused him considerable difficulties.

Talking to the *Suddeutsche Zeitung* he made it clear that he did not intend to resign before the next election in 1984, but left it open whether he would stand again for the chancellorship.

"In autumn 1984 I will have been Chancellor for 10 and a half years. This is a very, very long time, not only for a person — that is not so important — but for the country. That is much more important."

One should not imagine 14 years in office, the period served by the late Dr Konrad Adenauer. "That was not good for the country. But independently of one's own inclinations and desires it might be necessary to take up one's duty again."

Reagan summit diplomacy

From Our Own Correspondent, Cancun, Oct 22

The Cancun summit is providing President Reagan with his first opportunity since he took office to engage in diplomacy on a worldwide scale.

In addition to his attendance at the two-day summit meeting, he is holding bilateral meetings with at least 12 other leaders, many of whom he has not met before. They include leaders from China, India, Nigeria, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, The Philippines, Austria and Mexico.

The most important meetings so far have been with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, and President Shagari of Nigeria.

Taiwan, and the crucial role which the island state plays in Sino-American relations, was at the heart of President Reagan's talks with Mr Zhao, who expressed his concern about American plans to sell up to 50 FX jet aircraft to Taiwan.

President Reagan emphasized during his talks, that the United States was obliged to fulfil *Taiwan's defence needs under* terms of the Taiwan Relations Act. But an Administration official said that America hoped the matter could be handled with sensitivity and in a way that will not damage our very important strategic relationship with China.

Proposed American arms sales also dominated President Reagan's meeting with Mrs Gandhi. The United States and India are at odds over America's plans to provide $3,000m (£1,600m) worth of arms and economic assistance to Pakistan.

The Nigerian leader expressed Black African concern over what is perceived to be a "tilt" by the Reagan Administration towards South Africa. He also voiced anxiety about South African attempts to destabilize black governments in Africa.

Senate votes to end aid to new nuclear powers

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 22

The United States' Senate, in a significant change in nuclear weapons non-proliferation policy, has voted to cut off aid to any country detonating an atomic device.

The decision arose from a compromise amendment to allow aid to resume to Pakistan. *It was cut off from Ameri*can assistance in 1979 when an amendment was passed to the Foreign Assistance Act requiring the President to certify that any country with a nuclear power programme was not developing nuclear weapons.

President Reagan asked the Senate for a waiver to the amendment to allow Pakistan to receive aid, arguing that Pakistan needed American weapons and help to counter the threat of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Senator John Glenn, Democrat for Ohio, proposed the compromise, which would allow aid to go ahead but would bar assistance to either Pakistan or India if either detonated a device. India joined the nuclear club with an explosion in 1974.

Republican senators argued that such an amendment would tie the President's hands in dealing with countries receiving foreign aid. The Administration, however, gained the waiver but Senator Glenn succeeded in limiting it to six years. Another amendment by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican for North Carolina, widened the Glenn cut-off to any country not possessing nuclear weapons.

Ultimately that could affect friendly nations such as Israel and South Africa, both of whom *are believed to have the tech*nology to explode a device.

A total of $3,200m (£1,700m) of aid is planned for Pakistan. Next year it will receive only $100m, but this will jump in 1983 to about $600m, making it one of the largest recipients of American aid.

Pakistan has maintained that its programme is for peaceful purposes. The State Department has indications, but no firm evidence, that materials have been diverted from the civil nuclear programme which could be used in bomb making.

The State Department today confirmed that a team of United States Government nuclear experts were visiting South Africa to discuss how international inspection of its uranium enrichment plant could be carried out.

The United States would resume exports of nuclear fuels if South Africa signed the International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and agreed to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

POLL BACKS TOUGH US POLICIES

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 22

Three of every four Americans believe that President Reagan's tough approach to foreign affairs has created new respect for the United States overseas.

This is a finding in a poll carried out by the *Washington Post* ABC News public opinion *Poll and published by the news*paper yesterday. However, the poll also showed that most Americans felt the President's foreign policies were creating anti-American feelings in many countries.

It showed that overall the American public gave the President high marks for his conduct of foreign affairs and continued to support him strongly on his new military build-up plans.

The figures were based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,505 people all over the country from October 14 to 18.

Forty per cent said that the United States should spend whatever was necessary to achieve military superiority *over the Soviet Union*; 46 per cent favoured spending whatever was necessary to be about equal. Another 10 per cent said America should limit military spending, even at the risk of falling behind.

The Middle East in general, and not the Soviet Union, was the leading source of concern.

Yard helps inquiry into Libya deal

By Our Foreign Staff

The Metropolitan Police said yesterday that it had assisted colleagues in Washington in inquiries into the operations of Mr Edwin P. Wilson, alleged to be a former Central Intelligence Agency operative who is a fugutive in Libya from charges that he exported explosives to that country illegally.

"The Metropolitan Police have no interest in the matter," Scotland Yard said. "But we have had messages from other forces in Washington."

The Yard refused to discuss any details of allegations in *The New York Times* yesterday that Mr Wilson had run a recruiting operation from London, hiring American, Canadian and British pilots to fly transport aircraft and helicopters for the Libyan Government, and that some of those recruits had been involved in operations

According to *The New York Times*, in 1976 Mr Wilson concluded a business deal with Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, to sell his expertise in intelligence, arms and explosives to Libya for the training of terrorists.

A few years later, when federal investigators began to examine Mr Wilson's activities in the United States, he moved his base from Washington to Europe and Libya.

At about that time, it is said that several companies controlled by Mr Wilson began using the London office of a British company. Since then, that company has moved office at least three times, most recently to a small residential side street in Marylebone.

The recruitment programme, which started about two years ago, includes dozens of pilots, flight engineers and aircraft mechanics from the United States, Britain and Canada with both civilian and military background, according to associates of Mr Wilson. Among those recruited, apparently, were British paratroops.

IN BRIEF

Guilty plea in kidnap case

Montreal.—Marc Carbonneau, a Quebec separatist, pleaded guilty to the 1970 Montreal kidnapping of Mr James Cross, a British diplomat.

Mr Carbonneau, aged 47, who belonged to the now-defunct Quebec Liberation Front, returned to Canada last May from self-exile in France and pleaded not guilty to the kidnapping. He changed his plea to guilty before a sessions court judge and was released on bail. He will be sentenced on December 11.

Award for Briton

Perugia.—Mrs Jean Knox, a British hairdresser from Halifax, who rescued a family of five trapped in a burning car, has been awarded the Samaritano (Good Samaritan) prize, given annually to a person who helped road crash victims, the jury of the Italian award announced.

Karate warning

Moscow.—The Soviet youth *newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda* warned its readers against the dangers of karate and said it had been used by two youths in a murder. It printed letters reporting the rising popularity of karate and calling for stricter regulations on it.

Danish-Chinese pact

Peking.—Denmark and China signed a scientific, educational and cultural cooperation agreement for 1982-83, the New China news agency reported.

Border 'violation'

Islamabad.—Two Afghan jets violated Pakistan's air space in the latest of a series of border provocations, a Pakistan Foreign *Ministry spokesman* said.

Climbers missing

Katmandu.—Two Swiss climbers are presumed dead after being missing during an attempt on the 27,496ft Lhotse Shar peak.

Takeover debate strains tempers

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 22

The nationalization debate, with its infernal rhythm of late night and weekend sittings, is straining the tempers and the nerves of the Opposition and of the majority.

The Opposition's objective is to exhaust every artifice of procedure (some 1,400 amendments have been tabled) to embarrass the Government and prolong the discussion; that of the majority is to muster its big battalions to steam-roll the Bill through, though it shows signs of having lost control of the debate. It has given up hope of completing the task before the end of the year, as was planned.

The deep-seated ideological conflict underlying the nationalizations issue, the surprising combativenes of Gaullists and Giscardians, and the brashness of many Socialist newcomers to Parliament has in the past couple of weeks created a climate of intolerance and sec*tarianism, even of class con*flict, hitherto unknown under the Fifth Republic.

It came to a head the other night when M Michel Berson, a young Socialist member, in the style of the violent personal attacks of a distant past, accused members of the opposition of fighting nationalization out of personal or family interests.

To the cheers and encouragement of his side, he named the *links of M Maurice Couve de* Murville, a former prime minister, with the Paribas and Pechiney groups, of M Michel Debré, also a former prime minister, with the Wendel steel firm, and of M Roger Frey, former minister and president of the constitutional council, with N. M. Rothschild, the bank.

The decision of M Bernard Stasi a Giscardian vice-president, who was in the chair at that late hour, to call the offending speaker to order—a sanction unused for the past 20 years—drew a storm of protest from Socialists and Communists.

M Pierre Joxe, the chairman of the Socialist parliamentary party, said the Opposition's *suggestions that the left* threatened the country's freedom and was leading the country to ruin were equally insulting.

This is a far cry from the climate of tolerance and respect for the rights of the Opposition that president Mitterrand called for when he took office. But the Government is becoming rattled by parliamentary delay and obstruction. It knows that things will be *even worse in the upper house*, where it is in a minority.

Its suspicion of international businessmen and financiers has been heightened by the affair of the attempted takeover bid of the Swiss subsidiary of Paribas and the resignation yesterday of M Pierre Moussa, its president.

At the same time, it is reluctant to resort to measures such as ordinances, against which the left protested so loudly when it was in opposition.

Even when the parliamentary battle is over, the legal battle in the courts and in the Constitutional council will begin.

M Lionel Jospin, the Socialist party Secretary General, created another uproar last night by stating in a radio programme that "the great currents of reform never allowed themselves to be thwarted by a supreme court.

Western Sahara conflict

Tracks on a desert road that tell of guerrilla battle

From Roland Delcour, Western Sahara, Oct 22

As Morocco continues to insist that Mauritania is providing help and a base for *Polisario* guerrillas, all that Moroccan officers could offer the press this week as evidence of the recent guerrilla attack on this Moroccan outpost were a few marks left by tracked vehicles on the metal surface of an old *Spanish road*, under the windows of a fort with red walls.

The tanks themselves had turned tail *on October* 14, when substantial Moroccan reinforcements were sent to the garrison on the spot.

The *short but brisk* battle broke out on October 13 at 6 am, visiting journalists were told with an attack by an armoured column made up of a dozen or so 40-ton T54 tanks of Soviet manufacture, followed by some 50 armoured troop carriers, with all their supply train — about 3,000 men.

The survivors of the 2,000-strong Morroccan garrison of *Guelta Zenmur*, *overwhelmed* by this armoured onslaught, fled into the mountains. Only the intervention of the 6th Infantry Regiment, an elite unit of the Moroccan forces, under the command of Colonel Rouchdani, succeeded in restoring the military situation.

The guerrilla armour was given close air support by a battery of Sam 8 missiles *which shot down one C130* Hercules transport military aircraft and two Mirage F1 fighters of the Moroccan Air Force.

When the Polisario armoured column was counter-attacked by the Moroccan reinforcements and the Moroccan Air Force, it turned back to where it had come from, across the border into Mauritania, by way of tracks *threading their way* between hills strewn with stones and dried-up river beds suitable for tanks. Colonel Rouchdani's regiment followed, but the Mauritanian border is only 25 miles from the battle site.

King Hassan II emphasized in a message to the Mauritanian Government that, on this occasion, he had ordered his *troops not to penetrate* into Mauretanian territory. But General Dlimi, commander-in-chief of all Moroccan forces in the south, told journalists at his headquarters in El Aaiun that Moroccan aircraft had continued to harass the Polisario column up to a distance of nine miles inside the border.



Everything points to the fact that the base from which the Polisario attack on Guelta Zenmour was launched is at Bir Moghrein, a township on the old imperial highway between Tinduf and the Atlantic coast. "We shall go and seek out the enemy's armour where *it* is to be found", General Dlimi told us, "for we are faced with a very serious situation created by countries in the area which do not control their own territory."

Colonel Dlimi described the appearance of 100 armoured vehicles in the Saguia el Hamra desert as "a turning point and an escalation in the war. Protected against air attack by Sam 8 missiles, this small armoured force could appear at any moment, today from Mauritania, tomorrow perhaps from Algerian soil. Our whole defence network must be reconsidered."

Moroccan losses were certainly substantial, because the small garrison on the spot was scattered in the first engagements. As for those of the Plisario's, *even* if they were high — according to the general, some of their wounded were in hospital in Nouakchott — they would not prevent it from coming back again with all the equipment at its disposal, old and new. The Polisario was like the hydra *of Lerna, he said, and* when one cut off one head, another grew in its place.





Mrs Nancy Reagan embraces her son Ron after seeing him perform in a New York ballet

Marseilles judge is shot dead

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 22

The murder of Judge Pierre Michel, aged 38, by two unidentified killers in broad daylight in a Marseilles street yesterday, as he was riding a motor cycle to his home in the block of flats designed by *Le Corbusier*, has caused a wave of indignation on the French Bench and among the police.

It is bound to heighten the public's feeling of insecurity, and criticism of the Socialist Government's alleged softness on the repression of crime, at a time when its predecessor's "security and freedom" law, designed to tighten up the penal code for this very purpose, is due to come up for revision in Parliament.

M Michel's colleagues in Marseilles are said to be in a state of shock. They have decided to suspend all hearings until Friday evening in a sign of mourning. The benches of Montpellior and Aix-en-Provence will follow suit.

The Union of Police Commissioners and senior officers today expressed its "indignation over the dastardly attack of which Judge Michel was the victim." They declared their complete solidarity with all the judges, and emphasized tha M Michel was greatly esteemed by police officers for "his strictness, his courage, and his eminent professional qualities."

A new judges' association which is about to be created rejected the suggestion in some of the news media that assassination was a normal professional risk and insisted *that it pointed, on the contrary*, "to an alarming degradation" of public life in France.

M Michel, an investigating judge at the Marseilles law courts, belonged to the generation of young and active members of the French bench who will spare no effort to get to the bottom of the ramifications.

Police investigators are keeping quiet about their findings, but M Gaston Defferre, the Minister of the Interior and mayor of the city for 30 years, said he thought the drug traffic between France and the United States, into which M Michel had been looking with his habitual thoroughness and disregard for his own safety for some years, was at the bottom of the affair.

Hungary lays the ghosts of 1956

Budapest, Oct 22. — Hungarians are quitely living through the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1956 anti-Stalin ist uprising that split their nation, with the ghosts of the past apparently laid to rest.

No ceremonies or other events, official or unofficial, were planned to mark what a Hungarian television commentator this week described as a national tragedy.

Three weeks of bloody street battles between Hungarian rebels and Soviet tanks erupted out of peaceful student demonstrations for more democracy on October 23, 1956. More than 2,500 Hungarians were killed, according to official statistics, and an untold number of Soviet soldiers died.

Modern Hungary is probably *the most stable*, politically and economically, of Eastern Europe's communist states, with none of the supply problems of Poland and Romania, and little visible internal dissent. The mood in Budapest is briskly business as usual, with no trace of the tensions and passions of 1956.

But some spectres emerged to flit briefly through recent newspaper articles, radio broadcasts and television programmes recalling the insurrection.

Communist officials said the purpose of the newspaper and radio series and the television programme, which included newsreel films of the 1956 demonstrations and *street fighting, was to explain* to young people what happened.

Police out in force after shooting of ETA men

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 22

Police *in* the Basque country took special precautions today to prevent street disturbances, after a series of successful anti-terrorist operations provoked riots in San Sebastian by sympathizers of the separatist organization ETA.

An anti-terrorist squad of the paramilitary Civil Guard shot dead two members of ETA when they allegedly tried to flee *after their car* was stopped at a police checkpoint in an industrial suburb of San Sebastian yesterday. In the same operation police captured another terrorist suspect

Left-wing nationalist political organizations called for a general strike from tomorrow *to protest* against the police action. The town council of Ibarra, the birthplace of one of the dead men, approved a motion to demand an explanation from the Provincial Governor of Guipuzcoa of the *circumstances of the shootings*.

Police identified the dead man as José Andres Eizaguirre *Gogorza, alias Gogor*, the leader of the "Madrid squad" of ETA's military wing, and José Juaregui Altube, alias Josetxo, another member of the military wing.

To prevent trouble, police reinforced routine patrols, increased the number of checkpoints and guards on roads in the Basque region, and barred all but family and intimate friends from attending the funerals of the two in *Ibarra, near San Sebastian*, and Amorebieta, near Bilbao.

Memorial services are due to take place in the main square of Ibarra tomorrow evening.

The incident at the checkpoint on Wednesday followed numerous arrests of suspected members or accomplices of the outlawed Basque separatist movement in different parts of the country.

Among those recently taken into custody in Madrid were a prominent feminist, Señora Jimena Alonso, and a University of Madrid psychology professor, Señor Victor *Garcia* Hoz Rosales.

□ Following the example of France, Italy and Denmark, Switzerland has issued an embargo on all imports of olive oil from Spain (AP reports).

The Federal Health department said in Berne the temporary import ban was prompted by information that numerous Spaniards who had been infected by the oil, had suffered relapses recently. The department has ordered the examination of oil and oil-based canned foods from Spain already in the country.

From yesterday's later editions

City walls demolished

Religious extremists opposed to the excavation of the City of David in Jerusalem infiltrated *the site this week* and demolished 3,000-year-old walls. They had objected to the excavations because of the sanctity of the site as an ancient Jewish burial place.

Dr Yigal Shiloh of the Hebrew University, said the walls could be restored.

□ The Zimbabwe Government threatened striking primary school teachers with dismissal if they did not return to work. A strike by nurses at a Salisbury hospitals spread to two hospitals outside the capital.

□ A flight from London to Paris could cost only half as much as a flight from Paris to London under a new EEC directive agreed in Brussels.

□ Mr Muhammad Boucetta, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, said today *that* Mauritanian officials and troops were implicated in last week's guerrilla assault on the desert *outpost of Guelta Zemmour*. He said an adviser to the Mauritanian President was among them.

LEFT-WING BOYCOTT ATTACKED

From Our Corresspondent Madrid, Oct 22

Señor Felipe Gonzalez, Secretary-General of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, told the party's Congress, which is being boycotted by the left wing, that the nation's problems should have priority over those of the party. *The remark was evidently meant for the left* wing.

He also regretted the Government's refusal of his offer to form a coalition, adding that such a solution was now no longer possible because of the proximity of the next election.

Since the next general election is not due until 1983, *he was presumably suggesting* that the Centre Democratic Union Government would not be able to complete its full term.

The outcome of the elections for Galicia's first regional parliament showed a "*hopeful*" *increase in* the Socialist Party there. He attributed the victory of the conservative Popular Alliance *to a reaction against* the "confusing, sometimes arbitrary" policies of the Center Democratic Union.

Britain moves into lead in Bridge championships

Port Chester, New York, Oct 22. Britain *moved into the* lead in the world contract bridge team championships here last night with Poland, Argentina, and the United States following. The Polish and British teams clashed in a crucial match in the fifth round of qualifying play today.

All the fourth round matches in this Bermuda Bowl event proved to be closely fought. The United States inched ahead of Poland to win 13-7; Indonesia beat Australia 11-9; while Britain and *Argentina* played a 10-10 tie. Pakistan had a bye round.

Standings going into the fifth round: 1, Britain 52 victory points out of a possible 80; 2, Poland 50; 3, *Argentina* 49; 4, *United States* 42; 5, Pakistan 38; 6, Indonesia 31; 7, Australia 26.

Ten further qualifying rounds *will be played and the* top 14 will qualify for the semi-final and final.

In the women's series, the *United States had a bye* round, but found itself in the lead, their chief rivals played each other and Britain beat *Australia* 13-7.

The *standings* after four qualifying rounds were: 1, United States 50; 2, Britain 48; 3, *Australia* 46; 4, *Brazil* 42; 5, Venuzuela 19.

At the conclusion of a triple round robin qualifying stage the top two teams will play for the world title.—AP.

John Witherow reports from the polling booths in Croydon NW

The voice of the voter in mid-swing

Early in yesterday's sunshine Liberal-SDP workers — more than 1,000 were said to be helping the alliance—delivered their final leaflet to 28,000 households in Croydon North West: "We can make history today!" it declared. "Today our area can give the whole nation hope, and lead the way forward to national recovery." It supported its optimism with details of two late opinion polls which showed the alliance winning by at least 4.5 per cent.

By early evening Mr Richard Holme, the campaign organizer, was talking of taking nearly 50 per cent of votes in some wards, and although he expected that to fall, he was confident of victory. A Conservative Party spokesman spoke of their coming a good second behind the alliance with the Labour Party trailing well behind.

And indeed, at key polling stations there did seem to be evidence of Labour and Conservative voters switching to the alliance. In an evenly balanced Conservative and Labour ward a number of people said they had changed.

Mrs Yvonne Lodrick, aged 47, said she had voted Conservative in 1979 but this time had voted for Mr Bill Pitt, the Liberal-SDP candidate. "I think Mrs Thatcher's policy is too extreme and the Labour Party is in too much of a mess," she said. "Something has to be changed. This is one way of showing I oppose the Government's policies."

Another housewife, who asked not happy with the way things also switched from the Tories to the Liberal alliance. "My husband had to liquidate his building business last week. I'm not to be named, said she had are going," she said.

Mr Kenneth Hone, 39, a commercial artist, and his wife, Anne, 26, a housewife, both voted for the alliance after voting Labour in the last General Election. "It's worthwhile giving the alliance a try," Mr Hone said. "When you are right at the bottom you have nothing to lose. How far will this country have to go before they realize their policies are wrong? We cannot afford a dole queue this long."

Another former life-long Labour voter, Mrs Dorothy Savell, aged 71, said she had voted for Mr Pitt because "I think he's going to do a bit of changing. He's tried very hard and quite a few people down my road are going to give up the Labour Party for the alliance".

However, Mr Ernest and Mrs Florence Trieves, both aged 72, have stayed with the Labour Party despite their concern about Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the leader of the GLC. "One man doesn't make a party and he doesn't represent our party," Mr Trieves said.

Mr Bernard Nash, 52, a telegraphist, and his wife, Margaret, a housewife, had decided to vote Conservative after carefully considering the alliance. "I don't think they have enough experience of government," he said. "And there is always the chance that Communism can creep into their party."

Mrs Nash added: "The majority of working people who saw Mrs Thatcher's speech at Blackpool would have gone over to the Conservatives".

Mr Stephen Snooks, 26, a double-glazing surveyor, had also voted Conservative. "I'd vaguely considered the Liberals," he said. "But they are just the Labour Party under another flag."





Three men at the political crossroads: Mr Bill Pitt, Liberal-SDP; Mr Stanley Boden, Labour; and Mr John Butterfill, Conservative. There were nine other candidates.

Mrs Ann Cullen, 32, with three children, voted Labour because of proposed closures of schools in Croydon. "I thought about voting for the Liberal alliance but Bill Pitt did not seem to know what their policy on the closures was," she said.

Mr Gary Street, 20, a hospital porter who voted Liberal in 1979, was voting for the alliance because of their link with the Social Democrats. "I think they've got a chance of winning this time. It's Bill Pitt's last throw."

At a polling station in a strong Conservative ward there few signs of people switching allegiance, although Mr Peter and Mrs Julia Ryde, aged 28 and 26, had moved from the Conservatives to the alliance. "We did it to shake the two main parties up," he said. "They are both too entrenched and we might get proportional representation this way."

Mr Martin Lilley, 26, a policeman, voted Tory. "I agree with the Government's policy. I didn't think of voting for anyone else," he commented.

At the polling station on a council estate in the Labour stronghold of Whitehorse, there also appeared to be few moves to the alliance. But Mr Robert Box, aged 50, a roofing supervisor, said he had moved from Labour to the Liberal-SDP because "I don't like the way the Labour Party is going and I don't like Benn. Foot is just a person stuck at the top."

Mr Albert Boyden, 65, a council worker, he had also moved over to the alliance, "for a change. I'm fed up with both the Labour and Conservative parties."

Mrs Gillian Quar, aged 61, a credit controller, decided to stay with the Tories although she had thought of voting for Mr Pitt. But she decided they were "a bit dodgy on the Common Market and on defence."

Finding the way back

The Wilson Labour government 1966-70 lost twelve seats to Conservative, but regained six at the 1970 general election: Glasgow Pollock, Walthamstow W, Acton, Dudley, Oldham W, and Birmingham Ladywood. Swindon was lost to the Liberals but regained.

The Heath government 1970-74 lost one bye-election to Labour, regaining the seat (Bromsgrove) at the February 1974 general election. Five seats were lost to the Liberals, only two of which were regained: Sutton and Cheam, and Ripon.

The Wilson-Callaghan government of October 1974-1979 lost six seats to the Conservatives in mid-term, four of which were regained in 1979: Walsall N, Workington, Birmingham Stechford and Ashfield. One lost to the Liberals was not regained.

VOTING CHANGE: By-elections since last General Election (in brackets).

	% Lab	% Con	% Lib (or SDP-Lib)
Manchester Central (Sept 1979)	70.7(70.7)	12(22.1)	14.1 (5.2)
Hertfordshire SW (Dec 1979)	27.7(27.7)	54.7(45.9)	23.6(16.2)
Southend E (March 1980)	35.6(29.1)	36.8(56.1)	25.1(13.1)
Warrington (July 1981)	48.4(61.7)	7.1(28.8)	42.4 (9.0)

Glasgow C (June 1980) Lab.60.8 (72.5), SNP 26.3 (11.1).

Where the big swings were

By-elections this century have included some remarkable reversals:

1920 Dartford, Kent: Coalition majority of 9,370 at 1918 general election turned into Labour majority of 9,048.

1933 Fulham, East: Conservative majority of 14,521 at 1931 election turned into Labour majority of 4,840.

1962 Orpington, Kent: Liberal sensation when Mr Eric Lubbock converts 1959 Conservative majority of 14,760 into Liberal majority of 7,855.

1966 Carmarthen: Plaid Cymru capture safe Labour seat converting 1966 majority of 9,222 into nationalist majority of 2,436.

1967 Walthamstow W: first of a run of Labour losses when Mr Fred Silvester, the Conservative, captured Clement Attlee's old seat, converting a 1966 Labour majority of 8,725 into a Conservative margin of 62.

Hamilton: first triumph for the Scottish Nationalists, with Mrs Winifred Ewing demolishing a 1966 Labour majority of 16,576 and substituting it with an SNP margin of 1,799.

1965 Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles: Mr David Steel enters Parliament capturing what was a declining Conservative seat and converting it into a relatively safe Liberal one: majority 4,607.

1969 Birmingham Ladywood: Surprise Liberal capture of Labour stronghold, when Mr W. L. Lawler returned to Parliament with a majority of 2,713, only to lose the seat in the 1970 election.

1972 Rochdale: First Liberal gain during Mr Heath's government, but Labour was the sufferer as Mr Cyril Smith captured the seat with a majority of 5,093.

Sutton and Cheam: First Conservative loss to Liberals, with their 1970 majority of 12,696 being turned into a Liberal triumph of 7,417 by Grahame Tope.

1973 Lincoln: Mr Dick Taverne, resigning from Labour to fight as an independent, retained the seat with a majority of 13,191.

Isle of Ely: Mr Clement Freud entered Parliament, overturning a Conservative majority of 9,606.

Berwick on Tweed: Mr Alan Beith, now Liberal chief whip, entered Parliament with a majority of 57.

1976 Walsall North: The rot set in for Labour as the Conservatives captured a string of four Labour safe seats. Here Mr R. G. Hodgson converted a Labour majority of 15,855 to a Conservative margin of 4,379.

1977 Ashfield: The nadir of Mr Callaghan's mid-term losses. David Marquand's Labour majority in October, 1974, of 22,915 was smashed, with the Conservative scraping in with a margin of 264.

1978 Hamilton: Labour recovered as SNP challenge was repulsed for the second time, Margo Macdonald this time being easily beaten.

1979 Liverpool, Edgehill: On eve of the general election a Liberal triumph as Mr David Alton broke into a Labour stronghold with a massive 64 per cent share of the vote.

SDP's PROGRESS
Voting preferences

1980	% SDP	% Con	% Lab
Feb	36	27	35
March	43	24	30
(Party formally launched, Mar 26)			
April	37	28	33
May	35	29	33
June	39	27	32
July	43	25	29
(Warrington by-election, July 16:	42	7	48)
Aug	41	25	31
Sept	44	23	32

Note: Feb-May question supposed a candidate from SDP; figure combines SDP and Liberal preferences. June onwards, response to prompted question. Source: MORI.

And the MP who has still to decide

By Ian Bradley

Mr John Grant, Labour MP for Islington, Central, who told his constituency party general management committee on Wednesday evening that he would not seek reselection as their MP, said yesterday that it would be some time before he decided what to o.

There is strong speculation locally that he will follow Mr Michael O'Halloran, MP for the neighbouring constituency of Islington, North, and join the Social Democratic Party.

He has certainly not ruled that option out, although it is understood that he is also considering the possibility of leading politics altogther. Mr Grant, who has been an MP since 1970, was formerly a journalist.

Members of the SDP in Islington would welcome Mr Grant into their ranks, although they have not been expecting him as a recruit. There has been more speculation locally about the possible defection of Mr George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington, South, who has had more trouble than Mr Grant with his local constituency party.

Mr David Bell, chairman of Islington SDP, said yesterday: "Mr Grant is a well respected MP and we would certainly welcome him if he did join the SDP".

For the present, however, Mr Grant remains in the Labour Party, where he is a leading member of Solidarity, the movement set up at the beginning of last year to resist the constitutional and political changes demanded by the left.

Another former Labour MP has announced that he is joining the SDP. Mr Roderick MacFarquhar, MP for Belper from 1974 to 1979, said yesterday: "I have concluded that I cannot in good conscience stand as a Labour candidate when I oppose all the party's major policies".

☐ Mr Eric Heffer, the senior Labour left-winger, warns the left today of the danger of dividing its forces (Philip Webster writes).

He writes in *Tribune* that it would be a tragedy if some on the left decided to carry out a witch-hunt against those left-wingers who felt they could not support Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Mr Tom McNally, the former Labour MP for Stockport, South, who joined the Social Democrats earlier this month, faces the possibility of legal action by his local Labour party, according to an article in yesterday's *Labour Weekly*.

The party is said to be taking legal opinion on the possibility of unseating Mr McNally, partly on the grounds that Labour funds were used to get him elected.

GENERAL ELECTION 1979

	% Con	% Lab	% Lib
Croydon NW	49.4	40.1	10.5
Crosby	56.9	25.4	15.2

House of Lords — **Law Report** October 23 1981 — Court of Appeal

Inquiry inspector not in an 'office' for tax

Edwards (Inspector of Taxes) v Clinch

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Salmon, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Lowry and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Speeches delivered October 22]

A professional engineer appointed from time to time by the Secretary of State for the Environment to act as an inspector holding public inquiries, is not, when acting in such a capacity, holding an "office" within section 181 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970; and the remuneration he receives for undertaking such duties is assessable to income tax under Case II of Schedule D and not under Schedule E. Lord Bridge in a dissenting speech, said that recorders appointed under the Courts Act 1971 and deputy High Court or circuit judges were holders of an office taxable under Schedule E.

The House of Lords, by a majority, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Bridge dissenting, dismissed an appeal by the Crown from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Oliver) (*The Times*, May 10, 1980; [1981] Ch 1) which had allowed an appeal by a taxpayer, Mr Frank Howard Clinch, chartered civil engineer, from Mr Justice Walton (*The Times*, November 30, 1978; [1979] 1 WLR 338).

The Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, provides: "Section 181: (1) The Schedule referred to as Schedule E is as follows: Schedule E 1. Tax under this Schedule shall be charged in respect of any office or employment on emoluments therefrom..."

Sir Ian Percival, QC, Solicitor General, Mr Brian Davenport, QC and Mr R J Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Michael Nolan, QC and Mr J R Gardiner for the taxpayer.

LORD WILBERFORCE, dismissing the appeal, said it was concerned with the taxation of fees received by the taxpayer, a civil engineer, in respect of public inquiries which he was asked to carry out by the Secretary of State for the Environment. Should they be taxed under Schedule E or under Schedule D?

The revenue sought to tax him under Schedule E as the holder of an office. The existence of two separate schedules under which the citizen might be assessed, with different results, for income tax had over the 140 years it had survived with minor changes, created perplexity.

That was none the less so because apparently minor changes were made in the schedules from time to time as to which it was not disclosed whether any change in principle or substance had been intended.

The word "office" had been in the income tax legislation all along: the 1842 Act referred to "every public office". Since 1922 "public" had disappeared, so all offices were now taxed under Schedule E. At no time had any definition of "office" been provided, so the judges had been left to work out what the word included. In performing that task they found a context in rule 1 of Schedule E in the 1842 Act which contemplated that the tax would be levied on the office as such over a whole year.

It was that, his Lordship thought, which led to the Rowlatt definition of "office" as used in the 1842 Act. An office was something "which was a subsisting, permanent, substantive position, which had an existence independent of the person who filled it and which went on and was filled in succession by successive holders" (*G W R v Bater* ([1920] 3IB 266, 274). That definition was bred into the bones of every practitioner in income tax matters, and, more important, was known to the legislature and its drafting agents on the many occasions when revisions of the schedules were made

Because that was the origin of the income tax meaning of "office", his Lordship had doubts as to the value, or indeed legitimacy, of now resorting to a dictionary for a definition.

It would of course be desirable in an ideal world for expressions on tax legislation to bear ordinary meanings, which the citizen could find out by consulting the Oxford English Dictionary. But it was a fact that many words of ordinary meaning acquired a signification coloured over the years by legal construction in a technical context such that a return to the pure source of common parlance was no longer possible. "Office" was such a word.

Lord Bridge had rendered the House a service by designating as the critical question whether the Rowlatt definition should be considered as still retaining all its ingredients through successive legislative charges which had, inter alia, led to the disappearance of rule 1.

His Lordship did not regard the disappearance of rule 1, and its successor, paragraph 2 of schedule 9 of the 1952 Act, rules concerned with the machinery of assessment, as indicating any legislative intention to change the meaning of the word "office".

But it was open to the courts to consider whether the ingredients of the Rowlatt definition were still appropriate in their full force. It would seem to his Lordship that the legislature, by continuing to use the word in the taxing words of Schedule E without any corrective definition, showed a general intention to adopt the judicial interpretation of it which had been consistent and continuous.

His Lordship would accept that a rigid requirement of performance was no longer appropriate nor was vouched by any decided case, and continuity need not be regarded as an absolute qualification. But still, if any meaning was to be given to "office" in this legislation, as distinguished from "employment", "profession", "trade" or "vocation" (the various words used in order to tax people on their earnings), the word must involve a degree of continuance (not necessarily continuity) and of independent existence: it must connote a post to which a person could be appointed which he could vacate and to which a successor could be appointed.

That was the concept accepted by all three members of the Court of Appeal, who all rightly desired to combine some degree of consistency with what had become accepted notions in the law of income tax, with practical common sense requirements, and without "treating as authoritative decisions which were reached for reasons which may no longer be appropriate": per Lord Justice Buckley (at page 5). Thus the Lord Justice accepted that to constitute an office a post need not be capable of permanent or prolonged or indefinite existence — a development of the law with which his Lordship agreed.

Acceptance of the somewhat indefinite guidelines suggested did not, of course, solve the instant or any similar problem. It was necessary to appraise the characteristics of the appellant's "appointment": There was in that task an element of common sense evaluation of fact: a task committed in the first place to the general commissioners.

Their finding was for the taxpayer, and though that was far from sacrosanct and his Lordship thought that they applied the Rowlatt definition too literally, it was not wholly to be disregarded. They described it as "merely a transient, indeterminate, once-only execution of a task for which [the taxpayer] was peculiarly qualified".

The Crown did not contend that the taxpayer, who was a member of a panel and called on to conduct a number of inquires, held one office. Their somewhat odd contention was that he held a series of offices so that each "appointment" had to be judged separately.

The relevant facts concerning a typical appointment were detailed in other opinions. His Lordship was happy to take those presented by Lord Bridge although he had, on this matter of impression, formed the opposite view. His Lordship agreed with the conclusions of the Court of Appeal members (at pages 12, 17, 19 and 23) on the nature of the appointment in the instant case. The factual ingredients detected by their Lordships were correctly stated. His Lordship agreed with their estimation of their weight.

Each Lord Justice moreover carefully examined and effectively answered the four points on which Mr Justice Walton relied in order to decide for the Crown.

His Lordship would add that he did not find that any decisive argument could be based on analogy with such other cases as recorders or deputy judges or on the relative convenience of taxing the taxpayer under one or other of Schedule D or Schedule E. The latter provided for bringing temporary employment within the PAYE system, and although some element of estimation would have to be used, the taxpayer's fees could be dealt with in a similar way. Assessment under Schedule D, on the other hand, assuming that that was the right method (which the House was not called on to decide) would present no difficulty at all.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD SALMON, concurring in the result, said that prior to 1973, the Inland Revenue rightly considered that Mr Clinch and others like him were earning their income arising or accruing from their profession or vocation and therefore taxable only under Case II of Schedule D. It seemed never to have occurred to the Inland Revenue prior to that year that Mr Clinch or anyone doing his kind of work could be regarded as holding "an office" and therefore could not be taxed under Case I of Schedule E.

During 1973, however, the Inland Revenue appeared to have changed its mind and without giving the taxpayers any warning assessed Mr Clinch and those like him under Case I of Schedule E.

To be taxed under Case I of Schedule E instead of under Case II of Schedule D usually resulted in taxpayers paying substantially more tax than they had previously paid. For example the assessment for tax in the years 1973-74 amounted to £6,678 and for 1974-75 to £11,579. Had the assessment for those two years been made under Case II of Schedule D it would have amounted only to £4,871 and £4,651 respectively.

There was no shortage of authorities in which most distinguished lawyers clearly supported the taxpayer's case, stating clearly what facts were necessary to enable anyone to be appointed an office holder. No such facts existed in the present case.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES, dissenting, said that the answer to the question before the House was clearly of considerable importance both to the public and to many self-employed people who periodically accepted the invitations of government departments to conduct such inquiries on a fee basis calculated mainly on their duration.

No case similar in its facts to those of the present had been cited or apparently arisen hitherto. His Lordship believed, with the Solicitor General, that the proper test to be applied was to consider the nature of the function performed by the taxpayer.

Applying that test to the facts of the case, and notwithstanding the impermanence of the duties discharged by the taxpayer, he became, whenever he accepted an appointment to conduct a public inquiry of the kind under consideration, the holder of an "office" and continued to hold it until he completed his report.

His Lordship held the Crown's appeal be allowed.

LORD BRIDGE, allowing the appeal, said that the essence of the controversy was whether, as the Crown contended, each separate appointment of the taxpayer to hold a public local inquiry constituted him the holder of an "office" created ad hoc by the appointment itself which subsisted only from the time of the appointment until the duties of the office were completed by the submission to the Secretary of State of the taxpayer's report, or whether the Court of Appeal were right in holding it an essential attribute of an "office" in this context that it should, as Lord Justice Buckley put it, "have a sufficient degree of continuance to admit of its being held by successive incubents".

His Lordship, having considered various statutory provisions and rules, said that the relevant definition of the word "office" in the Oxford English Dictionary was: "a position or place to which certain duties are attached, especially one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a place in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc."

At first blush, it seemed to his Lordship that the appointed person holding a public local inquiry under the provisions to which he had referred occupied an "office" which fell fairly and squarely within each of the three limits on that definition. To that his Lordship would add, as reinforcing his view that he held an "office" in the ordinary sense of the word, three of the four factors which had weighed with Mr Justice Walton (at page 344).

His Lordship then considered a number of relevant authorities and said that they all harked back to *Bater's* case, and no case which established the converse of the proposition on the holder of Schedule E office as in *Bater's* case.

It was therefore a reexaminaion of that case in light of subsequent statutory changes which their Lordships had now to undertake. In his opinion it led to the conclusion that the opinion in *Bater* was no longer good law. The rule on which Mr Justice Rowlatt at first instance and Lord Atkinson in the Lords ([1922] 2 AC 1) based their interpretation had gone.

Moreover, now that Schedule E embraced all employments, it surely would be absurd to suggest that "employment" under the Schedule could be limited to "a subsisting, permanent, substantive position which has an existence independent of the person who fills it".

If that construction no longer applied to "employment" in Schedule E, his Lordship could see no logic in continuing to apply it to "office". So there Lordships were wholly free to give the word "office" its ordinary dictionary meaning.

Mr Nolan, for the taxpayer, sought to support the restricted interpretation of "office" in Schedule E, independently of authority, by reference to its context in the Act of 1970 and referred to section 204 regulations under which were made the familiar tax tables governing the deduction of tax under PAYE from emoluments assessable under Schedule E, and pointed out practical difficulty in determining accurately in advance the appropriate PAYE coding to regular deductions from the emoluments of an office holder if those emoluments were irregular and unpredictable.

It was argued that the need to avoid that practical difficulty should lead their Lordships to the conclusion that a person in the position of this taxpayer could not be the holder of a series of offices under Schedule E.

That argument lost most, if not all, of its force if the Crown could point to other undoubted holders of offices under Schedule E whose position was such as to give rise to the same practical difficulty in relation to PAYE deductions.

That led his Lordship to consider the position of recorders.

Their Lordships in considering the position of recorders, were naturally also invited to consider the deputy High Court and circuit judges, appointed under section 24 of the Courts Act 1971 by the Lord Chancellor, and the appointment might be "during such period or on such occasions as he thinks fit".

It was clear that an occasional appointment might be made ad hoc for the trial of a single case. Under rule 12 of Schedule 9 to the 1952 Act the deputy holder of an office was expressly brought within Schedule E. But that provision had since disappeared from the code.

His Lordship was not sure what, if any, significance to attach to that. But he could not doubt that a deputy High Court or circuit judge, whether appointed for a period or ad hoc, to conduct a particular trial, was the holder of an office under Schedule E

No real assistance could be gained by considering examples of various statutory referees or arbitrators whose appointment was necessarily ad hoc; they begged rather than answered the question.

Nor could the taxpayer take much comfort from the Crown's concession that a private arbitrator did not hold an office under Schedule E. The conduct of private arbitrations might be largely regulated by statute, but the arbitrator derived his jurisdiction to decide the dispute referred to him exclusively from the consent of the parties; and therein lay the critical distinction between his position and that of a person exercising a judicial or quasi-judicial jurisdiction deriving from a statutory appointment.

Looking at the matter broadly and considering the policy of the Act, his Lordship could see no sensible reason which would make it appropriate to differentiate the basis of assessment to income tax of persons remunerated out of public funds for performing public, statutory, judicial or quasi-judicial functions on an occasional basis, according to whether they held a continuing nominal appointment in which they acted from time to time, or whether their names were on a panel from which they were chosen from time to time and appointed ad hoc to act on each occasion.

His Lordship's conclusion was that there was no reason to construe the word "office" in Schedule E under the 1970 Act otherwise than in its ordinary dictionary meaning.

Lord Lowry agreed with Lord Wilberforce and Lord Salmon.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Inland Revenue; Lovell, White & King.

No offence under Act to fire own property

Regina v Denton

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered October 22]

It is not an offence under the Criminal Damage Act, 1971, for a person to damage, injure, destroy or set fire to his own premises, the Lord Chief Justice said in the Court of Appeal when giving judgment allowing an appeal against conviction for an offence of arson.

The appeal was brought by John Thomas Denton, of Atherton, Manchester, who pleaded guilty after a ruling at Manchester Crown Court (Judge Bell) to arson, contrary to section 1 (1) and (3) of the 1971 Act. The jury acquitted him on a count of arson with intent. He had been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment suspended for two years.

Section 1 provides: "(1) A person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages, any property belonging to another intending to destroy or damages, any property belonging to another intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be damaged shall be guilty of an offence ... (3) An offence under this section by destroying or damaging property by fire shall be charged as arson".

At trial the appellant had sought — but unsuccessfully in view of the judge's ruling — a defence under the provisions in section 5 that: "(1) This section applies to any offence under section 1 (1) ... (2) A person charged with an offence to which this section applies shall ... be treated ... as having a lawful excuse — (a) if at the time of the act ...: he believed that the person ... whom he believed to be entitled to consent to the destruction of or damage to the property in question had so consented ...".

Mr Richard Heap, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr S. J. D. Fawcus for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that there was no dispute that the appellant set light to machinery in a mill, the machinery was badly damaged but less damage was done to the building. The total damage was said to be £40,000

The appellant went to the police and told them that he had started the fire and how he had done it. In a statement under caution he said that the reason for starting the fire was to benefit the business because it was in difficulties and, although he would obtain no direct benefit, he thought that he would be doing a good turn to the company.

At trial he gave evidence that his employer "Mr T" had asked him to put the machine out of action and he had agreed, the reason given by Mr T for the request having been that the company was in difficulties and there was nothing like a good fire for improving the financial circumstances of a business.

For the purposes of the case it was agreed that Mr T was the person who, any evil motives apart, was entitled to consent to the damage and that the appellant honestly believed that Mr T occupied that position and was entitled to consent.

Clearly in his ruling the judge had concluded that the word "entitled" in section 5(2)(a) was qualified in some way by a word not present, namely, "honestly".

In order to envisage the scheme of the 1971 Act it was necessary to have regard to the Malicious Damage Act 1861. Under the 1861 Act a person's right to do what he liked with his own property was restricted. It was an offence under section 3 to set fire to certain buildings if there was an "intent to injure or defraud" even though the buildings were in the defendant's possession.

It was striking to observe that the words "with intent to injure or defraud" were absent from the 1971 Act. So far as the 1971 Act was concerned it was not an offence under that Act for a person to damage or injure or destroy or set fire to his own premises.

If Mr T had made a confession in similar terms to that of the appellant and both had been charged under section 1 of the 1971 Act the result would have been that Mr T would have been acquitted. If the Crown's attempt to uphold the judge's ruling were correct, the appellant, who had been charged with the task of actually putting a match to the material and set it alight, would have been convicted. Quite apart from any other consideration that result was so anomalous that it could not possibly be right.

The answer was that one had to decide whether an offence was committed at the moment when the acts were done which were alleged to constitute it. The fact that someone might have had a dishonest intent which in the end he was going to carry out could not turn what was not originally a crime into a crime.

There was no unlawfulness in burning your own house and it did not become unlawful because there was contained in it an inchoate intent to commit a fraud on an insurance company. It did not become a crime under the 1971 Act, whatever might be the situation outside the Act.

The judge's ruling was wrong.

Indeed, it seemed, if it was necessary to go so far, that it was unnecessary for the appellant to invoke section 5. He probably had a "lawful excuse" under section 1 in that Mr T was lawfully entitled to burn down the premises, the appellant believed it and believed that he was acting under Mr T's directions.

Solicitors: Mr D. S. Gandy, Manchester.

Medical briefing: animal experiments and heart attacks

Will people take over from animals?

Britain's ancient, unsatisfactory, ill-named Cruelty to Animals Act of 1876, the legal basis for laboratory work involving animals, is now sure to be replaced. HM government has committed itself to reform, and the Home Office is working on legislation it imagines will satisfy scientists, antivivisectionists, and guidelines enshrined in a new Council of Europe convention. It's staggering, therefore, that despite the millions of words already expended on this subject (most recently during debate over Lord Halsbury's Laboratory Animals Protection Bill), one important question has seldom been raised. If scientists are to reduce their dependence on guinea pigs, mice and rabbits, can they expect more opportunity to experiment on human beings?

Setting aside disputation about the massive returns secured in the past via research involving animals (from the conquest of diabetes to the extinction of smallpox), researchers and antivivisectionists agree on one thing. *Any* measure that promises to diminish the number of creatures required by laboratories should be examined carefully. Indeed, the more sensible lobby groups such as Lord Dowding Fund are doing superb work in funding serious investigations into alternative techniques. What, then, of experiments on man himself?

The history of medicine is replete with heroic stories of self-experimentation. In 1929, for example, Werner Forssman stuck a narrow tube into a vein in his arm and manoeuvred it towards his heart — a manipulation expressly forbidden as recklessly dangerous by his chief. He did so by persuading a friendly nurse to be the guinea pig and then, while she was out of sight, commencing the operation on himself. This left his hapless confederate little choice but to accompany Forssman to the X-ray department, where they both observed the tube's progress on a screen. That was the beginning of cardiac catheterization, an irreplaceable procedure in diagnosing certain heart conditions. It has saved countless lives and is now routine.

Altruism has its boundaries, however, and the chances of any of us clamouring to take part in investigations as scary as this appear slim. Yet there are precedents (and some very recent evidence) suggesting that the public would be much more willing to play an active role in biomedical experimentation than is generally supposed. Professor Kenneth Mellanby describes one instructive episode in his book *Human Guinea Pigs*, an account of unique wartime work with conscientious objectors who volunteered for some particularly unpleasant experiments. Mellanby's research concerned scabies, and intensely itchy skin disease caused by the mite Sarcoptes. His investigations greatly clarified our understanding of this condition and its transmission, revolutionized treatment, and thereby saved a considerable amount of money and human misery. But the price paid by the volunteers, at the Sorby Research Institute at Sheffield, was to wear, day and night for a week, dirty underwear discarded by scabies patients. And some of them contracted the infection itself.

Mellanby is unstinting in his praise for the fortitude of his helpers, many of whom were almost suicidally determined in their desire not to appear yellow. "From what I have seen," he writes, "I should say that conscientious objectors usually possess just those virtues which they are assumed to lack, and possess them to a quite unusual extent". Indeed, so successful was the scabies project that some Sorby volunteers were asked to help with other studies too. These ranged from relatively innocuous experiments, such as nutritional tests which showed how much calcium should be added to National Wheatmeal flour, or how much vitamin C we require, to more hazardous investigations into the minimal fluid intake compatible with human survival.

The excellent results from his Sheffield work led Mellanby to suggest the need for a permanent institute devoted to human experimentation. His idea bore fruit in the form of the Medical Research Council's Common Cold Unit. Housed near Salisbury in a hospital established early in the war by Harvard University Medical School, this centre has now been using volunteers over some 30 years for the fiendishly difficult task of discovering more about the far-from-simple cold. Visitors enjoy 10 days free holiday in the lovely Wiltshire countryside, while scientists study the 100+ viruses that cause this irritating affliction. Today they are increasingly concerned with drugs to deploy against it.

Why, then, does the Common Cold Unit remain the only centre in Britain devoted to human experiments, and why does even it retain such limited scope? Individual scientists still use themselves as guinea pigs, and pharmaceutical company staff are sometimes asked to help in testing new substances. But much more could be done, without in any way infringing the 1964 Helsinki Declaration, the code of conduct agreed internationally for human experiments. And one recent episode at Salisbury suggests that people are quite content to submit to unpleasant procedures in the interests of medical progress.



A monkey in a cigarette experiment

Volunteers were asked whether, after their stay, they would allow their gastric juices to be sampled via a stomach tube. There was no intention of doing this (it was merely a psychological stratagem to make them slightly anxious). But all agreed.

No-one pretends that all of the research and screening now conducted using laboratory animals could be carried out in humans. Nevertheless, a substantial amount would be feasible — particularly in the evolution of new drugs. Tests in humans, for example, extensively monitored to minimise risk, could short-circuit some of the work which today is so heavily cricitised for its dependence on astronomical numbers of captive animals.

Perhaps the time has come for greater altruism in medicine. One indication of a changing climate could be the malaria vaccine, currently being developed at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which should protect other people, but not the recipient, against this disease. This novel vaccine would not prevent malaria in someone already infected; it *would* ensure that mosquitoes could not transmit the parasites to others. If medical scientists can contemplate the widespread use of such a product, human experimentation can surely be opened up for public discussion.

There are, of course, other ways of reducing the toll of four and a half million animal experiments conducted in Britain each year — not least by resolving that we do not really need a flow of new bubble baths, deodorants, and other toiletries, each of them requiring screening in large numbers of live animals. But what argument can there be against, say, the Medical Research Council conducting an investigation into the potential savings achievable via a carefully controlled, strictly safeguarded programme dependent on genuine human volunteers?

Dr Bernard Dixon

The heart-kit every ambulance should carry

Six years after leading heart specialists recommended that the National Health Service should provide specially equipped ambulances for victims of heart attacks, the Department of Health has done nothing. When a man collapses with a coronary attack in the streets of Melbourne, Seattle, or hundreds of other cities around the world the passers by know they can summon an ambulance with staff trained and fully equipped to give immediate life-saving treatment.

Here the official policy is that such specialist ambulances have not been proved effective; and despite some dramatic success stories based on local initiative in cities such as Belfast and Brighton, the Department of Health remains obdurate.

The case for equipping special ambulances is persuasive. Each year 150,000 men and women die from acute coronary heart attacks, and two thirds die so quickly — in the street, at work, or at home — that no effective medical help reaches them. Yet in most of these cases death is far from inevitable. Their hearts are, in cardiologists' terms, "too good to die."

Even a relatively small obstruction to blood flow in a coronary artery may be enough to cause misfiring in the heart's electrical system. The most severe form of electrical upset is ventricular fibrillation, in which, instead of regular, powerful contractions the heart muscle quivers very rapidly but ineffectively. Death is inevitable within minutes unless the condition is quickly recognized and treated by defibrillation — passing a massive electric current through the heart.

As long ago as the mid-1960s Belfast Professor J. F. ...ntridge showed that if ...bulances called to persons ...h heart attacks carried a ...ctor and defibrillating ...paratus lives could be ...ed. The next step was the ...ognition that in most cases ... doctors' part could be ...ed by ambulancemen (or ... North America paramedics). Both the recognition ... the treatment of ventricu... fibrillation can be taught ...yone with suitable back...nd and training.

...bably the best known ...-rescue scheme is now ...ne in Seattle, with its ...ation of 500,000 spread ... 90 square miles. The ...e paramedics are trained ...e not only with heart ...ers but also with every ...common medical emerg... and their exploits have ...ramatized in television ...mmes. They regularly ...00 lives a year in ... with ventricular fib... — 100 patients who ... otherwise have been ... arrival at hospital.

...evidence from pro...s such as that in ...was good enough in ... convince a joint ...party from the Royal ...f Physicians and the ...ardiac Society that ...ould encourage the ... similar units. The ... of that working ... Lawson McDonald,



A specially equipped 'heart' ambulance at Bart's hospital

and its secretary, Professor Desmond Julian, remain convinced that this is the right policy.

Why, then, has the Department of Health done nothing? The official answer is that the evidence is conflicting: the department's advisers quote a study from Nottingham which showed no advantage from providing coronary ambulances and another from Bath that apparently showed no gain from treating patients with heart attacks in hospital.

Dr McDonald and Professor Julian believe that the department's lack of action is due partly to financial restraints and partly to bureacratic apathy. The NHS is desperately short of money. So long as the shortage remains, every possible argument will be used to reject any plans that require new equipment and more staff. The department can point to some support for its view among cardiolologists — and the inaction is further bolstered by the inherent conservatism of all civil servants.

Why is there any conflict of expert opinion? For the man who has just has a heart attack, the obvious proirity is medical attention as soon as possible. The controversy has its roots in the time table of death. About 40 per cent of men and women who have a heart attack die within a month of their first collapse with chest pain — but one quarter of these deaths occur almost instantaneously, within at most 15 minutes. Often there is not even time for medical help to be called, let alone for it to arrive.

Another quarter die within two hours of the onset of chest pain — and in Britain today very few of these victims are seen by a doctor. Even if a general practitioner gets to the scene quickly he may have to stand by helplessly and watch his patient die while waiting for transport to hospital — for GPs do not carry defibrillators (they cost about £1,000 and doctors are reluctant to carry apparatus that they use so rarely that they cannot acquire the necessary expertize and confidence).

After the 50 per cent mortality in the critical first two hours the mortality drops sharply; another 15 per cent in the next 10 hours, and the remaining 35 per cent over the next month. No single change in the organization of medical services can benefit all these groups, for what the research studies have shown is that the effect of different types of treatment depends critically upon how much time has elapsed since the patient had his first symptoms.

If, with characteristic British reticence, he delays calling his doctor for several hours he has already survived his most dangerous time. In those circumstances a coronary ambulance would be of little use. Indeed, the reason that some cardiologists reject their use is that they believe that most of the sudden deaths occur before the vehicles could arrive and that the small numbers of lives that could be saved do not justify the extra expense of staffing and equipping special ambulances.

The most effective schemes recognize this problem and have combined the training of ambulance crews with a campaign of public education about the need for prompt action whenever a heart attack is suspected. Experience in Britain has shown that such publicity can cut the delay in calling for medical help without generating too many false alarms.

"We cannot expect to change the mortality statistics dramatically by training and equipping our ambulance staff" says Professor Julian. "But deaths could probably be cut by 8 per cent in medium-sized cities, where we know this system works and that an efficient, highly motivated ambulance service can reach many patients in the crucial, dangerous first hours. In London, with its great traffic density, and in rural areas other solutions might be needed. Even so, a reasonable estimate of the potential saving of lives would be around 6,000 every year."

In a rational society a possible saving of so many lives would be put to further test — but another reason for official reluctance is that plans for the training of ambulance men focus unwelcome attentions on staffing problems in the ambulance service. Special training would be needed by the crews of coronary ambulances; how should that training be reflected in the wage structure? Senior staff in the ambulance service are thought to be reluctant to see the development of a specially trained élite.

Whatever the background to the Department's decision, it should now be reviewed, says Professor Julian and Dr McDonald. All the recent public interest in heart disease has been focused on the drama of heart transplantation; but investment in the early hours of coronary disease could pay far greater dividends.

Dr Tony Smith

Remember the writers put behind bars

Jacobo Timerman, who set off a major foreign policy row in the United States with a book about his imprisonment in Argentina, Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number, is now campaigning on behalf of journalists who have "disappeared" in Argentina. George Brock talked to him in London this week.

Luis Guagnini, an Argentinian journalist, was out on a Christmas shopping expedition in the centre of Buenos Aires just under four years ago with his wife and two sons. As the family came out of a bookshop, several men stopped them and bundled them into two cars which did not carry licence plates.

Mrs Dora Guagnini and her children were released after a few days; of Luis there is now no trace. He is one of around a hundred names on a sad list compiled by a small institution in Buenos Aires which goes under the title of the Committee of the Families of Disappeared and Detained Journalists.

They have recently acquired a plump, intense advocate whose sudden fame has sent him criss-crossing the globe, and as he goes he continues a lonely campaign to generate attention for the fate of his ex-collegues. Jacobo Timerman encounters a world numbed by the arithmetic of oppression.

No one knows how many people have vanished since the military coup in 1976: estimates by human rights organizations run from 10,000 to 30,000. When corpses, or even more rarely witnesses, provide any evidence, it usually turns out that the abductions have been carried out by the military authorities or its proxies. But the rate of disappearances has eased recently.

"It is very dangerous to approach repression through mathematics," he said. Without qualification, he describes what is happening to journalists in Argentina as a "genocide", and adds that it is perhaps only paralleled by the drives against psychiatrists (followers of the detested Freud) and lawyers.

"In terms of numbers, Uruguay is perhaps the worst, but in Argentina there is a new ideology of repression, of extermination. That is why we are obliged to understand what is happening in Argentina. What they are aiming at is the direct destruction of culture and intelligence.

"In Argentina they have resorted to biological censorship: they just killed people or put them in jail or they are just missing, nobody knows where."

He quotes the example of Julian Delgado, a senior journalist on a financial daily paper *El Cronista Comercial*. He was politically conservative, supporting the government's toughest policies ostensibly directed against left-wing terrorism, but wrote a series of articles criticising the administration of the state-owned oil company. He was kidnapped in July 1978 and has never been seen since.



Jacobo Timerman

Luis Guagnini has been seen since his disappearance. Two escaped prisoners who saw him in jail believe that he was one of a group taken from a prison called "El Banco" where they were tortured to provide information about how foreign journalists would work or were working in Argentina during the World Cup finals in the summer of 1978. A special office for the surveillance of the large and inquisitive press corps was established at the prison. "They just took a slave, said Timerman, "and used him. That was all they wanted.

"They are not just trying to kill journalists who are leftists. They have a concept of what journalists should be." Timerman is now campaigning for the assembly of a "Nuremberg" tribunal of distinguished figures which ought to "try to judge and understand" these events and bring them into a brighter light.

He himself has just brought to light an unpleasant twist in his own dramatic story. In the current issue of the New York Magazine *Harpers*, he describes how he was planning to publish six articles describing his imprisonment which he had written in 1979 after his release, during his first four or five weeks in Israel.

As the pieces were about to appear in a Tel Aviv evening paper, he was told by the director-general of the Israeli foreign affairs ministry that the government had learnt that four people in Argentina close to Timerman would be killed if the articles were published. Two were rabbis, one was Robert Cox, the editor of the English-language *Buenos Aires Herald* (who did later leave the country after death threats), and the fourth Timerman's brother, Jose. Timerman asked if the four could be warned in time for any of them to leave the country if they wanted to.

By the time Timerman next went to the ministry, the stakes had been raised. A group of Jewish parents had visited the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires; they had been told, they said, that 15 of their detained sons and daughters would never reappear if the testimony was printed.

Timerman tried to persuade Jewish community leaders in the United States and in Argentina to neutralize the blackmail by making it public: he failed. "I finally resolved that I could *not* publish the six articles."

George Brock

The lost by-lines

Drawn from the files of Amnesty International and the magazine *Index on Censorship*, the following list includes the names of 75 journalists and writers who have disappeared, whose fate is unknown and whose families are prepared to publicize their disappearance. Dates against names are the dates of disappearance.

Claudio Adur. Freelance journalist. 11/11/76.
Lucina Alvarez de Barros. Editor of *Barrilete* magazine. 7/5/76.
Lidia Alvarez de Sadot. 29/9/76.
Maria Amadio. Editor *Dimension* magazine. 30/3/76.
Marcos Arocena. Uruguayan writer 9/7/76.
Juan Ascone. Freelance journalist. 15/5/77.
Rolando Baradino. Television journalist. date unknown.
Oscar Barros. Journalist for *Barrilete*. 7/5/76.
Maria Bedoian. Magazine sub-editor. 12/6/77.
Horacio Bertholet. 1/10/76.
Guillermo Bettanin. Journalist on *Noticias*. 7/5/76.
Victor Boichenko. Writer. 4/4/76.
Miguel Bustos. Journalist and writer. 30/5/76.
Juan Capdepont. Journalist. 6/78.
Aldo Casadido. Political journalist. 7/12/76.
Conrado Ceretti. Freelance. 27/7/76.
Ines Cobo. Journalist. 1/9/76.
Haroldo Conti. Journalist and writer. 5/5/76.
Luis Cordoba. Journalist. 27/7/78.
Julian Delgado. Journalist on *Cronista Comercial*. 4/6/78.
Beatriz d'Elia, Writer. 3/77.
Hector Demarchi. Journalist on *Cronista Comercial*. 5/8/76.
Jose Espinosa. Journalist. 8/1/78.
Rodolfo Fernandez Pondal. Associate Editor of *Ultima Clave*. 5/8/77.
Jorge Foulkes. Journalist. 24/2/78.
Marcelo Gelman. Journalist on *Gente* and *Noticias*. 24/8/76.
Raymundo Gleyzer. Journalist and film-maker. 27/5/76.
Cecilia Gomez. Agency Journalist. 31/12/78.
Alberto Gorrini. Photographer and journalist. 3/6/77.
Claudio Grandi. Writer. 22/6/76.
Felix Granovsky. Journalist. 19/11/76.
Luis Guagnini. Correspondent for foreign papers. 21/12/77.
Diana Guerrero. Editor of *Discusion*. 27/7/76.
Mario Hernandez. Editor of *El Decamisado* 12/5/76.
Mario Herrera. Sub-editor on *Confirmado*. 11/76.
Juan Higa. Correspondent for Japanese paper. 7/5/77.
Hugo Idelman. Journalist. 29/9/76.
Mario Ikonicoff. Freelance sub-editor. 12/6/77.
Santiago Illa. Journalist. 12/6/76.
Juan Jordan. Bolivian student journalist. 17/1/78.
Wilson Kehoe. Journalist. 13/6/77.
Carlos Lagorio. Journalist. 27/1/77.
Miguel Lizazo. Journalist on *La Causa Peronista*. 4/76.
Susan Lugones. Freelance journalist. 24/12/77.
Hector Marghetich. Student journalist. 19/8/76.
Eduardo Marin. Journalist on *La Nacion*. 14/5/77.
Elsa Martinez. Journalist. 31/5/78.
Mariano Martinez. Freelance journalist. 21/1/77.
Susana Medina de Bertholet. Freelance journalist. 1/10/76.
Luis Monaco. Freelance journalist. 11/1/78.
Liliana Molteni. Graduate of journalism school. 20/6/76.
Cristina Morandini Huespe. Student journalist. 18/9/77.
Jorge Moyano. Journalist of *Los Andes*. 12/5/78.
Juan Nazar. Journalist. 21/3/77.
Hector Oesterheld. Television script-writer. 6/77.
Carlos Perez. Journalist and editor. 4/76.
Marta Perez. Journalist on *La Razon*. 4/76.
Rafael Perrota. Director of *Cronista Comercial*. 6/77.
Enrique Piera. Editor of *El Pais* of Montivideo, Uruguay. 13/7/76.
Luis Piris. Journalist and psychologist. 7/76.
Enrique Raab. Journalist on *La Opinion* and *Primera Plana*. 16/4/77.
Jose Ramos. Newspaper and television journalist. 1/11/76.
Alcira Rios De Cordoba. Journalist. 27/7/78.
Edgardo Sajon. Journalist on *La Opinion*. 1/4/77.
Maria San Martin de Valetti. Writer. 1/7/77.
Roberto Santoro. Founder of *Barrilete*. 1/6/77.
Juan Satragno. Journalist on *La Nacion*. 26/2/78.
Victor Seib. Journalist. 30/7/76.
Angel Stival. Journalist. 7/8/76.
Eduardo Suarez. Freelance journalist. 12/8/76.
Virginia Suarez. Student journalist. 13/5/76.
Patricia Villa. Agency journalist. 14/8/76.
Enrique Walker. Freelance journalist. 17/7/76.
Rodolfo Walsh. Freelance journalist. 25/3/77.
Tilo Wenner. Director of *El Actual*. 26/3/76.

Westminster, where the battle rages faintest

After the party conference season, this is the week that Parliament comes back. How much of a comeback will it be? The double meaning echoes in the mind at the end of this extraordinary summer, for in the past two months the Westminster factor in politics has not simply been forgotten — which is normal at the party conference season — but has been subject to unusually strong attack. Some pretty untamed forces, including populism, grass roots fervour and personal ambition have been tearing at the fabric of British politics.

The Conservative leadership, which at Blackpool has been trying to snuff out a revolt that was basically parliamentary in origin, seems to have found itself surprised at the right-wing enthusiasm of its loyalist levies from the constituencies and their hostility to parliamentary compromise.

Again, the more orthodox members of the Social Democrat Gang of Four were served notice by their rank and file that the new party is to be "run by its members" and in particular that the party leader should be chosen not by MPs but by the party as a whole. The Liberals, who already elect their leader on a country-wide basis, accepted the alliance with the SDP but made it clear that they were not prepared to have the detailed arrangements for a carve-up of the constituencies dictated by Westminster considerations.

David Watt

In the Labour Party, the assault on the supremacy of Westminster was stronger still - and was repulsed by the narrowest of margins. But while it is true that the left has been robbed, for the present, of the ultimate prize - the right to dictate the election manifesto without reference to the Parliamentary Party - compulsory reselection of MPs is still in place, together with the immovable conviction of a large sector of the constituency activists that many, if not most, Labour MPs are untrustworthy crypto-Tories. Certainly as long as Mr Benn is active he will continue to attack traditional parliamentary democracy in the name of party democracy.

There is nothing absolutely new about all this. The whole object of party conferences is to give the enthusiasts their day out. It keeps up their spirits, prevents ministers and shadow ministers becoming too divorced from their ideological roots and, with luck, impresses the onlookers. The peculiarity of the present situation lies in the virulence of the attack and the fact that we are beginning to see more clearly a cumulative erosion of Westminster's traditional primacy over the rest of the political process.

It is ironical but not surprising that just when the House of Commons has apparently succeeded, after years of effort, in increasing its influence over the executive by means of the new parliamentary committees, the individual MP should find that his classic Burkean independence of judgment as a representative and not as a delegate is under siege not simply from the Whips above him but from the grass roots beneath.

The fact is that behind the Westminster rhetoric the life of parliament tends to produce consensus and encourages compromise. Because consensus politics have failed to deliver the goods and the volatility of the electorate has caused political leaders to play safe by concentrating on satisfying the solid core of their support, the two main parties have fallen increasingly under the influence of the ideological extremists. Since these are against compromise they are bound to distrust Westminster.

One way of looking at the political scene, therefore, at the beginning of the new parliamentary session is to ask how far the normal forces in Parliament will fulfil their function this year of dragging British politics back towards the centre and by what means.

On the Conservative side, the centrists in Parliament (to give the wets a more polite name) are in a better case than their Labour counterparts in that constituency pressures on them are still not very serious. The Tory constituency party has, of course, ceased for years to be the old gentleman's fiefdom run by the chairman, the MP and an agent paid by the Member; but it has not yet become a soviet or an inquisitorial tribunal in the manner of many Labour general management committees.

On the other hand it is difficult to see how the moderates are to get their lasso round the neck of a prime minister who has been legitimized by an electoral process — unless they are prepared to resort to embarrassingly extreme measures.

In the old days, if Conservative MPs wished to deflect the policies of their leader, or as a last resort, dispose of him, extreme gestures of rebellion were unnecessary. Some muttering in the 1922 Committee, a quiet word with one or two Cabinet grandees, a small whiff of grapeshot if necessary in the shape of a few abstentions in a key vote — these used, as one can see from, say, the memoirs of Harold Macmillan, to be enough to produce a change of course.

If these hints failed the party's elder statesmen would appear in the leader's office one morning and tell him the sense of the party was that he should change tack or perhaps take a well earned rest from the burdens of leadership.

Nowadays these amenities are not available. The ultimate sanctions remain and, under the present system of leadership election, they are in the hands of the Conservative MPs (who form the electoral college); but faced with anything less than a very plausible challenger and a formal election, a determined leader such as Mrs Thatcher can tell her critics to jump in the Thames.

This means that unless they are willing to press the button on their nuclear weapon (and despite the talk about running Mr Geoffrey Rippon against the Prime Minister this autumn, there is no real sign of such willingness) the wets can achieve a deflection of course in the first instance only by votes in Cabinet, if they can muster enough of them. Failing that, it is a question either of chipping away at the edges by trying to capture the chairmanship of back bench party committees or of coming into the open with votes against the government in the House.

The problem about the former course is that it would have no immediate effect on policy, and about the second that until the budget next spring there will be few opportunities for the wets to register votes against measures they regard as objectionable. In short, contrary to many expectations, it is quite possible that we are in for an autumn and winter in which the government can count on a lull in its immediate political difficulties.

On the Labour side, the chances of moderate MPs reasserting their independence is marginally better than before the Brighton conference, but they are still limited. The struggle between left and right will be waged principally in the National Executive Committee, the trade union councils and constituency re-selection conferences.

Westminster will provide the party with a platform on which to unite for an assault on the government's economic record, on its trade union legislation and, perhaps, if the anti-nuclear campaign really gets going, on its defence policies. But the effectiveness of these campaigns is bound to be undermined while the battle for power and hence the real action is taking place elsewhere.

Turning to the centre of the centre — the SDP/Liberal Alliance — the role of the parliamentary parties is also limited. This is partly because of a shortage of numbers and political weight.

Even with the new recruits from the Labour Party, the alliance has only two or three big guns.

Another difficulty is the fact that neither Mrs Williams nor Mr Jenkins is in the House of Commons. But the main point is that the centre of activity and the opportunities for propaganda lie outside Parliament altogether — in the constituencies, in the SDP's policy making discussions and, with luck, in by-election campaigns.

The upshot of all this does not conclusively prove the long-term trend which I indicated at the beginning. It is possible that in a new Parliament, a revival of parliamentary democracy on the basis of a multi-party system will take place. In the meantime however, Parliament continues to go through a bad patch and there is nothing in the present constellation of political forces that seems likely to make it the centre that it should be unless and until the Tory rebels are prepared to make their move. I do not expect that for some time.

The Hollis affair and that spy called Elli

by Nigel West



Sir Roger Hollis: a reputation challenged

The continuing saga of the so-called *Hollis Affair* is a remarkable illustration of how difficult it is to recover the reputation of someone who is dead. The intervention of a Prime Minister to clear a person's name is, apparently, insufficient.

On Wednesday a former Director-General of the Security Service, Sir Martin Furnival Jones, and his former deputy Anthony Simkins, stepped in by writing to *The Times* saying it was "ludicrous" to suggest that Sir Roger Hollis might have been sympathetic to the USSR.

But the renewed interest in the affair stems from the evidence of Igor Gouzenko, a 25-year-old cypher clerk who had been based at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa between 1943 and 1945. When he defected in September 1945 he was hidden away at a wartime "Special Training School" used to train SOE agents and located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, just outside the town of Oshawa. Here Gouzenko underwent a detailed debriefing, first at the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a representative of Bill Stephenson's British Security Co-ordination, Peter Dwyer, and then by Roger Hollis, then the head of MI5's section dealing with Communists.

Gouzenko offered a mass of detailed information which led to a Canadian Royal Commission on espionage and the prosecution of 18 people, nine of whom were convicted.

The only Briton convicted was Kathleen Willsher, a graduate of the LSE and an assistant registrar in the British High Commission's Registry. She pleaded guilty to an Official Secrets Act charge and was sentenced to three years hard labour. Gouzenko identified her as having the Soviet code-name "Ellie" and produced incriminating documents referring to a source code-named "Elli".

Much speculation has arisen concerning the exact circumstances of Gouzenko's debriefing, and the identification of a second Briton working for the Russians, apparently also sharing the code-name "Elli". Might this have been Roger Hollis himself? Gouzenko claimed that while working in Moscow, before his arrival in Canada, he had learned that there was a Soviet agent at work in British Intelligence.

It has now been established that in June 1943, the date of Gouzenko's departure from Moscow, the Russians were running several well-placed agents within the British intelligence community. Two candidates, in particular, fit the bill. Kim Philby was at the time working in Section V of the Secret Intelligence Service. He had joined SIS in September 1941 from SOE and remained in the counter-intelligence section until January 1945 when he transferred to Section IX, the Soviet affairs unit. In *My Silent War* Philby misleads his readers by suggesting that he joined Section IX, the Russian section, some months earlier than he really did.

The second candidate is Anthony Blunt who joined MI5 in 1940. By June 1943 he was in B1(b), the counter-intelligence section responsible for dealing with German Intelligence matters. Later in the war he was transferred to SHAEF Ops B, the deception unit at Norfolk House, but it is perfectly possible that he too was the man referred to by Gouzenko.

MI5 later established positively that four further members of the British intelligence community had been supplying the Soviets with secrets, although they were never prosecuted. One was a distinguished Cambridge don who had spent much of the war undertaking technical research in the Admiralty. The second, John Cairncross, had worked for the SIS codebreakers at Bletchley Park deciphering German Air Force signals. Another worked for the Director of Military Intelligence while a fourth, Tom Wylie, had apparently been blackmailed by Guy Burgess into giving information from the War Office. A final, unconfirmed, agent was suspected in MI5's legal department, but he died before any conclusion could be reached.

With any one of these suspects in the running for Gouzenko's Elli, how did Roger Hollis's name even come to be considered? If there are any rules in counter-espionage, the first is probably never to discount any piece of information, however unlikely it might seem at the time. During the Homer investigation, which ultimately led to Donald Maclean being identified as a Soviet agent, wireless messages from Moscow were intercepted and read.

One such signal in 1945 warned the NKVD Resident at the Embassy in London that Gouzenko had defected. The text advised that Stanley be warned of this fact "as soon as he returns to London". The implication was that Stanley was highly placed, in danger of being exposed by Gouzenko. . . and temporarily out of contact overseas. In 1945 this description did not fit Maclean, who was in Washington and in regular contact with his Soviet case officer or Burgess, who was at his desk in London.

The identity of Stanley remained a mystery until it was realized that Hollis had been abroad at the right moment. He had been interviewing Gouzeko. In fact Stanley was Kim Philby. While Hollis was in Canada, Philby was undertaking a desperate mission in Turkey to silence Konstantin Volkov, another troublesome NKVD defector.

Volkov was in a position to "name names" and was offering SIS three well-placed Soviet agents. . . two were in the Foreign Office, the third was described as "the head of a counter-intelligence organization in London". By the time Philby had arrived in Istanbul (via a conveniently roundabout route, taking in Tunis, Malta and Cairo) Volkov had been bundled aboard a Soviet airliner and flown back to Russia.

After Blunt's 1964 confession the Security Service, then led by Roger Hollis, launched a "damage control" inquiry to see if further Soviet agents had gone undetected. No one was to be exempt from this investigation, including the Director-General, and it was news of this remarkable state of affairs that became the so-called Hollis Affair. Instead of receiving the credit for executing such a far-reaching inquiry (and one which was reviewed by an outside party, Lord Trend), Roger Hollis has become known as the man who came under suspicion of being the most successful Soviet spy ever — a travesty indeed of both history and justice.

Nigel West is the author of M15. British Security Service Operations 1909-1945 *(Bodley Head, £7.95)*



Could Hungary ever happen again?

David Pryce-Jones on Budapest 25 years ago and the parallels with Poland today

Life in Hungary has steadily improved these last 25 years. Communist doctrine there has proved flexible. Private enterprise has been allowed within the cooperative structure of agriculture and even in small businesses, and with incentive comes productivity. Permission to travel abroad is granted to thousands each year, and not many defect. Censorship is strict only where the Soviet Union is concerned.

Western trade-marks are in evidence, shops are more reasonably stocked than elsewhere in Eastern Europe, and Hungarian women continue to look as attractive as ever. Quite how much of this derives from the 1956 revolution is something Hungarians do not much discuss, as though uncertain how to distribute pride and blame.

Ambiguity arises because Janos Kadar, leader of the Communist Party and the man who has brought the benefits, is also the betrayer of the 1956 revolution. The Russians installed him in office as the instrument to regain control of the country on their behalf. Ever since, he has argued that if Hungarians placed themselves at the political service of their occupiers, they could expect compromises and rewards in domestic affairs.

That was also the standpoint of Marshal Pétain, when in comparable circumstances he was at the head of the Vichy government during the German occupation of France. Is not Vichyite collaboration more effective against an overwhelming opponent than any amount of resistance? So, to complete this line of apology, the 1956 revolution ought to be seen as misguided, a rhetorical gesture — which was just how the Germans had once presented Gaullism or the French *maquis*.

This kind of rationalization after the event, with its element of part-truth, is more deceiving than an outright lie. Nobody much bothers any longer with the old Soviet nonsense that 1956 was really a counter-revolution led by Cardinal Mindszenty, former landowners and Radio Free Europe. The Hungarian Communist Party has instead elaborated a theory which amounts to saying that the working class rose because it did not perceive its true interest. Even that does not obscure what everybody remembers perfectly well, that the legitimacy of communist rule had been challenged for all to see.

When Tsar Nicholas I put down the Hungarian revolution in 1849, he became one of the most hated men of his time, the first to earn for Russia its title of "the gendarme of Europe". In 1956 Khrushchev similarly tried to present the Soviet army as engaged in imperial policing of a fractious province. But had that army any more right than Nicholas I to act the gendarme?



Twenty-five years ago in Budapest: a 14-year-old Hungarian freedom fighter in front of a destroyed Russian tank.

The popular reaction was provided on October 23, the day the uprising broke out. A crowd gathered round the statue of Stalin, a bronze monstrosity 50 ft high. Eventually they succeeded in toppling it. Vast empty boots alone remained on the plinth — one of the unforgettable images of the modern age.

What was so hopeful and moving at the time was the revival of political parties, and the promise of free elections and an uncontrolled press, as well as the collapse of the secret police. During so many grim years, democracy had evidently lain dormant, to awake at the first touch in Sleeping Beauty manner. The Communist Party, according to the Marxist critic Gyorgy Lukacs, himself promoted to the new government of Imre Nagy, would have obtained 5 per cent of the electoral vote, 10 per cent at most.

Probably the party, even under the anti-Stalinist Nagy, could not long have reconciled its minority position and its continuance in power. Rather than find out, the Kremlin arranged for the suppression of the whole experiment.

So closed what might be called the ideological phase of the Cold War. The crushing of the Hungarians demonstrated to the world that communism rested not on any accepted tenets of Marxism or scientific socialism, but solely on weaponry. Communist parties in general have since offered discipline rather than idealism.

The Czechs never took to arms in the Prague Spring of 1958, but still they fared no better than the Hungarians. Alexander Dubcek, like Nagy, had it proved to him that communism must be compatible with Soviet will. The parallel with 1956 was almost exact, in that two populations were seeking to adjust their relations with the Soviet Union. But Nagy and his friends were shot in secret, while Dubcek was permitted to survive as a worker in a state forest.

Now, in Poland, this unfinished business is coming to a dramatic head. The Poles too perceive their own interests clearly, but once more the gendarme of Europe threatens and mobilizes, claiming exclusive rights over a whole population.

The question in Warsaw today remains the one which was asked earlier in Budapest. How much resistance, how much collaboration, is right when a nation has to free itself from a domination imposed on it? That the Polish party and Solidarity alike have not yet been given the full Nagy-Dubcek treatment may show that the gendarme has understood his limitations.

The deepest fear in the contemporary world has not in fact been the atomic bomb, but much more simply that liberty and justice count for nothing against totalitarianism. Perhaps there is not enough courage anywhere to meet that fear. Perhaps the future will be as George Orwell imagined it, a jackboot stamping on a human face for ever. Since 1956, there have been grounds for believing otherwise.

David Pryce-Jones is the author of The Hungarian Revolution, *published by Benn (1970).*

A piquant preface to the Prix Goncourt

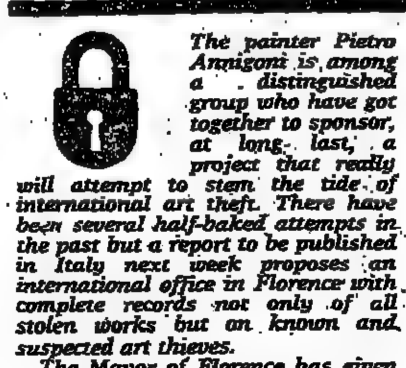
Now that the Booker race is over, the next classic on the literary scene is the Prix Goncourt, due to be announced in Paris on November 16. The favourite at this stage, I am told, is *La Nuit du Décret* by Michel del Castillo, but the innuendo which always accompanies the run-up to the prize is this year more informed than usual, thanks to a sharp piece of investigative journalism by Hervé Hamon and Patrick Rotman.

In their book, *Les Intellectorates*, just published by Editions Ramsay, Hamon and Rotman uncover a kind of intellectual freemasonry in Paris linking panel members on the Goncourt, publishers at the three major French publishers (Le Seuil, Gallimard and Grasset) writers and critics. This freemasonry, they say, ensures that the reputation of some writers is enhanced, and that the big three publishers maintain their hold on the Prix Goncourt and the financial advantages that brings. (The big three have carried off nine of the last 11 Goncourts, despite the fact that they publish only a quarter of the novels brought out in France. Del Castillo's book is published by one of the three — Le Seuil.)

In their book, which has caused quite a stir, Hamon and Rotman even have a map of the cafés and restaurants in Paris where aspiring writers must be seen to join this intellectual élite.

A final piquant detail. *Les Intellectocrates* was originally commissioned by Le Seuil but its revelations proved too much for its writers-cum-directors and they refused to go ahead. So the manuscript was snapped up by Editions Ramsay and is doing very well commercially, whatever the intellectual freemasons may think of it.

THE TIMES DIARY



The painter Pietro Annigoni is among a distinguished group who have got together to sponsor, at long last, a project that really will attempt to stem the tide of international art theft. There have been several half-baked attempts in the past but a report to be published in Italy next week proposes an international office in Florence with complete records not only of all stolen works but on known and suspected art thieves.

The Mayor of Florence has given his enthusiastic support to the project on the grounds that Italy is particularly expected to "a recrudescence of thefts", the most recent example being the disappearance, earlier this month, of 38 precious works of art, including medieval altar pieces, from the Longhi collection in Florence.

Other members of the group include the director of Unesco, René Mahew, the president of the Moscow Academy of Sciences, representatives of the New York Metropolitan Museum and the Smithsonian in Washington and Professor William Lockett of Liverpool University.

My old friend, Rodolfo Siviero, president of the Florentine Academy and the Italian minister responsible for the recovery of stolen art, is the man who has finally got the scheme going — but it has taken ten years. When it was first suggested, the leading lights included Anthony Blunt and five Iranian museum directors who have not been heard of lately.

Sci high

Dr Robin Nicholson is to be the new chief scientist in the Cabinet's "think tank" after an upgrading of the job vacated by Dr John Ashworth, now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Salford. The upgrading means that Nicholson, a workaholic with a passion for pruning roses in his few moments of relaxation, will have the same status as departmental chief scientist and so be empowered to bash their warring heads together when necessary.

From some time there has been a feeling in Whitehall that the job inhibited the incumbent when it came to dealing with departmental opposite numbers one rung higher up the civil service ladder, though Nicholson's engaging smile has always seen him through that kind of problem.

The £26,000 a year job, now at deputy secretary level, involves the overseeing of scientific and engineering matters considered by "think tank" the Central Policy Review Staff, to give it its proper title. Nicholson, 47, who takes up his appointment next month, will also be scientific adviser to Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Cabinet Office, and to the Prime Minister. He is being seconded for three years from Inco, the Canadian metals company, for whom he has been managing director since 1976.

He was previously Professor of Metallurgy at Manchester University.

Open door

Raised eyebrows in Washington, I hear, at the sight of Ann Haldeman, daughter of H. R., Richard Nixon's disgraced right-hand man, working as a doorkeeper at the Senate. The post is not the non-job it may appear: doorkeepers on Capitol Hill are usually the young sons and daughters of fashionable families and help the ambitious to get on speaking terms with the powerful (the first time I was "on the hill" a few years ago they all seemed to be the latest generation of Kennedys).

They are patronage jobs and Ann Haldeman's was secured through Senator John Warner of Virginia (Elizabeth Taylor's husband). Warner was secretary of the navy while Haldeman was Nixon's White House Chief of Staff.

Intolerance united

When have Nazis preached the same message as extreme Jewish nationalists? By a bitter irony yesterday — almost. Rabbi Meir Kahane, banned from entering Britain, was to have addressed a meeting in Golders Green last night, and the British Movement were threatening to demonstrate outside.

The militant and much-arrested rabbi, who believes all Arabs should be expelled from Israeli-occupied territory, was to have told his audience that Jews should leave Britain and emigrate to Israel — "the only solution to the Jewish question." Presumably, the British Movement would have been saying roughly the same thing.

Pound stretcher

Dr Cyril Catkin, Professor of Criminology at Strangeways University, yesterday welcomed the Home Office's "breathtakingly beautiful gesture" in awarding Birmingham University £9,686 to study left-handed writing so that police in the future might be able to narrow down suspects when blackmailers or threateners send notes.

"This is just the sort of thing that is needed", he said. "The criminals need to be caught, the police need the help, and the likes of me need the money. Even as I speak to you, I am myself preparing a proposal to study the effects of light ale on theft. You probably remember that Johnny 'The Mongoose' Monk, now doing a 115-stretch, regularly burgled places containing no valuables, like funeral parlours, public lavatories and local government offices. Police thought it was a cryptic [illegible] at the time but my pilot research suggests it was the influence [illegible] light ale.

"Len Sewer, my colleague, w[illegible] like some money also to follow [illegible] his work on the criminal effects [illegible] *Crossroads*. He has found that [illegible] per cent of all crime in and ar[illegible] Solihull takes place while *Crossroads* is being screened. It could be vital for police to know if a suspect is a *Crossroads* viewer, or [illegible] in the cast.

"Up at Barlinnie U. they're studying tailoring and vandalism. McAubergine's hypothesis [illegible] that men in Savile Row suits are unlikely to resort to physical violence since they would[illegible] wish to damage the cloth. One can't be sure of course but if research confirms this insight, think of the advantages: police would know a crook just from the label in his suit."

Benny's loss

With those robust vowels [illegible] his, it is amazing that anybody would think Benny Green could be even remotely American. So you can imagine the surprise of Colin Webb of Pavilion Books when he received a call from a New York publisher the other day asking if Green had any Yankee blood in him.

It transpired that Green has been nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his book *P.G. Wodehouse: A Literary Biography*. Sadly, for Green and for Pavilion, who started in business only last month, it is a condition of the prize that recipients be American. Green was threatening yesterday to take out naturalization papers, but I'm afraid that wouldn't work.

Pe[illegible] Watson



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 22: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended a Charity Concert in the series Music at Westonbirt School, Tetbury and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire (Colonel Martin Gibbs).

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, this evening attended the Banks Dinner at Haberdashers' Hall.

The Lady Anne Tennant and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 22: The Duke of Gloucester presided at the Annual General Meeting and Luncheon of the British Consultants Bureau at The Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly today.

Lt.-Col Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 22: The Duchess of Kent, as an Honorary Member, this evening attended I Zingari Cricket Club's Dinner at the Savoy Hotel.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

A memorial service for Viscount Hood will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, November 10, at noon.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, will visit Bloxham School on Saturday, October 31, at 2.15 to open Seymour House, which is the school's sixth boarding house. A full day's programme of exhibitions and school activities will be open to visitors. There will be a gala dinner for Old Bloxhamists at 7.30 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. J. H. Wheare and Miss M. M. Bookless
The engagement is announced between Henry, youngest son of the late Sir Kenneth Wheare and of Lady Wheare, of Oxford, and Madeleine, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs A. J. Bookless, of Montreal, Canada.

Mr A. P. Gubbins and Miss J. M. Marr
The engagement is announced between Anthony Paul, son of Mrs E. M. Gubbins and the late Mr R. G. E. Gubbins, of Brighton, Sussex, and Jennifer McPherson, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Marr, of Fairmilehead, Edinburgh.

Mr M. J. C. Milbank and Miss V. J. Whyte
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, youngest son of the late Mr Geoffrey Milbank and of Mrs Margaret Milbank, of Colne Engaine, Essex, and Valerie, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs William Whyte, of Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Mr W. I. K. Douglas and Miss R. E. L. Coombs
The engagement is announced between Iain, son of Mr and Mrs W. Douglas, of Aldwick, West Sussex, and Rosalind, daughter of Professor and Mrs R. R. A. Coombs, of Cambridge.

Mr J. C. R. Collis and Miss J. Bullock
The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Charles Collis, of Devonshire, Bermuda, and Judith, daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur Bullock, of Pembroke, Bermuda.

Mr P. E. Daniels and Miss P. Nixon
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. G. Daniels, of Gillingham, Kent, and Patricia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Nixon, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr B. W. Ashley and Miss C. M. R. De Sausmarez
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place in Guernsey between Bernard William (Bill) Ashley and Cecily Mildred Rosemary De Sausmarez, of Mont Marché, Forest, Guernsey.

Latest wills

Sir William Robert Cox, of Tadworth, Surrey, chief executive of the Property Services Agency and Second Permanent Secretary in the Department of the Environment since 1974, left estate valued at £41,956 net.

Miss Valauris Hastings Upton, of Chadderton, Lancashire, left estate valued at £28,930 net. She left all her property to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Best, Mr Gilbert Wilson, of Bath, company director .. £373,097
Haigh, Mr Frank Wilkinson, of Huddersfield £204,003
Hunter, Leonore, of Llandudno, Gwynedd £386,035
Metcalfe, Mr Charles Theophilus, of Kingham, Oxford .. £489,842
Sargeant, Mrs Diana Emily, of Skelton, York £261,123

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr David Morris to be chairman of the Association of Professions for the Mentally Handicapped in succession to Mr James Ross.
Mr John Birch to be organist and director of the Temple Church choir in succession to Dr G. T. Thalben-Ball.
Mrs Christine Bicknell to be chairman of the Victoria District Health Authority.
Dr Alcon Copisarow, Mr Adam Morrow, the Right Rev Keith Sutton, Mr John Whitney and Mr John Woodcock to join the administrative council of the Royal Jubilee Trusts.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, October 22, 1956

From Our Special Correspondent.—Mr Gomulka, who just under seven years ago was ousted from the politburo and later arrested for nationalist deviation, has been elected as first secretary of the central committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky, Polish-born Minister of Defence, on whose retention in the politburo Mr Khrushchev insisted on Friday, has been dropped, as has Mr Nowak and Mr Majur, other members of the faction standing for close dependence on Moscow. Out of a total of 75 possible votes for election to the politburo Marshal Rokossovsky gained 26, against Mr Gomulka's 74. It is thus clear that the new Polish leaders have been able to hold their ground against intense Soviet pressure.

Granada nominated

Granada Television's adaptation of The Good Soldier has been nominated for an Emmy in the drama section of the United States television awards to be made next month.

Memorial service

Mr A. Waugh
A memorial service for Mr Alec Waugh was held yesterday at Chelsea Old Church. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated, assisted by the Right Rev Edmund Capper (representing the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe) who pronounced the blessing.

Furniture prices look likely to rise

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Prices for English furniture appear to be on the move upwards. Sotheby Beresford Adams of Chester offered a George III satinwood sofa table for sale yesterday which they had estimated at £1,400-£1,800 and secured a bid of £12,000 from Mr Turpin, a London dealer.

"It was catalogued in a warehouse", Mr Tim Wonnacott, who was in charge of the sale, said: "Once it was polished and put on view it looked more like £3,000-£4,000".

The piece had come in through Sotheby's Harrogate office from a private home in "original, but very neglected, condition", according to Mr Wonnacott. Scorch marks on the top seemed to show it had been used as an ironing board, bits of the moulding were off and the inlay was lifting. The price could be a freak, or indicate a new trend.

It was supported by a rash of surprisingly high prices. A simple late-eighteenth-century potty cupboard was bid to £500 (estimate £150-£200) and a George III rosewood work table made £2,400 (estimate £500-£800).

Continental furniture is apparently a less buoyant market. Christie's devoted a specialist auction to it in London yesterday, with 19 per cent left unsold out of an £186,650 total. The top price, however, came as a pleasant surprise to them: £10,500 (estimate £3,000-£4,000) for a north Italian walnut bureau, dated to the mid-eighteenth century.

Phillips of Scotland's house sale at Champfleuries, Linlithgow, was enlivened by a battle for possession of two nineteenth-century Venetian views by Guglielmo Ciardi (1842-1917). Ciardi's work follows the realist trend of the late nineteenth century and he is highly regarded in the Veneto, where nineteenth-century masters have recently, as in England, been enthusiastically rediscovered.

It came, however, as some surprise that his fame had spread to Scotland; there were two canvases, "Canale della Giudecca" and "The Gondola, Venice" which sold for £16,000 each (estimate £10,000-£12,000). They were bought by the same Italian bidder. The sale from the estate of the late Lady Isabella Tudsbery made £180,412, with 3 per cent unsold.



Birthdays today

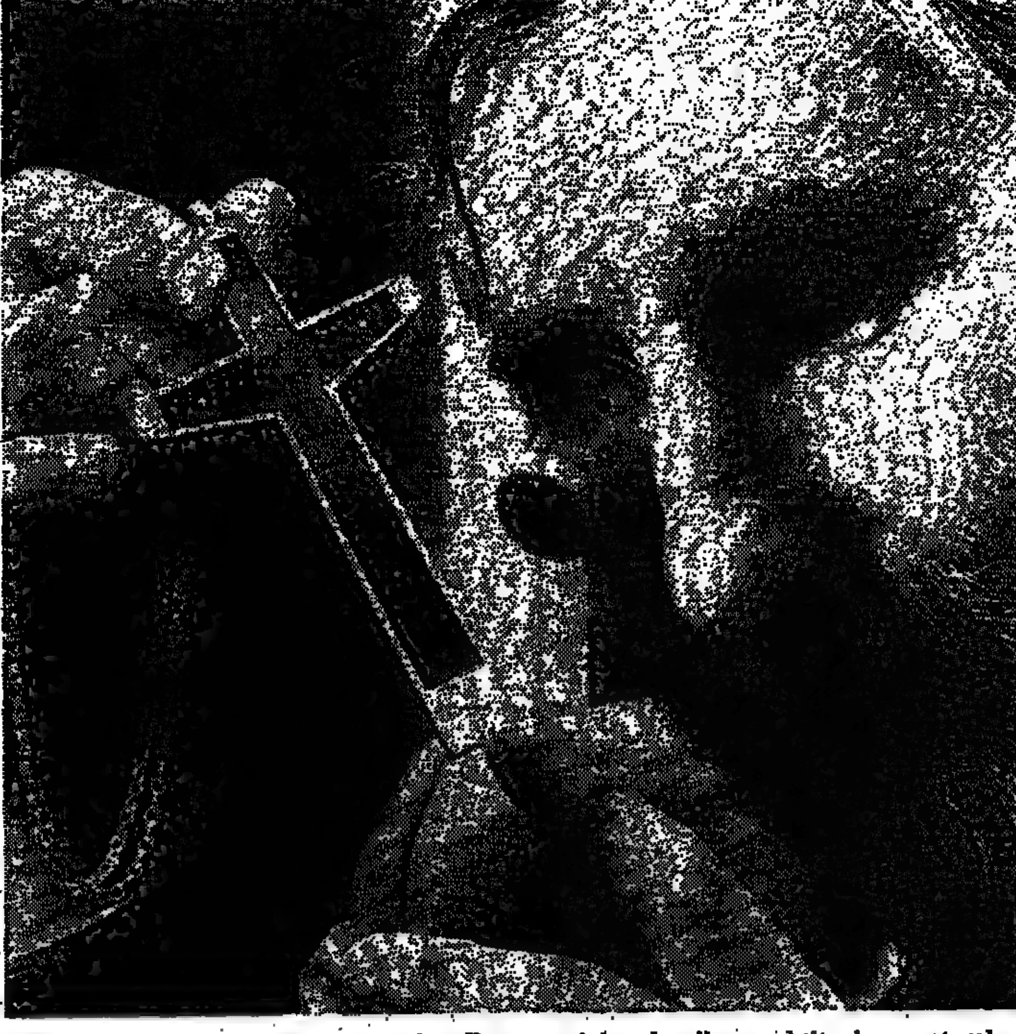


Lady Young, Leader of the House of Lords, who is 55.

Major Edwina Coven, 60; Miss Diana Dors, 50; Lord Hunt of Tanworth, 62; Mr Iverach McDonald, 73; Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, 67; Sir Herbert Pollard, 83; Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, 51; Lord Remnant, 51.

Sir Christopher Leaver

Mr Christopher Leaver, aged 43, the next Lord Mayor of London, has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.



Mr Peter Knowles-Brown, a London jeweller, examining the silver and titanium pectoral cross yesterday made for the Archdeacon of St Albans, the Ven David Farmborough, who is to become Bishop of Bedford (Photograph by Keith Waldegrave).

Luncheons

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, deputy chairman of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, were joint hosts at a luncheon given yesterday at the House of Commons by the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch of the association in honour of the members of the Sri Lankan Parliamentary Committee on Public Enterprise, led by Mr M. S. Amarasiri, deputy Minister of State for Trade and Shipping. Others present included:
Lord Avebury, Lord Davies of Leek, Mr Reginald Freeson, MP, Mr George Gardiner, MP, Mr James Hill, MP, Mr Michael Morris, MP, and Mr James Batten.

HM Government
The Lord Privy Seal was host yesterday at a luncheon at Grosvenor House given in honour of a civic delegation from Shanghai led by the Mayor, Mr Wang Daohan.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel Felix Tientaraboum, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Upper Volta.

H M Govrnment
Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at the Hyde Park Hotel, in honour of Mr Yoon Ja-Joong, Minister of Transportation, Korea. He was accompanied by Mr Kim Jong-Goo, Mr Kim Jae-Keun, Mr Kim Keon-Jin, and Mr Choe Yoon-Jin. The Ambassador of Korea was among those present.

Reception

HM Government
Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment at the Scottish Office, was host last night at a reception held at Pollock House, Glasgow, on the occasion of the meeting in Glasgow of Project Turin International.

Dinners

Anglo-Swiss Society
The President of the Anglo-Swiss Society, the Rev Lord Sanford, accompanied by Lady Sandford, was host at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Swiss Society, held at the Savoy Hotel last night. The guest speaker was Sir Arthur Norman, chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, UK. The Swiss Ambassador and Mme Claude Caillat were among those present.

Japan Foundation
Professor Kentaro Hayashi, President of the Japan Foundation, Tokyo, was host at a dinner held at the Park Lane Hotel yesterday to mark the opening of the Great Japan Exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts.
Guests included:
The Ambassador of Japan, the President of the Royal Academy, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, Mr K Kurokawa, Mr K Awazu, Mr N Amemiya, Dr S Sen XV, Sir John Pilcher, Mr S C Hutchison, Mr A Irvine, Mr K Tsuzumi, Mr Y Hatano and Professors G C Allen, G R Storry and W Watson.

Bowyers' Company
Bowyers' Company held a livery dinner at Tallow Chandlers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr A. Wood was in the chair and other speakers were Mr P. Begent and Mr Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms.

British Antique Dealers' Association
The British Antique Dealers' Association held a dinner at Goldsmith's Hall last night. Mr Charles B. Lee, president, presided and the other speakers were Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, and Lady Howe.

Company of Scientific Instrument Makers
The Scientific Instrument Makers' Company held their admission court last night at Scientific Instrument Makers' Hall to admit their new Master, Mr S. S. Carlisle, and Wardens, Mr C. R. Jennings and Mr M. H. W. Call. At the livery dinner held later, the guests were received by the Master and Wardens, and the principal guest and speaker was Sir George Jefferson. Other guests included the Masters of the Turners' and Glaziers' Company, Sir William Ryland and Sir George Macfarlane.

Plaisterers' Company
The Master of the Plaisterers' Company, Mr P. H. S. Wettern, assisted by the Upper Warden, Mr R. P. Vickers, and the Renter Warden, Mr N. N. Goldwater, presided at the annual livery and ladies' dinner held yesterday in Plaisterers' Hall. Mr G. J. Medley, Director of the World Wildlife Fund, also spoke.

I Zingari Cricket Club
The Duchess of Kent attended the dinner of I Zingari Cricket Club at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. She was received by Lord Home of the Hirsel, governor, who replied to the toast of I Zingari Cricket Club, proposed by Mr A. M. Crawley.

Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators
The Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators held their annual trophies and awards dinner last night at Painters' Hall. The Master, Captain Charles Klimcke, made the presentations to Mrs Bullock, widow of Master Air Loadmaster David Bullock, and to Captain Jock Cameron, Mr Michael Ramsden, Mr David Eagles, Miss Joan Hughes, Mr D S Balman, Mr Giles Kershaw and Captain Brian Powell. The other speakers were Mr David Proudlove, Warden, and Mr Michael Ramsden.

Loriners' Company
The Master of the Loriners' Company, Mr Ernest E. Beckett, assisted by his Wardens, presided at a court dinner held yesterday at Barber-Surgeons' Hall. Mr Derek Fowler and the Under Warden also spoke. Earlier in the evening the following were elected officers of the company. Master: Deputy W. H. Wylie-Harris, Upper Warden: Mr N. Freedman, Under Warden: Mr J. R. Cunningham.

Service dinners

HMS Rothesay
A dinner in commemoration of the victory at the Battle of Trafalgar was held on October 21 in the Wardroom, HMS Rothesay, moored in Rothesay Bay, Isle of Bute. Commander G. A. S. C. Wilson, RN (commanding officer, HMS Rothesay) presided, and the guest of honour was the Marquess of Bute, who proposed the toast to the Immortal Memory.

Nato Senior Officers' Electronic Warfare Course
A guest night dinner was held at RAF College, Cranwell, last night to mark the end of the twenty-second Nato Senior Officers' electronic warfare course. Major-General H. T. Havning, Danish Army, Commanding General Jutland Division, and other Nato senior officers were guests of Air Vice-Marshal B. Brownlow, Air Officer Commanding and Commandant of the college, and officers of the college. Group-Captain D. P. J. Melaniphy, director of the Department of Air Warfare, presided, and Air Commodore M. R. Williams, deputy commandant of the college, was also present.

OBITUARY

MARQUESS OF EXETER

Notable Olympic performer



The Marquess of Exeter, KCMG, who died on October 21 at the age of 76, was, as Lord Burghley, well known in his youth as a first class hurdler, and won the 400 metres hurdles in the 1928 Olympics at Amsterdam. He was also Conservative MP for Peterborough from 1931 to 1943, and was, from 1943 to 1945, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda.

David George Brownlow Cecil, Lord Burghley, was born on February 5, 1905, the eldest son and heir of the fifth Marquess of Exeter, KG, the hereditary Grand Almoner by his marriage with the Hon. Myra Rowena Sibell Orde-Powlett, only daughter of William, fourth Lord Bolton. He was, therefore, descended from the Lord Burghley who was Lord Treasurer in the days of Queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Eton and at Magdalene College, Cambridge where his reputation as an athlete soon spread far beyond his University.

As a competitor he won every honour open to him and he rose to the highest positions as an official after his active days came to an end through injury and the pressure of Parliamentary duties.

He was President of Cambridge University Athletic Club in 1927 and won both hurdles three years running against Oxford. He won the AAA 120 yards hurdles championship in 1929, 1930 and 1931 and the 440 yards hurdles title in 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930 and 1932. His victory in the 440 yards hurdles in 1927 in 54.2sec equalled the the world record though it was beaten later in the same day in the United States. His last appearance in the championships was in 1933 when, even though a little short of training, he finished second to his old rival L. Facceli of Italy, over 440 yards hurdles.

Internationally he was most famous for his 1928 victory in the Olympic 400 metres hurdles at Amsterdam. But he also competed in the 110 metres hurdles at Paris in 1924 and produced a remarkable effort of stamina at Los Angeles in 1932. At Los Angeles he was fifth in the final of the 110 metres hurdles, fourth in the final of the 400 metres hurdles in his fastest ever time of 52.2sec, and won a silver medal as a member of the British 4X400 metres relay team. In the relay he had an unofficial time of 46.7sec in spite of the seven previous races involved in his three events.

He was the British Olympic captain in 1932 and in 1936. After the war his enthusiasm for amateur sport was fully expressed in his work as president of the AAA, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and a member of the International Olympic Committee.

One of his most considerable achievements as an organiser of athletics events was the staging of the 1948 Olympic Games in London. In the climate of austerity following the Second World War it was thought in some quarters that a capital city suffering from food rationing — as well as extensive structural damage from bombing — might not necessarily be the ideal place to accommodate and entertain the large numbers of athletes who would undoubtedly want to come to the first postwar games. However as chairman of the Organising and Executive Committee for the Games Lord Burghley confounded the sceptics and played a significant role in the success of the 1948 Olympics.

In his earlier days he had held a commission in the Grenadier Guards but in 1929, the year of his first marriage to Lady Mary Theresa Montagu-Douglas-Scott, fourth daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, he resigned and obtained seats on the boards of a number of companies. There were a son, who died young, and three daughters of the marriage.

In 1931 he entered Parliament as Conservative member for the Peterborough Division of Northamptonshire, a seat which he continued to represent until 1943 though in 1939 he announced his intention of not standing for it again. At Westminster he was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Lord Hailsham for the World Economic Conference.

In 1940 he was appointed Staff Captain Tank Supply, was promoted Major DAD in 1941 and Lieutenant Colonel AD in 1942. In 1943 he was appointed Controller of American Supplies and Repairs at the Ministry of Aircraft Production. Then in August 1943 his appointment to succeed Lord Knollys as Governor of Bermuda was announced and he continued as Governor until 1945.

Lord Burghley was a keen sportsman. From 1935 to 1939 he hunted his own private pack of foxhounds and in the latter year became joint master of the East Sussex. He was also joint master of the Old Berkshire Hunt from 1953 to 1957, and of the Burghley Hunt from 1957 to 1967.

He was a former president of the English Tourist board and of the BTA, and in the years following the war had led industrial missions to Pakistan and Burma. He was Rector of St Andrews University from 1949 to 1952, and was Mayor of Stamford in 1961.

He was created KCMG in 1943. He succeeded his father as 6th Marquess of Exeter in 1956.

His first marriage was dissolved in 1946 and he married, in the same year, Diana Mary Forbes, widow of Colonel David Forbes. There was a daughter of this marriage.

MR LESLIE ORREY

Mr Stanley Glasser writes:

After a short illness Leslie Orrey died on September 20 at Bath, aged 73.

A wide-ranging musicologist and teacher he laid the foundation for the distinguished reputation the music department that Goldsmiths' College today enjoys. He was its head from 1945 to 1969. In the University of London he contributed to the development of musical studies in teacher training and cooperated with Thurston Dart to establish the Internal B.Mus. Degree and create the M.Mus. Visiting professorships to the United States included Ohio State University 1952-53 and San José State College 1957-58.

Orrey's particular love was opera, especially of the French and Italian Genres. Bellini, Concise History of Opera, Encyclopedia of Opera bear witness to this. Gluck and Baroque Opera will, sadly, have to be posthumous publications. Other books include Programme Music and translations of Koechlin's biography of Gabriel Fauré and Saint-Foix's study The symphonies of Mozart. He also wrote many articles for Musical Opinion, Music Review and Musical Times. The Royal Musical Association will not now be privileged next February to recieve his paper on Jean-Joseph Mouret, the Parisian composer who held a dominant position in that capital's theatrical and musical life during the second quarter of the eighteenth century.

After his retirement he moved to Bath where he was soon engaged on his research and busy with the musical activities of the area. He leaves a wife, Elsa, with whom he enjoyed an unusually deep and loving relationship. Leslie Orrey will be remembered fondly and with respect by the many students who passed through his hands and by his friends and colleagues.

PROFESSOR M. K. JOSEPH

Dan Davin writes:

The many friends in this country of Professor Michael Kennedy Joseph will be grieved to learn of his death, after a brief illness, in Auckland, New Zealand, on October 4.

Born in England in 1914, he was educated at Sacred Heart College, Auckland, at Auckland University, and at Merton College, Oxford, where he gained a B. Litt. with a thesis on William Falconer, author of The Shipwreck. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he at once volunteered for active service and, though at first rejected on medical grounds, persisted until he was accepted by the Royal Artillery. He served in the ranks throughout the war until discharge in 1946.

He afterwards returned, by way of an academic appointment in Australia, to Auckland in 1950 and there in due course was appointed to a chair of English in 1970. As well as being a dedicated teacher, he was a scholar, a poet, and a novelist. His book, Byron the Poet (1964) was well and widely reviewed.

He published three volumes of poetry — Imaginary Islands (1950); The Living Countries (1959); and Inscriptions on a Paper Dart (1974). Two of his novels, I'll Soldier No More (1958) and A Soldier's Tale (1979), were based on his war experience in Europe and were greatly acclaimed in this country and in New Zealand. His second novel, A Pound of Saffron (1962), was set in the academic ambience of Auckland and so was less well known in Britain.

By nature he was modest and self-deprecating, kindly and unselfish, deeply though not ostentatiously Roman Catholic. Any percipient reader of his poetry and his novels can discern the depth of feeling and human understanding that informed both his life and his work. His friends and admirers had great hopes, now cruelly disappointed, for the work that it was expected he would produce in his retirement: works that would enrich literature not only in New Zealand but in an ecumenic context.

He is survived by his [illegible] four sons and a daughter.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Showbiz—and lots of it!

That's the theme of this year's Royal Showbiz Command Show.

And the mastermind behind it is Mr Showbiz himself, Lord Prince.

"I was lying in the bath at the time, smoking quietly and thinking about a theme for the Royal Showbiz Show, when suddenly it came to me. Showbiz! I was so excited I dropped my cigar in the water, leapt out of the bath and immediately wrote to 90 of the biggest names in showbiz. Within a week 300 had cabled their acceptance. That's the kind of response you get with the greatest show on earth!"

And what a night it will be.

The greatest acrobats in the world, the Lloyd-Webber family, will be flying across the stage, exchanging cellos in mid-air.

J. R. Ewing's hat will do a sketch with Bob Hope.

Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and the legendary Existentialist school will come from Paris to sing: "Non, je ne regrette l'être et le néant."

The entire cast of Nicholas Nickleby will be flown in from New York just to take a curtain call.

Elaine Page will be flown out to Australia just for the evening.

The best bits from the recent repeats of Not the Nine O'Clock News will be shown on a big television set, with the legendary Clive James actually reviewing it on stage!

And the entire history of twentieth-century songwriting will be enacted in dance and mime by the seven writers short-listed for the Booker Prize.

"It's going to be some evening", says Lord Prince. "All showbiz will be there. Liza Minnelli, Woody Allen, Ian Botham, Buster Keaton—these are just some of the many people who'd love to be there on the night but can't for one reason or another. I've even had letters from totally unknown people offering out of the blue to star in the show.

In an effort to accommodate all 128 acts, many of them will take place simultaneously; Lord Prince is especially keen on the prospect of Barbara Woodhouse showing how to house-train the King's Singers.

A squad from the legendary SAS will burst in and rescue Tommy Cooper from his own act.

And Tim Rice will be selling copies of his LPs in the foyer, unaided.

"This is what showbiz is all about", says Lord Prince. "An unforgettable evening of star after star. If, at the end of the programme, there is no clear-cut result, we'll go into extra-time. And if the whole thing is the success I believe it will be, we'll get them all back again next year."

Pedants' Corner: Further to my efforts to unravel the grammar of The Standard's slogan "Only The Best Type of Writers Write for the Standard", I have an interesting sentence from Tuesday's Standard to put in front of you. On page 20 Fay Maschler wrote: "That sort of clientele are notoriously fickle." Solutions on a postcard, please, to The Standard, 118 Fleet Street, London EC4.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE AWARDS

Oxford
Awards
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: Honorary Fellowship: Sir David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum 1975-81, chairman of Wellcome Trust. [illegible]

Cambridge
Awards
[illegible]

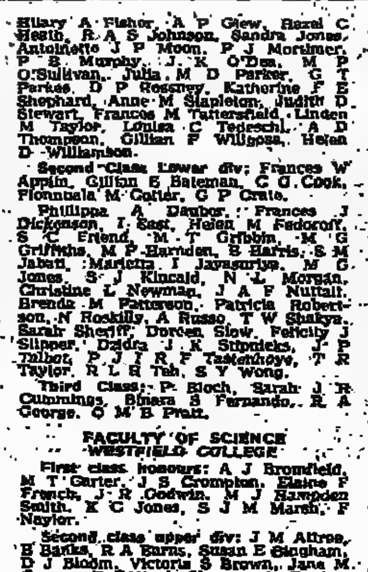
THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

LONDON

The following results have been issued by the University of London.

BA EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS
FACULTY OF ARTS
BEDFORD COLLEGE

[illegible]





FACULTY OF SCIENCE
[illegible]

Holding court on campus

A group of old theatrical colleagues who are seldom to be found under the same roof nowadays converged early this month on the campus of Louisana's State University, Baton Rouge, for a proudly entitled "Research Conference on the English Stage Company at the Royal Court Theatre". The idea of this veterans' reunion refighting the ancient battles of Sloane Square against a background of banana trees and mocking birds may strike the English reader as irresistibly comic. But given our own habit of letting theatre history slip down the drain we are in no position to laugh when the Americans take the trouble to reclaim it.

The connexion with LSU goes back several years to a meeting between Oscar Lewenstein and members of the university's speech department who adopted the theatre as a regular research subject, pursued through annual seminars, until the National Endowment for Humanities put up $10,000 towards the funding of a full-scale conference. This duly came to pass with the full panoply of design and video exhibitions, acting workshops, and platform debates which took place at a rate of four sessions a day for an audience of American theatre workers, academics, and students assembled in the gallant Southern setting of the Union's Vieux Carré Room.



John Osborne: an angry young son

The British contingent included most of the ESC's artistic directors of the past 15 years, playwrights from the first wave (Ann Jellicoe) to recent arrivals (Stephen Lowe), and a solitary designer (Deirdre Clancy). Different composition would have yielded a different, and probably more cantakerous result. But one of the achievements of the event was to summon up the absent figures of Lindsay Anderson and John Osborne, whose contentious ghosts hovered over the discussions.

From the Americans' point of view, the main service of the meeting was to map out the landmarks in the Court's history and to underpin them with personal detail. Every major change from William Gaskill's introduction of the three-director system (after his exhausting battle with the censor) to Stuart Burge's take-over of the management committee (after his emergency appointment by the council) derived from immediate contingency rather than long-term planning. As one of the American moderators put it: "Necessity is a mother."

If the myth of "Royal Court policy" is spreading through American drama departments, the Baton Rouge transactions should do much to uproot it. Every director from Gaskill to Max Stafford-Clark agreed that any starting impulse to do "good work" is knocked sideways by unforseen crises; that the eternal problem of the writers' theatre is to find *any* play worth a director's commitment; and that if, by luck, such a piece does turn up, only in retrospect does it become a "Royal Court play". Repeated American attempts to pin down ESC policy came to a dead end against Gaskill's slogan: "Policy is the people you're working with."

The two sessions that triggered off most of these memories were those on playwriting and design. Donald Howarth described how he submitted his first play, *Sugar in the Morning*, loaded with stage directions, solely in hope of landing a job as a director. Ann Jellicoe described the dream origins of *The Sport of My Mad Mother*, and went on to tax the company with a consistently anti-feminist bias, which is now retreating "thanks to the women's movement, not thanks to the Court." David Hare alleged an equal bias against the new writers of his generation in the early 1970s.

The design session brought memories of Jocelyn Herbert's telescopic bunks in *Chips With Everything*, The origins of Christopher Morley's rigid frame box (subsequently appropriated by the RSC), and the struggle between Brechtian theory and non-epic plays which resulted in the Puritan Court style. Stuart Burge defined this as "*epic space with details of* scenes introduced into it." Gaskill offered an alternative definition throught the story of a dresser returning a clean pair of knickers to the actress playing Jean Harlow in *The Beard*. "But I'm not supposed to have any" the star protested. "This," said the dresser, "is the Royal Court Theatre. We don't believe in illusion."

Irving Wardle

Cinema

Gielgud's baton and a European score

The Conductor (A)
Gate Notting Hill

Ludwig (A)
Screen On The Hill

The Fox and the Hound (U)
Odeon Leicester Square

Loving Couples (AA)
Leicester Square Theatre

Blow Out (X)
Empire Leicester Square

Endless Love (AA)
Plaza, Classic Oxford Street

The week is dominated by two contrasting works from major European directors. Andrzej Wajda's *The Conductor* is a film in a hurry — a portrait of Poland's turbulent cultural life sketched with quick, darting brush strokes. Visconti's 1972 production *Ludwig* — now released in the fullest possible version (four hours long) — is a film majestically at rest, a portrait of Bavaria's King Ludwig II carefully festooned with every decorative device. Classical music plays a key part in both. The heroic tussles of Beethoven's Fifth resound through *The Conductor*, often set in piquant opposition to various urban landscapes (intoxicating New York, bleak East European flats). *Ludwig* is bedecked with selections from Wagner, harmoniously blending with the camera's explorations of gilded ceilings, halls of mirrors and fantastic grottoes. (Perhaps neither film shows their director quite at concert pitch, but both are singular works of art.

The imperfections of *The Conductor* (made in 1979, between *Rough Treatment* and *Man of Iron*) are easily apparent, and easily understandable. The conductor — an aging Polish-born musician returning for a concert after a successful career in the West — is played by John Gielgud, an actor of Polish stock but with a voice that deserves to be administered by the National Trust. He speaks his usual exquisite English, but sometimes we hear a dubbed Polish intruder. Wajda is also faced with the problem of a non-musician playing a musician: if any orchestra followed Gielgud's inflexible beat the result would be certain cacophony. Yet as the film proceeds, these flaws and rough edges rapidly dwindle in importance. It is not Gielgud's voice, but the grand total of his performance

For a fable is being told about attitudes to culture — and its participating artists — within Poland. Jan Lasocki, the conductor, is returning for a concert with a provincial orchestra, not the internationally renowned Warsaw Philharmonic. Instrumentalists cluster round him with excuses and complaints, while the authorities grab hold of the event as a means of propping up the country's drooping cultural prestige. A Eurovision link-up is arranged; musical reinforcements from Warsaw are summoned, despite opposition (Lasocki himself throws down his baton). Wajda surrounds this musical/political crisis with a personal one, conveyed in the same nervous style that dominated *Rough Treatment*. Lasocki's arrival disturbs the fragile marriage between Adam, the orchestra's regular director, and the violinist Marta (Krystyna Janda, splendid), whose mother had more than friendly relations with the conductor before he departed for fame and fortune. During their tense, heated exchanges one can hear the camera whirring.

Nothing is raw in Ludwig; every item is grandly preserved for the audience's inspection in Panavision and, Technicolour. Three years ago the Screen on the Hill presented a version lasting 137 minutes (distributors had persuaded Visconti to reduce the film's length even before



John Travolta is Jack, in Brian De Palma's Blow Out. He plays a sound effects technician who inadvertantly picks up the noise of a terrible road crash and finds himself caught up in a web of terror

it reached cinemas). David Robinson in this paper urged readers to "make due allowance for misfortune" and taste the exotic, if butchered, fruits on offer. Now, after several twists of fate and international phone calls, the film's misfortunes are over. This four-hour version, reconstituted with the help of Visconti's script collaborator Suso Cecchi D'Amico, offers a new structural framework.

Witnesses at an investigation into Ludwig's state of mind stand before a dark background and offer their testimony; extensive flashbacks, chronologically arranged, then follow. Richard Wagner (given an inspired impersonation by Trevor Howard, all sidewhiskers and smoking jackets) still makes fleeting appearances, though this now seems caused by his turbulent friendship with Ludwig rather than anything else. More prominence is given to Ludwig's ostrich stance in political matters. But the extra length has not radically altered the way the film looks.

Perhaps the key to Visconti's sumptuous style may be found in the first visit of the actor Joseph Kainz to Ludwig's favourite castle, Linderhof. Kainz declaims from the monarch's favourite plays; Ludwig watches, then joins in, with a child's delighted fascination. Their supper table suddenly descends on ropes and pulleys to the floor below, where servants (they seem more like stagehands) blow out the candles and tidy up. For Ludwig's whole life is presented with the panoply and artifice of a theatrical performance. Even outside the plush interiors (filmed in surviving buildings of the period), scenes constantly freeze into tableaux.

Yet if the film had only stately prettiness to offer, audiences would be in for a punishing four hours: the eye can only take so much beauty. But the visual appeal of *Ludwig* is bolstered by the haunting performance of Helmut Berger, the perfect actor to convey Visconti's version of the Bavarian king. Visconti presents us with a man living cocooned in luxury and culture, unable to reach any woman except his cousin Elizabeth (Romy Schneider) ; a proud, gentle soul who visibly rots away in his lunatic castles until the Government divests him of authority. All told, the complete *Ludwig* is a majestic work of the imagination.

If only the Disney artists responsible for The Fox and the Hound — the studio's latest cartoon feature — had dipped into Visconti's peacock palette. But they resolutely stick to the old Disney paintbox. Rural backgrounds are cosily romantic ; cute bundles of fun are everywhere. The film's strong emphasis on house traditions is seen to much better effect in the narrative, which is simple and solid. Past Disney cartoons frittered away their energies in wayward stories where the settings and characters never clicked together, but here everything is working to one purpose — the story of the fox and the hound who play together as pups only to discover that nature intended them to be enemies. *The Fox and the Hound* is a long way from *Bambi*, or even *Jungle Book*, but it does at least hang together.

Familiar patterns also dominate *Loving Couples*, a surprisingly pleasant comedy directed by the erratic Jack Smight. The material is awesomely timid: two couples of different generations swap partners only to end up safe and sound exactly as they were. The film is saved from banality by its sharp female performances. Shirley MacLaine (a Beverly Hills doctor) acts with a grave charm, while Susan Sarandon — in a part MacLaine would have had 20 years ago — cuts an attractively silly figure as a TV weather girl. The males in the cast — James Coburn, Stephen Collins — act like bulldozers by comparison.

Despite its modest accomplishments, Loving Couples is a rather forlorn entertainment, geared for the kind of audience — middle-of-the-road, middle-aged — that has stopped going to the cinema. Brian De Palma's Blow Out is much more in line with contemporary tastes: a thriller about a political murder and its cover-up, relayed with pounding music, an ascending spiral of twists and shocks, and a soupcon of self-parody. One watches the first scenes with trepidation.

Electronic heavy breathing, a raised knife — it seems convincing evidence that De Palma has hit rock bottom. Then the penny drops: these are from *Co-ed Frenzy*, one of the dire movies that John Travolta's hero works on during the innocent days before he witnesses the "accidental" death of a rising politician. Yet the similarity of style between this teasing opening and the bulk of *Blow Out* is too close for comfort. After his impish early films like *Sisters* and *Phantom of the Paradise*, De Palma has moved on to squander Hollywood's resources, becoming just an artful manipulator of emotional effects and narrative cliches. Travolta's animal magnetism seems subdued, though his co-star Nancy Allen relishes her part as a prostitute with more heart than intelligence.

Endless Love, Zeffirelli's version of *Romeo and Juliet* for the eighties, aims for a particular audience too, though Britain's young lovers may be too busy giggling to weep many tears over the fate of Brooke Shields and Martin Hewitt. These young performers certainly make a pretty couple, but the director spends so much time idolising them in a vacuum of loveliness that the melodramatic plot founders for the lack of support.

Geoff Brown

Television

Mind and matter

The Registration officer for the Ribble Valley looked pretty chuffed with himself as he shut the books and wound up the hearing (40 Minutes BBC2). By discounting the evidence offered by the legal officer for Mind, he had been able to conclude that there was no need to alter the ruling whereby patients at Calderstone Hospital for the mentally handicapped in Whalley were not allowed to go on the electoral register and to vote.

This had nothing to do with their mental ability, he explained, although the deposition made and filmed by Harry Weissbloom at the hearing last May concerned little else — but was rather because the hospital did not constitute a "residence" or "home" in the electoral sense, even for those who had lived there for more than 40 years. You are sane, yes, but the roof over your head is not there.

Further amazement followed. Having sewn up the case to perfection by the existing rules, the officer walked across the floor to the Mind man, murmured that yes, the law was a bit of an ass on that point (had not every government since the Speaker's Conference of 1973 thought so but declined to make parliamentary time in which to change it?) and advised him to test it in the courts.

He did: three men won their appeal — a decision, commented Mr Weissbloom somewhat imprecisely, that "would affect 40,000 other patients throughout the country". Would each case be received on its own merit? Had the men won because Calderstones had been magically transformed into a "residence" or because they were mentally as bright as most of the bright buttons in that part of North Lancs (which, as the rest of the film showed us, is pretty bright)? *40 minutes* is distinguished by the mixture of informality and thoroughness with which it enters and describes a lively community and "Give Us the Vote" was no exception.

A pity that so enjoyable a series is programmed to clash with the midweek middlebrow drama spot. Comfortably and undemandingly warmed by *Fanny by Gaslight* over the last month, this now falls with the case of Singapore to the Japanese army at the end of 1941, to Lavinnia Warner's *Tenko* (BBC 1). Trios and tea dances in Raffles Hotel; slackness and dysentry in the hills; censorship of defence figures on the radio; guilt about children back home; a hint of inter-racial romance to come; a couple of soubrette lovers and a courageous comic nun; nothing is left out of Ken Riddington's production and Ann Bell invests an Ann Todd / Deborah Kerr sort of role with innocence, humour and intelligence — the kind of *maturalistic acting, indeed*, extremely hard to bring off.

Michael Ratcliffe

Concerts

Dmitri down the ages

LPO/Shostakovich

Festival Hall

The composer Dmitri Shostakovich would have been 75 last month. By way of celebration, Victor Hochhauser, who has done so much for an Anglo-Russian musical entente, on Wednesday brought to London two further generations of the Shostakovich dynasty.

His son, Maxim, conducted the London Philharmonic Orchestra in the fifth symphony and the Festive Overture, and in the second piano concerto they accompanied Maxim's son, who is also named Dmitri, and bears an astonishing resemblance to his grandfather when young — both now live in the United *States*.

For a festive occasion they doubtless wished to avoid the late, greatest, tragic symphonies. They settled on the fifth, much of it blatant and bombastic, perhaps intelligible as a disgusted citizen's *satire on the Stalin regime* in the 1930s

The concerto is good fun for a dynamic youngster, the solo part mostly in octaves, as if modelled on Schubert's Trout Quintet, with some most brilliant and testing passages, plenty of jovial tunefulness and, in the slow central movement, at the soloist's entrance, what must be the most magical melody composed by anybody since, say, 1945.

Dmitri junior did not play it with all the loving expressiveness it is worth, though his legato technique is respectable, and in the rollicking outer movements his verve and clean, incisive tone provided just the required article.

Maxim Shostakovich must know just how much of his father's *Testimony* is credible. In the fifth symphony he presented the first movement's development in its most aggressive, dislikable light — no question that the forces are hostile.

The lyrical music of that movement, including the gestures of the first subject, was treated nobly and idealistically, the show movement fervently, the final as if he believed in its surface optimism, an empty copy of Mahler's positive symphonic denouement that is probably the only way to approach the music, when you are in charge of it.

William Mann

Dance

Tied to the rock

Karole Armitage

Riverside

We knew Karole Armitage as one of Merce Cunningham's most distinctive dancers; I read that she began her career dancing Balanchine; and here she is for Dance Umbrella dancing her own *Drastic Classicism* to the rock sounds of Rhys Chatham.

Pretty overpowering the noise is to anyone unaccustomed to rock concerts, but the dancers manage to hold their own, and they do not need a truckload of machinery to help them stun the audience. Twice, in fact, they even join the music making; the nearest the musicians get to joining the dance is when they are leant on, or turned by Armitage and her team.

There are four musicians, the others being David Linton on drums, Michael Brown on bass and Joe Dizney joining Chatham on guitars. Four dancers, too: Chris Komar and Joseph Lennon on loan *from Cunningham*, Nathalie Richard from France. The two men are both extraordinarily tough, Komar lean and fair, Lennon dark, thick-set; but Armitage has more energy than any *of them and* works it flat out.

Classicism is a justified claim in the title of her work; the standard *porte de bras* exercises are a starting point for her, just as four notes are for Chatham. But the use she makes of it is certainly drastic, whether as one of the strenuously athletic figures in black and white for the first half, or a punk *bayadere* in blue tutu worn over black trousers to lead the frenzy of the second half.

Charles Atlas designed the costumes and provided a surreal film at one point; was the sexy photographer who joined in near the end his idea too? All that added to the fun, but the dancing was what really made the show: desperate in manner, and superb in execution.

A new small British group, Nin Dance Company, provided the late show last night; they seem inclined heavily to theatre, but Angela Warren and Michael Quaintance made effective *dane-drama of* Quaintance's *Negatives*.

John Percival

■ John Schlesinger is to direct the British première of Sam Shepard's most recent play, *True West*, for the National Theatre. It opens in the Cottesloe on December 10, with a cast including Anthony Sher, Bob Hoskins, Patricia Hayes and Shane Rimmer. Set in southern California, it is about the changing relationship of two brothers — one an up-and-coming screenwriter, the other a social drop-out and petty thief — as they work together on a film-script for a "true-to-life" Western.

■ *Stephen Poliakof's new play Favourite Nights*, directed by Peter James, opens at the Lyric Hammersmith on November 2. This will be his first new play to be produced in London since *American Days* in 1979.

The play follows Catherine, played by Susan Tracy, through an afternoon and evening of her life, from the school where she teaches English to foreign businessmen, to casino in London's West End. Also in the cast are John Duttine, Gwyneth Strong and Marion Bailey.

■ Two leading international violinists will be playing in November at public concerts with the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra under Wilfried Boettcher: Ruggiero Ricci will play Paganini's Concerto No 2 at the City Hall, Sheffield, on November 6, while Igor Oistrakh will be the soloist in the Brahms Concerto at the Victoria Hall, Hanley, on November 10.

Radio

Death in Trieste

Radio 3

"Will nothing ever happen to make me the scholar's brother, who cannot live his life, but could just possibly die his death?" In these words which Frederic Raphael put into the mouth of his disappointed schoolmaster, Gilbert Sage, lay the essence of this new and glittering play. The scholar he referred to was the influential classicist, Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717-1768) who perished in Trieste murdered, says the Oxford Companion, by an Italian thief. By a cook, said Mr Raphael, a thieving cook perhaps in whom, he went on to suggest, Winckelmann may *possibly have seen attractions* beyond the culinary.

Death in Trieste then played with a parallel — the great sage, Winckelmann; the lesser, Gilbert. Poor Gilbert, a second at Oxford blasted his ambition for academic fame, whereupon he fled from the one woman who offered herself. Now he teaches classics at a boys' public school where, middle-aged, he eyes the prettier pupils with latent but safely repressed interest. This is where we meet him at the end of a school year, just about to take a holiday alone in Italy. There his hopes of entering the brotherhood of Johann Joachim, if only in the violent circumstances of his death, are fleetingly brought to life by an ambiguous encounter with Mario, a pensioned cook. But there is no agonising, decisive knife in the belly waiting for Gilbert, only the torments of indigestion brought on by Mario's bad fish. This is as close to Winckelmann as he will ever get.

A slight ironic story, then, which gained a good deal more consequence than it probably deserved from the manner of its telling. The backbone was a huge narration, full of allusions, puns, epigrams, asides which was so energetically written, so nicely punctuated with dialogue, so intelligently spoken by John Bennett that the listener could not help but be beguiled *into overlooking any incose*quence. This went above all for the long opening in which the atmosphere, relationships and tensions of Gilbert's school were wickedly evoked. The brilliance faded a little as we came to Italy, but by then Mr Raphael had done enough to keep us with him to the end — if not, I think, beyond it. Norman Rodway played Gilbert, the only other major part, and one he knew precisely how to interpret. Direction was by Anthony Moncrieff, a name usually associated with solid political documentaries. Its excellence made his achievement all the more interesting.

David Wade



Nuala Willis is Carmela and Angelo Marenzi is Gennaro in Wolf-Ferrari's Jewels of the Madonna

Opera

Neapolitan crowds brim over in Wexford's half pint pot

The Jewels of the Madonna

Wexford Festival

Wolf-Ferrari's *The Jewels of the Madonna* comes close to hitting the identikit picture of the ideal possible opera. The name is familiar thanks to that famous intermezzo, an infidious lollipop which has been with most of us since childhood, but the contents are not.

Covent Garden clearly gave it a slap-up British premiere back in 1912 when they engaged singers of the calibre of Martinelli and Sammarco. Italy on the other hand shunned it because of the mildy blasphemous nature of the story of a Neapolitan tease called Maliella, who decides one day that she would like around her own neck the jewels adorning a much-worshipped local statue of the Madonna.

The real reason for the neglect is probably the scale Wolf-Ferrari demanded, grandiose scenery, an orchestra of well over 100 and a similar quantity of singers. Wexford's answer is to cut it down to size but not too far down. The Theatre Royal's half pint pot of a stage is filled to overflowing with Neapolitan crowds; hawkers, tarantella dancers, a brass band, a gentleman who looked like Phil the Fluter, church processions and almost as many prelates as there were in the first night audience.

Down on all of them from Russell Craig's permanent set stares a replica of that Madonna, a dusky creature with a Maria Montez look about the eyes.

Producer Graham Vick's answer to the shaky libretto Wolf-Ferrari chose, is to cover it with a wash of exuberance. The composer was strong on tunes and weak on character, both musical and dramatic. Maliella is little more than a slut, throwing over Gennaro, her honest foster-brother for Rafaele, the chief of the Cammoristas, a flashy masher with his buttonhole, spats and cane.

Marie Slorach, from the Scottish Opera, turns her into a Carmen figure, flashing her eyes at every man in town before going to a watery grave in the Bay of Naples, finally shamed by wearing those holy jewels. It is an extrovert, confidernt performance, hard-edged, very much in keeping with the surface glitter of the music.

Angelo Marenzi started uncertainly as the blacksmith Gennaro, a pious man until he is provoked by Maliella into wrapping up some of the tools of his trade to divest the Madonna of her finery.

As the voice settled down there emerged a solidly-based tenor as thoroughly thoughtful singer trying to put flesh on a part which carries no dramatic credibility. Carlo Desidero, a young and very healthy-sounding baritone, had a much easier role as Rafaele, the flash Harry of Naples.

The Wexford Chorus and Radio Telefis Orchestra under Colman Pearce, realised that the big ensemble served the composer to his best music and gave a fiery, whole-hearted performance. Wolf-Ferrari is a musical magpie of a man, hopping in style from Wagner to Giordiano, picking up a jewel and then covering it with dross. He might not have been a great opera composer, but he could have written marvellous film scores. Wexford did their best to give him the wide-screen treatment in a small screen town.

John Higgins

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts lead Retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 12. Dealings End, Oct 23. § Contango Day, Oct 26. Settlement Day, Nov 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
100²³⁄₃₂	93⁷⁄₁₆	Exch	12¾%	1981	99⅝	• ..	12.779	15.583
95⁵⁄₁₆	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98¼	+¹⁄₃₂	8.661	15.799
96⅞	81⅜	Treas	3%	1982	96½	..	3.109	14.397
102⅞	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99⅜	-⅛	14.088	15.599
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	94⅞	-¼	8.697	16.201
98⅝	85⅛	Exch	9¼%	1982	94½	-¼	9.787	15.902
95⅜	84½	Exch	8¼%	1983	93⅞	-¼	9.345	14.649
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89⅞	-⅛	3.338	11.824
99⁷⁄₁₆	85¾	Treas.	12%	1983	95⅝	-¼	12.548	15.615
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	90⅞	-⅛	10.179	15.413
102⅞	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	96⅞	•-⅛	14.080	15.944
94¹¹⁄₁₆	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	89½	-½	11.175	15.967
88	76⅞	Fund	5½%	1982-84	84	-¼	6.548	14.062
97¹⁄₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	90⅝	-⅛	12.443	16.340
104³⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14%	1984	95⅞	•-⅛	14.618	16.123
82¼	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	77¾	-¼	3.858	13.180
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	91¼	-¼	13.151	15.841
109¼	96⅝	Treas	15%	1985	96⅞	-¼	15.564	16.411
96⅞	88¾	Exch Cv	12%	1985	88¾	-⅛	13.517	16.439
76	68¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	71¾	•-¼	4.182	13.151
96¹⁄₁₆	85¾	Treas	11½%	1985	85¾	-⅛	13.413	16.722
103¼	87⅞	Exch	12¼%	1985	87⅞	•-⅛	13.961	16.513
97⅞	85⅞	Exch	11¾%	1986	85⅞	-⅛	13.803	16.676
69¹¹⁄₁₆	65¾	Treas	3%	1986	66¾	•-⅛	4.494	12.841
97⅞	84⅞	Treas	12%	1986	84⅞	-⅛	14.135	16.817
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8¾%	1984-86	79	-¼	10.758	14.839
105⅞	90⅞	Exch	13¼%	1987	93⅞	-⅛	14.715	16.096
81¾	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	71¾	•-⅛	9.038	13.966
99⅝	82¼	Treas	12%	1987	82¼	•-¼	14.542	16.723
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	73⅞	-⅛	10.761	14.728
65¾	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	58¼	-½	5.141	12.321
98	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	80¼	-⅛	14.684	16.711
68¼	57⅛	Treas	5%	1986-89	60¼	-½	8.291	13.201
104¼	88⅞	Treas	13%	1990	89¼	-⅛	15.165	16.167
95⅞	81½	Exch	12½%	1990	82¼	-⅛	15.382	16.741
93	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	71⅞	-⅛	11.965	14.701

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

M—N

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
91	45	MFI Furn	49	-1	3.7	7.6	9.0
248	144	MK Electric	188	-2	17.1	9.1	7.1
385	170½	ML Hldgs	278	..	10.0	3.6	8.9
50½	27	MY Dart	31½	+½	4.1	13.1	8.4
150	86	McCorquodale	118	..	11.4	9.7	5.8
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	23	..	2.2	9.7	5.3
63	25	Mackay H.	38	..	5.2	13.6	13.9
127	84	McKechnie Bros	97	..	10.4	10.7	4.4
100	56	Macpherson D.	59	..	6.0	10.2	22.3
174	85½	Magnet & S'thns	134	..	7.1	5.3	9.6
117	97	Man Agcy Music	125	..	12.5b	10.0	4.4
255	105	Man Ship Canal	106	..	..	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	23	..	3.1	13.5	..
154	67	Marchwiel	108	-6	8.6	7.9	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	111	..	5.8	5.2	15.1
51	33½	Marley Ltd	35½	..	3.2	9.0	8.1
28	14½	Marling Ind	23½	..	1.3	5.7	16.4
42	22	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
38	21	Do A	33	..	4.0	12.0	2.9
363	178	Martin-News	205	..	13.9	6.7	4.9

O—S (continued)

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
40	14	Sekers Int	18	..	0.1	0.9	..
30¼	9½	Sellncourt	11½	+1	1.6	13.9	13.4
78	30	Serck	37	..	..	..	10.4
32½	17	Shaw Carpets	17	..	2.9	16.8	29.8
203	149½	Siebe Gorman	176	..	10.4	5.9	7.5
97	35	Silentnight	83	-1	6.4	7.7	..
436	198	Simon Eng	361	+5	17.1	4.7	7.7
218	78	Sirdar	205	..	10.0	4.9	7.4
81	52	600 Group	58	..	7.5	12.9	9.6
289	201	Sketchley	243	..	12.9	5.3	12.4
111	64	Smith D. S.	95	..	10.0	10.5	7.5
113½	58¾	Smith & Neph	92	-1	5.0	5.4	11.3
187	130	Smith W. H. 'A'	146	+5	6.6	4.5	14.1
403	176	Smiths Ind	301	..	14.3	4.7	8.1
93½	63⅞	Smurfit	79	..	5.7	7.2	9.3
67	28	Snia Viscosa	28	..	..	..	..
40	19	Solicitors Law	27	..	..	..	..
555	350	Sotheby P.B.	393	-2	17.9	4.6	10.4
23½	9	Spencer Gears	13	+2	1.0	7.8	3.9
154	115½	Spirax-Sarco	134	..	6.3	4.7	11.2
85	30	Staffs Potts	31	..	0.0	..	..
107	70	Stag Furniture	83	..	7.1	8.6	7.0
55½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	43	-½	2.1	4.8	7.3
544	230	Standard Tel	398	-6	15.0	3.8	13.1
87	50	Stanley A. G.	50	..	3.6	7.1	8.1
225	115	Steel Bros	216	..	11.4	5.3	8.3
222	154	Steetley Co	164	-1	15.0	9.1	7.9
25½	17½	Steinberg	21½	..	..	..	..
130	84	Stonehill	101	..	12.1	12.0	24.7
56	10½	Stone Platt	11	..	0.1e	1.3	..
33	11	Streeters	23	..	..	..	8.6
80	48	Strong & Fisher	70	..	9.7	13.9	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	89	..	3.6	4.1	7.3
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	..	..	..	..
188	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	103½	-3	..	..	..
201	149	Syltone	160	..	12.9	8.0	17.8

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 22	Market rates (close) October 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8060-8250	$1.8150-8165	0.05c prem-0.05c disc	0.10-0.20c disc
Montreal	$2.1850-1975	$2.1885-1895	0.50-0.60c disc	1.40-1.60c disc
Amsterdam	4.54-59½fl	4.56½-57½fl	1½-½c prem	3¾-3¼c prem
Brussels	68.75-69.40f	69.20-30f	24-34c disc	65-70c disc
Copenhagen	13.23-31k	13.28½-29½k	18-100ore disc	170-360ore disc
Dublin	1.1810-1725p	1.1695-1705p	14-25p disc	42-61p disc
Frankfurt	4.11-16m	4.14-15m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4⅝-4⅜pf prem
Lisbon	117.50-119.00e	118.30-80e	75-365c disc	125-635c disc
Madrid	176.00-178.00p	176.65-90p	8-26c disc	56-86c disc
Milan	2165-2195lr	2190-93lr	9-12lr disc	33-38lr disc
Oslo	10.91-96k	10.92-93k	345-235ore prem	755-630ore prem
Paris	10.33-40f	10.38-39f	½-1½c disc	4½-5½c disc
Stockholm	10.15-21k	10.18½-19½k	340-185ore prem	840-755ore prem
Tokyo	422-28y	424-25y	3.55-3.25y prem	9.45-9.10y prem
Vienna	28.45-29.15sch	29.05-10sch	14-10gro prem	30-20gro prem
Zurich	3.42½-47f	3.44½-45½f	1½-½c prem	4½-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 97.8.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 15⅝ Low 13½

Week Fixed: 15½-15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15½	2 months	15⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅜	3 months	15⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15²³⁄₃₂-15²¹⁄₃₂	3 months	16⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	15²³⁄₃₂-15²¹⁄₃₂	4 months	16³⁄₁₆
4 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	15⅞
6 months	15⅝-15⅜		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16½-16¼	7 months	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆
2 months	16½-16¼	8 months	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	16½-16¼	9 months	16-15⅞
4 months	16⅜-16⅛	10 months	16-15⅞
5 months	16⅜-16⅛	11 months	16-15⅞
6 months	16³⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	15⅞-15¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅛-16	6 months	
3 months	16⁵⁄₁₆-16³⁄₁₆	12 months	15⅞-15¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15⅞-15¾	3 months	16
7 days	16-15¾	6 months	15⅞
1 month	16	1 year	16

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 15¾-15½ Close 15¼

1 week	15⅞-15¾	6 months	16⅛-16⅛
1 month	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	16⅛-16¼
3 months	16½-16⅜	12 months	16¹⁄₁₆-15⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16⅛ 6 months 15⅞

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5840-1.6050
Bahrain	0.6850-0.6880
Finland	8.0765-8.1165
Greece	102.95-104.95
Hongkong	10.8790-10.9190
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5137-0.5167
Malaysia	4.1595-4.1895
Mexico	45.35-46.75
New Zealand	2.2140-2.2340
Saudi Arabia	6.2125-6.3425
Singapore	3.7850-3.8250
South Africa	1.7485-1.7635

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5480-1.5520
† Canada	1.2056-1.2058
Netherlands	2.5150-2.5230
Belgium	38.21-38.25
Denmark	7.3450-7.3550
West Germany	2.2830-2.2850
Portugal	65.25-65.45
Spain	97.60-97.70
Italy	1206.50-1208.00
Norway	6.0100-6.0200
France	5.7250-5.7350
Sweden	5.6000-5.6100
Japan	233.70-233.90
Austria	15.95-16.00
Switzerland	1.9000-1.9120

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8293-0.8296

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 15½-15¾; one month, 15²³⁄₃₂-16¹⁄₃₂; three months, 16½-16¾; six months, 16⁹⁄₁₆-16¹³⁄₁₆

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $434.60 (an ounce); pm, $433.75 close, $432.
Krugerrand (per coin): $444.25-446.25 (£244-246.25).
Sovereigns (new): $105.75-107.75 (£58.25-59.25).

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 9¾% Db 87-92	£63
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	56
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½)	[illegible]
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	9
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	[illegible]
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	[illegible]
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	[illegible]
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	[illegible]
London Private Health 25p Ord (28)	[illegible]
Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (+)	[illegible]
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	[illegible]
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	1 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. [illegible] fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

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Business News

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Another rough ride for VW, page 21

Markets jittery on interest rate fears

By John Whitmore

Continuing uncertainty over the future course of interest rates brought renewed nervousness to London financial markets yesterday.

Prices of government stocks fell by up to £1 and were driven back to their lowest levels of the year. The FT 30-share index closed 9.2 down at 467.3.



In money markets the three-month interbank rate rose to 16¼-16⅜ per cent from 16⅛-16¼ on Wednesday.

Overnight money and seven-day money rates, however remained in a band of 15⅞-15⅞, thus putting no further pressure on the clearing banks to move their base rates back up to 16 per cent.

The market is clearly not convinced, though, that domestic interest rates have peaked. In particular the renewed firmness in dollar rates this week has revived fears that sterling will come under renewed pressure, forcing British rates still higher.

Wednesday night's news of a further slowdown in the United States economy in the third quarter appears to have been outweighed by the sharp rise in the inflation rate.

Short-term dollar rates were again firm yesterday and the dollar recovered further ground on foreign exchange markets. It closed one pfennig up at DM2.2840 and also made ground against sterling.

Although the pound finished a half cent down at $1.8160, it fared better against other curruecies and its trade weighted index rose 0.2 to 87.8.

City views on what happens next are mixed. The latest gilt edged and monetary review from James Capel, the stockbrokers, says it may not be easy for the Government to lower interest rates quickly. It suggests a cut in the National Insurance surcharge to help companies through the heavy tax payments falling due over the next few months.

L. Messel, however, believes that there may be a sharp cut in United Kingdom interest rates by early next year. It sees dollar rates easing and sterling performing well through the tax-paying season. Without such a fall in British rates, the eventual outcome could be a depression of 1930s proportions.

Financial Editor, page 21

Gestetner in talks to buy Nexos

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The 100 year old British family company Gestetner is negotiating to buy Nexos, the word processing subsidiary of the British Technology Group (BTG), which was set up by the National Enterprise Board in 1979.

Nexos, which is 99 per cent owned by BTG and 1 per cent by its staff, is expected to raise at least £10m in any sale.

The proposed sale is a direct result of Government instructions issued last year after a further injection of capital. BTG was told to sell the company at the earliest opportunity which would be considered commercially expedient.

Nexos was set up, with an initial capital investment of £15m, to act as a marketing forum for British products which could be used in the "electronic" offices. The initial investment was followed by a further £20m last year, although not all of that money has as yet been spent.

Gestetner has been looking for a way into office automation. Its other activities include the supply of copiers, offset and stencil equipment. The November to May half yearly pretax profits of the company slipped to £4.4m from the £10m achieved over the same period the previous year.

The directors of Gestetner Holdings announced yesterday that the talks were at an early stage.

Since its inception in 1979, Nexos has been regarded as one of the riskiest ventures encouraged by the National Enterprise Board. A substantial proportion of the money invested in the company has gone into development. The microcomputer developed by the group, the Nexos 2200 cost over £1.5m to develop.

Deals were also made with Muirhead for the manufacture of a facsimile machine and with the United States company Delphi, a subsidiary of Exxon, for a licence to use a large Nexos computer developed as a powerful telephone management computer tool.

The Nexos 2200 word processor, developed in conjunction with Logica, was launched at the beginning of this year and according to Mr Brian Willot, BTG chief executive, the first years sales performance of the word processor would be very significant.

Earlier this year he said: "Nexos success with this machine will be the make or break. It is too early to tell yet, but we should know before Christmas if things were to go seriously wrong."

The company has been led by Mr Muir Moffat, a professionally trained engineer who joined IBM in 1965. In January 1979 he left to become managing director of Nexos.

Gestetner, is still controlled by the Gestetner family under the joint chairmanship of the two brothers, David and Johnathan.

Gestetner's half yearly turnover dropped slightly to £145.5m from £147m over the same period last year despite a 10 per cent increase in world sales outside the United Kingdom and Europe.



Mr Muir Moffat: Nexos chief since 1979.

Takeover rules clear way for rival bids

By Philip Robinson

The Takeover Panel yesterday cleared the way for rival bidders to move in on existing takeover battles. It has clarified rules on stock market share buying introduced by the City's watchdog, the Council for the Securities Industry, three weeks ago.

The panel's announcement is a result of requests from companies wanting to declare their interest in current bids. Although these are not named, the two main battles are the £55m bid for Ever Ready Battery Group, Berec, by Sir James Hanson's Hanson Trust and the £8.9m surprise bid by footwear group Ward White for Hilton's Footwear.

The CSI's rules to clamp down on quick-fire bids banned stock market share buying for seven days once a predator had secured a large stake in the market. After that he was allowed to buy a further five per cent. The cooling off period was designed to give the target company time to tell its own shareholders why they should not sell out to another company.

The panel said that from midnight last night, a counter bidder or an existing bidder making a higher offer is free to buy as many shares in the market as they wish, providing the offers are made after the seven-day period.

If a counter-bid or higher offer is made within the seven days, stock market share buying will remain frozen until the period—which begins from the first substantial purchase—has expired. A rival takeover or increased offer would not give rise to a further seven-day cooling off time.

The panel says the one exception to these rules will be when a single shareholder has more than 50 per cent of the voting rights of a company.

LLOYD'S AMENDS ITS BILL

By Philip Robinson

Lloyd's of London publishes today the additions to its Bill. A parliamentary committee had asked for the additions to prevent conflict of interests in the world's oldest insurance market.

But although Lloyd's is confident that its amendments adhere to the letter of those changes sought by the committee, headed by Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, it admits the provisions do not plug all the loopholes.

Anyone looking for ways to get round the new rules will be dealt with by the new Ruling Committee at Lloyd's under its own by-laws.

The proposals detail new clauses saying that brokers will have to sell off their interests in underwriters within five years and that managing agents who recruit names for syndicates will not be allowed to operate the syndicates themselves.

It is understood that some insurance brokers, loath to give up their lucrartive underwriting bsinesses are already planning ways to circumvent the rules.

The insurance market has made no proposals on the contentious issue of immunity—which would mean Lloyd's ruling council is free from legal action over its decisions.



The Warner brothers: (from the left) Alen, Duggie and Bill.

Warner Holidays chiefs resign

By Catherine Gunn

Two of the three Warner brothers who built up Warner Holidays, the package holiday and holiday camp group bought by Grand Metropolitan in April, are to retire from the board on December 12.

Mr Alen Warner, managing director, and Mr Duggie Warner, a director, are resigning from personal reasons. Mr Alen Warner, aged 50, whose family shareholding in Warner Holidays was worth about £520,000 under the terms of the Grand Metropolitan deal, intends to develop a hotel he owns in Alderney, Channel Islands.

Mr Duggie Warner, aged 49, whose family stake was worth about £530,000 under the offer terms, plans to live overseas.

"This is a very amicable departure. They decided they wished to go and are retiring from the company," Mr Ross Gibbons, chairman of Grand Metropolitan's leisure division, said yesterday.

Mr Gibbons said neither director had indicated a wish to retire from Warner at the time of the takeover, which was backed by the Warner board. Mr Bill Warner, chairman, is staying on and will also assume the post of managing director. Mr Bob Greenfield, sales and marketing director of another Grand Metropolitan business, Watney's London, joins the Warner board as deputy managing, sales and marketing director in January.

Warner's operations will be expanded and may be markered through other Grand Metropolitan interests save as its bingo halls, Mr Gibbons added. It bought Warner six months after its £87m bid for Coral Leisure was halted by referral to the Monopolies Commission.

Not long after Coral acquisition of the Pontin's holiday business in 1978, founder Sir Fred Pontin retired with a £200,000 golden handshake.

There was no question of compensation for the termination of sedvice contracts for the two retiring Warner directors from Grand Metropolitan, Mr Gibbons said yesterday.

North Sea group lists new tax proposals

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

New proposals for midification of the Government's offshare oil taxation regime aimed at encouraging development of new fields, have been submitted to Whitehall by the main oil companies operating in the North Sea.

Discussions have been taking place among the 39 member strong United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association (UKOOA) for months on a new regime, after an invitation from Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for them to produce a package they considered acceptable.

The industry's main complaint has been against the supplementary petroleum duty which was introduced in the March Budget which is designed to siphon off an extra £1,000m from the oil companies this year.

Predictably, the oil companies, in their submission lodged yesterday with the Treasury and the Department of Energy, have called for the SPD to be terminated at the end of June next year. The UKOOA has suggested that advance Petroleum Revenue Tax payments should be implemented from the beginning of July next year at a maximum rate of 20 per cent, and based on an SPD formula, to the end of next year, and decreased by 5 per cent a year until phased out by 1985 at the latest.

The UKOOA estimated that those, and other recommened changes would would provide the Government with an overall increase of 51 per cent against the estimated 10 per cent rise to 86 per cent Government "take" which came after the introduction of new taxation measures in the Budget.

The oil industry claimed that the effect of this year's tax changes will cut companies' cash flow by about one third, a reduction which the UKOOA described as "excessive".

Because of the more stringent taxation regime, the oil companies have already announced the reconsideration of five new offshore oil field development programmes and claim that the Industry's ability to finance the increasing number of smaller, high cost fields—which will be needed to meet expected demand in the 1990s—has been "severely curtailed".

The association said in a statement yesterday that changes in PRT would drastically reduce cash flows in the declining years of a field

Treasury agrees loan terms for state industry

By Frances Williams

The Treasury has finally agreed the terms on which state industries can borrow from the Government at variable interest rates. This agreement comes more than a year after it conceded the principle following pleas from the industries.

Up to now state industries have been forced to borrow from the Government's National Loans Fund at fixed rates of interest over periods as long as 15 or 20 years. They have repeatedly argued that these arrangements have proved too restrictive and inflexible for sensible commercial operations.

The new rules, announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to a parliamentary question yesterday, will permit an industry to take up to 10 per cent of its total borrowings each year on variable rate terms.

The loans would be issued for three to five years at an interest rate ¾ per cent above the prevailing rate on three-month money in the London interbank money market, where wholesale funds are traded.

Yesterday three-month interbank money was trading at about 16¼ per cent.

The arrangements for variable rate borrowing follow almost two years of discussions between the state industry chairmen and the Treasury.

A joint working party, chaired by Mr Bill Ryrie, a permanent secretary at the Treasury, recommended flexible interest rates among a number of detailed changes to industry financing methods in a report to the Chancellor last year. Although the Chancellor announced in August 1980 that variable rate borrowing would be permitted it has taken more than a year for the Ryrie Committee to thrash out the precise arrangements.

While the greater flexibility for borrowing from Government will be welcomed by the industries, they are no nearer their further objective to borrow from private capital markets.

Chancellor hints at surcharge cuts

By Our Industrial Editor

Scope for cuts in the National Insurance Surcharge, which yields £3,500m for the Treasury, is being examined by ministers.

The Confederation of British Industry has stepped up its campaign to persuade the Government to either abolish, or at least reduce, the surcharge which it considers a tax on jobs and is undermining the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed for the first time yesterday that the future of surcharge was being examined.

At a reception held at the Institute of Directors in London he said: "It is something which remains on the shopping list for consideration provided that we are able to control the growth of Government spending to find room for this kind of change".

The calls to modify the payment, first introduced by Mr Denis Healey, gathered force following the upsurge in interest dates which industry claims will add a further £1,000m to its costs in a full year.

Employers claim that a 2 point cut would lead, after two years, to an improvement of about £1,000m in exports; provide a similar boost to profits; create an estimated 200,000 jobs; and cut 1 per cent off retail prices.

CBI leaders have taken further encouragement that the Government may be prepared to make some concession on the surcharge from comments made recently by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary.

The Chancellor stressed yesterday however that there were arguments against any reduction in the surcharge which, it was said, would encourage higher wage settlements. Industrialists who are strongly supporting the Government's policy of encouraging low pay settlements, have countered by saying that with profitability at an all-time low, pay settlements will, in any event, be below the inflation rate.

Sir Geoffrey acknowledged that while there were other ways in which industry and the economy could be helped, the surcharge was among the most widely canvassed.

He also indicated that the Government would continue to seek private sector participation in State industry sectors, with possibilites of some further smaller state asset sales

While a change in the surcharge is being advocated by the CBI, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors has counselled the Chancellor against a change. The Institute, a staunch supporter of the Government's economic policies, believes that an across-the-board income tax cut would be more beneficial.

Export curb deplored by Honda

Tokyo, Oct 22.—The voluntary restraint on car shipments to the United States, agreed by Japanese manufacturers earlier this year, was a regrettable decision, Mr Kiyoshi Kawashima, president of Honda Motor Company, said.

He told a meeting of journalists that the industry had no choice but to accede to the wishes of the Japanese Government, but he added: "This export restraint is no more than a temporary emergency measure."

He said Honda had managed to offset some of the loss in exports to the United States by opening new world markets in the Middle East and the developing world, but these were of limited potential.

The company had accelerated its plan to produce cars next year in Ohio, bringing the project forward six months, he said. It was now planning to raise the production target to an eventual 150,000 a year.

Mr Kawashima also said international cooperation among manufacturers to produce fuel-efficient cars was likely to increase.

Honda already has ties with BL for the British company to manufacture the Honda Ballade under licence as the Triumph Acclaim. Volkswagen and Nissan are joining forces to produce a medium-sized saloon.

Mr Kawashima said: "We will not close our doors to co-operation if it can be done on a mutual basis". The company was considering a number of proposals from manufacturers around the world, although no decision on them was imminent

☐ The International Trade and Industry Ministry in Tokyo denied that it was considering extending voluntary curbs on car exports to West Germany and Belgium into 1982.
—Reuter.

NIGERIA CUTS ITS OIL PRICE

Nigeria has cut its oil price by $1.50 a barrel. Some analysts have said the move, which is backdated to October 1, will complicate the meeting next Thursday of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and will increase pressure on the group to agree to unify prices.

Late in August, Nigeria gave its customers a $4 discount off the official price of $40 a barrel, but the move did not persuade oil companies to start buying again.

The new cut, which comes in the form of freer credit terms, may, however, be enough to enable Nigeria to increase its exports of high-quality oil.

At the moment only 400,000 barrels a day are being exported. This compares with 2.1 million barrels a day last year.

Some analysts say the move shows Nigeria's edginess and reluctance to wait for its Opec partners to unify prices. "They've decided to go their own way with pricing", said one. "They felt that they have pressing economic problems that they must solve and that they can't wait for Opec to heal its rift."

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 467.3 down 9.2
FT Gilts 60.44 down 0.63
FT All Share Index 284.11 down 3.50
Bargains 14,367

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.816 up 50 points
Index 87.8 up 0.2

■ **Dollar**
Index 109.8 up 0.5
DM 2.2840 up 100 pts

■ **Gold**
$432 up $2

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 16¼-16⅜
3 mth Euro $ 16¼-16⅜
6 mth Euro $ 16¹¹⁄₁₆-16⅞

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Berkeley Exp	7p to 310p
Cornell Dresses	15p to 148p
Duple Int	5p to 31p
Haden	10p to 203p
Hanson Trust	6p to 273p
Hoover	16p to 100p
Huntleigh Grp	6p to 88p
Martin RP	7p to 265p
Mount Lyall	15p to 305p
Nu Swift Ind	4½p to 34½p
Polly Peck	15p to 330p
Selincourt	1p to 11½p

Falls

BP	12p to 292p
Distillers	9p to 164p
GEC	15p to 677p
Gomme Hldgs	3p to 25p
Lasmo	20p to 474p
Pleasurama	25p to 238p
Racal Elect	14p to 386p
Ranger Oil	16p to 463p
RTZ	13p to 459p
Sainsbury J	10p to 410p
Ultramar	12p to 471p
Union Discount	10p to 418p

Shop takings fall again

Consumer spending fell again in the third quarter of this year as higher taxes and prices bit more deeply, according to provisional figures from the Central Statistical Office. The volume of spending dropped a further ½ per cent between the second and third quarters to its level of a year ago, after peaking in the first three months of 1981.

Lower spending in the shops, which accounts for half of all consumer spending, was the principal cause of the fall, but most items were affected. Consumer durables, including cars, seem to have suffered a particularly sharp fall-off in sales, perhaps of 5 per cent.

Table, page 23

CBI seeks curb on asbestos

Tougher controls to protect workers from exposure to asbestos have been called for by the Confederation of British Industry. The CBI said yesterday, it fully supported the Health and Safety Commission's recommendations which include a ban on the import of crocidolite, the most dangerous kind of asbestos, and limits on exposure to all other forms of the substance. The proposed curbs are stricter than ones being considered by the EEC.

TODAY

New vehicle registrations; sales and orders in the engineering industries for July.

Companies reporting their results include: Berec Group, Clayton, Son & Co (Holdings), London Atlantic Investment Trust, and Mettoy.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Mr Clive Sinclair and Mr M. Ohtaki, above, have joined together to sell British microelectronic technology in Japan. They aim to sell thousands of models of a personal computer, seen with them above and produced by Mr Sinclair's company in Cambridge, through the Mitsui company, of which Mr Ohtaki is assistant general manager in Britain.

Sinclair invades, page 20

Building goods decline slows

A slowdown in the decline of building materials sales is revealed in the latest survey by the Builders' Merchants Federation. Sales in August, on an annual basis, were down by 14.6 per cent, compared with 16.1 per cent in July.

Mr Reg Williams, the federation director, said: "A definite trend towards a real improvement has been established over the last three months."

VW chief goes

Volkswagen, the German car manufacturer whose profits slumped to only 15m Deutsche marks in the first half of this year, is expected to announce major changes in top management, probably today. Professor Friedrich Thomee, Volkswagen's director of finance and second ranking man on the board, is thought likely to offer his resignation.

Another rough ride, page 21

☐ Italy's official reserves rose to 59,650,000 million lire in August, the Bank of Italy announced yesterday.

Union takes over another 6,000 insurance workers

The 6,000-member Eagle Star Staff Association is to become part of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union at the end of the month after approval for the merger from the official Certification Officer.

Union leaders claimed last night that the merger was a big step forward in its attempt to become the dominant union in the insurance world, where the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff is its fiercest rival.

The Certification Officer, Mr Alan Burridge, decided not to uphold complaints that the ballot which approved the merger terms was unfair because the executive had recommended that the proposals be endorsed.

The merger brings the union's membership to 148,000, who include the staff associations at Guardian Royal Exchange and Phoenix.

Mr Lief Mills, the union's general secretary, made it clear last night that the union would embark on drive to win over staff associations, representing up to 45,000 staff in Scottish life offices, insurance broking firms and the two major companies where the associations remain independent, Sun Alliance and Commercial Union.

ConsGold win limit holding

Consolidated Gold Fields has agreed with Newmont, the American mining company, that it will not acquire more than 26 per cent of Newmont before the end of 1984. ConsGold has also agreed to buy one million Newmont shares at $72 each.

The company has so far built up an 11.4 per cent stake at a cost of $200m. ConsGold originally said it wanted to buy between 25 and 49 per cent of Newmont.

Financial Editor, page 21

Lucas sells to Russia

Rists, a Lucas subsidiary, has signed a £1m licensing deal with the Soviet Union. The company will supply the Soviet motor industry with the technology to produce its Fabrostrip wiring assemblies, already installed on BL, Renault and De Lorean cars.

Output will stay low, study says

Total national output will be lower in spring 1984 when the Government's term of office is due to end, than when it came to power in 1979, another forecast said yesterday.

Manufacturing output will stay 11 per cent below its 1979 level, according to a forecast prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit for members of the St James's Group, which uses the Treasury's economic model.

Inflation is likely to stay in double figures throughout and adult unemployment, after peaking at 3.1 million from the present 2.7 million, will edge downwards only slightly, to just below 3 million by early 1984.

The unit believes that economic activity levelled out during the summer. But a reasonable recovery over the next six months is likely to be cut short by the impact on consumer spending of a severe squeeze on people's real incomes this winter.

IN BRIEF

Engineering orders show small rise

☐ Engineering sales in the first six months of this year have shown a small rise compared to the same period of 1980, statistics from the Department of Industry revealed yesterday.

Total orders in hand have improved by nearly 9 per cent since last December though they are still two points below their level of a year ago.

Home order books have expanded by 3 per cent in the three months to July, while foreign orders have increased by 4 per cent in the same period.

Japan recovers

☐ Japanese personal consumption may be showing signs of, a weak recovery, Government economists told journalists: They said they based their belief on recent returns from department stores, a rise in cash earnings and developments in the registration of new vehicles.

SA price index up

☐ The consumer price index in South Africa rose to 211.3 in September from 208.0 in August, the Department of Statistics said. The rate of increase in the 12 months to September was 15.6 per cent, down from 16.1 per cent in the year to August.

Rover dealer

☐ The Sime Darby group said yesterday it has been appointed sole distributor of Land Rover and Range Rover vehicles and parts in Malayasia and Singapore

Inflation rises

☐ Provisional cost of living indexes for October rose in major Italian cities, indicating a severe quickening of the inflation pace after a five-month lull.

Lancer Boss is likely to seek merger overseas

By Edward Townsend

Lancer Boss, the privately-owned Bedfordshire company which claims to be among only a handful of manufactureres now making profits in the over-supplied European fork-lift truck market, disclosed yesterday that it is actively seeking to take over competitors or form partnerships.

Mr Neville Bowman-Shaw, the Lancer Boss chairman, said that the company was looking at acquisition possibilties in Britain, Germany and the United States, and was particularly interested in strengthening its position in the market for lift trucks of under four tonnes capacity.

He said it was possible the company might make a second bid for Coventry Climax, the BL subsidiary earmarked for disposal as being peripheral to the group's mainstream car and commercial vehicle operations.

Last year, Lancer Boss made an offer for an undisclosed sum, but it lapsed because of BL's lack of interest.



Mr Bowman-Shaw: aiming to double size of company.

More likely now, however, is a merger of Lancer Boss with on e of the bigger overseas lift-truck makers. Mr Bowman-Shaw said he hoped to double the company's size in the next ten years.

Laboratories watchdog

By Clive Cookson

A laboratory-testing "watchdog" has been set up through the National Testing Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (Natlas).

It will provide accreditation with the full backing of Government to competent British testing laboratories, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said yesterday. "In this way we can give confidence to buyers, both at home and overseas, about the performance of products tested in those laboratories," he added.

The voluntary scheme will be administered by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in Teddington, Middlesex. The Department of Industry will give NPL £500,000 over three years to phase in Natlas. The scheme should then be self-financing and laboratories will be charged to cover the costs of assessment.

Dr Paul Dean, NPL director, said he expected up to 600 laboratories to be accredited within three years, including private and public institutions.

Spotlight on currencies in court awards

A working paper on the rights of English courts to make monetary awards in foreign currencies was published yesterday by the Law Commission.

This is an area of the law which, at a time of rising emphasis on foreign trade, is taking on increasing significance.

As a result of the see-sawing value of the pound, there are times when those involved in, for instance, international trade disputes in English courts could find themselves hard done by if an eventual court award had to be paid in sterling.

The 195-page working paper issued by the Law Commission which monitors the law and recommends changes, spotlights all aspects of the law in this area.

The purpose of the working paper is to canvass opinion on whether new laws are necessary to clarify the law or whether it should be left to the courts to bring about changes as they become necessary.

The Law Commission favours leaving the problems for the courts to iron out.

The commission says there are a wide variety of actions heard in the courts in which the type of currency used in the award could have a serious bearing. These range from shipping cases and commercial arbitration to maintenance awards involving separated couples living in different countries.

Before a House of Lords ruling in 1975, the courts had no choice but to convert awards into sterling, the exchange rates used for the conversion depending on the type of claim.

A Law Commission spokesman said: . . . this caused injustice to the claimant when the pound had fallen in value against the foreign currency.

Britain awaits EEC court ruling on drinks tax

Pint of beer could cost 7p more

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

British beer drinkers could face a price rise of up to 7p a pint depending on a deision in the European Court of Justice, expected early in the new year. Alternatively the price of wine could drop by as much as 28p a bottle. This is quite apart from what the hard pressed Chancellor may want to do to raise excise duties in the next Budget to increase the Government's tax take from drinks.

The likeliest outcome of what is an unresolved dispute within the EEC over harmonization of drinks taxation could be a possible 2p rise in the price of beer and about 23p off a bottle of wine.

Last month the European Court posponed temporarily a final judgement on what action to take against Britain following allegations of discriminatory treatment between beer and wine taxes. This was to allow time for the EEC's fiscal council to find a compromise formula on reforming the alcohol taxation structure in Europe.

Britain's ratio of tax on wine compared with that on beer is 4.2 to 1, the highest inthe EEC. The European Commision had been pressing for a ratio of 3 to 1 as a ceiling.

Four countries the Irish Republic, Denmark, Belgium and Holland all have a higher ratio of tax on wine than on beer but all are below the Commission's benchmark. Italy, West Germany and France tax wine more lightly.

Britain has already moved some way to meet objections of the main wine-producing countries. In the last two Budgets the Chancellor increased wine duties less in proportion to those on beer, bringing the ratio down from above 5 to 1. There had been hopes that a compromise solution would be for the British ratio to come down to 3.5 to 1, to be implemented over as long as six years.

WHO DRINKS MOST IN THE EEC
annual consumption litres per capita
GERMANY
BELGIUM
IRISH REPUBLIC
UK
DENMARK
LUXEMBOURG
HOLLAND
FRANCE
GREECE
ITALY
beer
wine
20 40 60 80 100 120 140

There are some hopes that if the European Court lays down a specific ratio, it may pitch it nearer the 3.5 mark. In an interim judgment the court indicated there were flaws in both sides of the case put before it.

One argument put forward by British brewers was that wine and beer were not readily substitutable drinks in terms of consumer preference. The person who normally drinks a pint of beer was hardly likely to turn to a large glass of wine as a substitute. The court thought the two drinks were only partially substitutable.

The Brewers' Society said yesterday it was relieved that the case would go to the court rather than running the risk of a poor compromise around the 3 to 1 level.

Trade calculations suggest that on a 3.5 to 1 ratio the effect of a mixed option would be to add 1p to a pint of beer and reduce the duty on a botle of wine by 18p.

Whatever the ratio eventually decided, the Chancellor is expected to take a mixed option to avoid too great a depressing effect on tax revenue.

HEATING OIL STOCKS HIGH

Stocks of winter heating oil are generally still high in leading oil importing countries, where government and industry officials are saying that supplies should be adequate, according to a Reuter survey.

But refinery throughout is down in the present soft-product market and, with prevailing high interest rates, the industry has found carrying of high stocks an added financial burden.

Sinclair set to invade Japan

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British micro-electronic technology is preparing to invade Japan under a sales deal struck between Sinclair, of Cambridge, and Mitsui Computers.

Over 20,000 Sinclair ZX81 personal computers will initially be exported to Japan but that level is expected to rise to at least 50,000 within a year.

Mr Hiroshi Shimizu, manager of Mitsui Computers, said in London yesterday: "We expect to bring Sinclair products to many Japanese homes before Christmas and to capture at least £3m to £4m sales in Japan's booming home computer market with this world-leading British design within the first year".

The small computer, launched this March, has sold over 100,000 units. Production is running at 40,000 a month.

If the Japanese venture is successful, Sinclair and Mitsui intend to form a joint marketing company in Japan. Further expansion could mean manufacture in Japan.

Both partners expect that within six months they will be faced with a competitive product made in Japan.

The five month distribution agreement signed earlier this year with W. H. Smith is proving very successful. The national retailer, which is selling the ZX81 in 116 of its outlets throughout the United Kingdom has quadrupled its orders from 5,000 a month.

A mail-order deal signed by Sinclair with American Express last month is expected to boost the sales even more.

There are no plans to sell the kit version of the Sinclair design in Japan. The units will sell in Japan for £90 which is £20 dearer than in the United States.

Commodore which launched its personal computer, the VIC20 in London in September, will next week publish its United Kingdom trading figures for last year

The company returned £1.8m pretax profit in the last financial year. The British arm of the company now contributes about 18 per cent of the United States company's turnover.

British 'pay too much for sugar'

By Hugh Clayton

British sugar prices are about ten per cent higher than those elsewhere in the European Economic Community, food manufacturers complained yesterday.

The Cocoa, Choclate and Confectionery Alliance said: "Competition is inadequate to force British Sugar Corporation prices down to continental levels."

Mr Robert Wadsworth, president of the Alliance, said many Continental Suppliers had a surplus of sugar. He added: "In the United Kingdom, the position is different. We have one supplier privileged to process all home-grown beet sugar."

In the past two years, British exports of sweets had shown a "disturbing decline."

The Alliance, which was supported by the Cake and Biscuit Alliance, explained that list prices of refined sugar for the food industry in five other ECC countries were all below £340 a tonne. The British list price was £362.50.

Mr Wadsworth said that competition abroad ensured that Continental companies seldom paid much above the Community floor price of £312. British companies were charged almost the British list price.

The corporation did not comment on the Alliance's complaint.

TRAINING CENTRE

A £420,000 Merseyside training centre, the idea of the task force set up by Mr Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, and local businessmen, is to be set up in Birkenhead.

The Enterprise Centre will provide 12-month training periods for up to 102 youngsters, aged from 16 to 19, plus 22 jobs for adult supervisors.

It will also offer facilities for small firms, who can make use of central services, such as typing and book-keeping, provided by the trainees.

Most of the capital and running costs for the first year will come from the Manpower Services Commission.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	67xd	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	88	Frank Horsell	116	—	6.4	5.5	10.5	25.2
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	50	George Blair	50	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
113	59	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	103	James Burrough	109	—	8.7	8.0	8.0	10.0
334	244	Robert Jenkins	285	—	31.3	11.0	4.0	10.1
59	50	Scruttons "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	8.3	7.7
224	187	Torday Limited	187	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	12.4
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
56	34	Unilock Holdings	33	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	225	—	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13¼%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14¼%.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rate merry-go-round goes on

Here we go again! Only eight days after the banks trimmed base rates half a point, to 15½ per cent, pressure is steadily increasing for the reversal of what always looked an over-hasty move. Once more we are being tugged along by the action in Wall Street where expectations of higher rates boosted the dollar yesterday, especially *against the Deutsche mark.*

The rise in the Federal Funds rate to 15¾ per cent, the current nervousness of sterling and shortages in the London money markets as tax payments flood in, have forced the Bank of England to hold *down short period rates. Because there is* no sign yet of corporate treasurers switching between market-related funds and alternative sources of bank finance, the clearing banks are able, for the moment, to take a fairly relaxed attitude towards any increase in base rates.

But if *current period rates do not* justify a base rate increase, the fact that they are nearly back to the levels which forced the second two point hike earlier this month, is causing concern to markets. This was reflected in the fall in equities and the gilt market yesterday as dealers cast a nervous eye across the Atlantic. The half point falls in gilts established prices at yet another five year low.

Politically, the banks will be reluctant to raise base rates and so add to industry's costs. And even under the new, flexible system under which the authorities operate the money markets, it is far more difficult for the clearers to raise rates than to cut them. Meanwhile, financial markets will welcome the news that the Chancellor is actively considering a reduction in the National Insurance surcharge. A 50 per cent cut would save industry around £1,750m a year, alleviating liquidity pressures caused in part by high financing costs.

Cons Gold

Looking over the horizon

Consolidated Gold Fields' agreement with Newmont to limit the stake in the American company to no more than 26 per cent between *now* and the end *of* 1984 is an important if unexpected development in Cons Gold's expansion plans. Since Cons Gold had originally set its heart on a minimum stake of 25 per cent, the agreement could be seen as a rebuff, especially after the momentary elation of receiving the all clear from the American regulatory authorities. Cons Gold has so far paid $200m for 11.4 per cent of Newmont.

But looking at the situation another way, Cons Gold has acquired a strategic stake in a large American mining company and is saved the time and trouble of possibly long drawn out legal proceedings to stop it buying £181m rights issue proceeds and the £800m of *credit lines is intact. There is the added* advantage that so of the steam could go out of Nemont shares, making future purchases cheaper.

In any event, Cons Gold must make a virtue of necessity, and the question is where the next move will be. A 26 per cent stake in Newmont may have the advantage of equity accounting, but against that Cons Gold will need to increase its British earnings if it is to avoid the ACT problems which bedevil RTZ, for example. An acquisition, possibly industrial, in this country must therefore be a favourite area for speculation, although its room for manoeuvre in existing interests is limited by monopoly considerations.

The other two areas are the United States and Australia. But, leaving aside the ACT point, severe difficulties of the kind illustrated by the Newmont episode become evident. Identifying targets is hard enough. Finding friendly ones is even harder. Negotiating the regulatory authorities can be *excruciating. Rennison* may be the answer, needing cash as it does, except that the Australian minerals picture is arguably even more confused than the American. *Cons Gold* may have to make further enforced changes of direction before long.

Hoover

The agony continues

Hoover's non-voting shares shot up 16p to 100p yesterday after it became known that it was shedding a further 2,000 workers, and closing its Art Deco factory in Perivale on London's Western Avenue. But it is one thing to close this factory and another to sell it at a decent price. There are plenty of empty factories in the same area and the Perivale plant has a preservation order on the front of it and another on parts of the inside. Hoover expects the latest streamlining to produce big savings, but it begs the question *whether the group has a future* manufacturing household goods at all.

The calculation, presumably, is that now the group is down to two key plants at Cambuslang in Scotland and Merthyr Tydfil for vacuum cleaners in the one and washing machines in the other, it will eventually have *rock bottom costs of* production. But the Italians and the East Europeans have shown what they can do in the United Kingdom market, and the Spaniards will presumably make themselves felt once inside the European Community. Hoover's United Kingdom workers have already rejected a 10 per cent wage cut. The group took yesterday's opportunity to be grim about next month's figures for the nine months to *September. It lost £6m in the first half* year to June, and it now has £7m of redundancy, and closure costs to pay for. Assets are £5 or so a share (according to some estimates) but there is no reason why the ailing parent should oblige the stock market by buying out United Kingdom shareholders.

McKechnie Brothers

Slimming down

The drop in profits at McKechnie Brothers was much in line with expectations after the first half set-back. At the pretax level they came out at £9.3m compared with £15.5m in the year to July 1980. But the second half was a little better than anticipated with the contribution pretax at £5.2m against £4.1m in the first half, helped by more stable second half interest charges.

As well signposted, profits in the United Kingdom fell sharply, from £10.5m at the operating level to £3.4m so it has been left to the overseas side, especially New Zealand and Australia, where operating profits increased from £1.6m to £2.2m to save the day. To counter the problems in the United Kingdom McKechnie has slimmed down its operations, making about 1,000 redundant at a total cost of some £750,000. Now the group believes it has cut back its operations here as much as possible. There are signs in the first quarter of the current year of some improvement, but they are patchy. Demand is a little better on the semi-fabrication side, but consumer-products including the Airfix acquisition are experiencing very little increase in demand.

The balance sheet however remains strong with the gearing coming to around 20 per cent at present compared with 17.9 per cent at the end of the financial year. That is a fairly comfortable position to be in, especially with stocks being run down. Although the first quarter is patchy, the trend could now be in the right direction. The shares, unchanged at 97p, are well supported by a yield of 10.7 per cent thanks to an unchanged final dividend.

Another rough ride for Volkswagen

Volkswagen, which pulled itself back from the edge of bankruptcy in the *mid-1970s*, is going through another crisis.

The group's net profit slumped to a mere 15m Deutsche marks (about £3.6m) in the first half of this year and, although the figures are nowhere near as bad as those recorded in 1974 and 1975 (when the losses totoalled DM/"/aM AND Dm157m respectively) the decline in the company's fortunes is likely to claim its first prominent victim.

For the past week it has been rumoured that Professor Friedrich Thomee, Volkswagen's director of finance and the second ranking man on the company's managing board, may be about to resign. A decision is thought to be imminent.

Professor Thomee, who is at present on holiday, has been running the group since its chief executive *Herr Toni* Schmücker had a heart attack early in the summer.

Besides the strain of deputising for Herr Schmücker, Herr Thomee has had to preside over the company at a period when its deterioration in profitability has become abundantly apparent.

He has been held largely responsible for the heavy losses incurred by the group's Triumph-Adler subsidiary. This company, which represented Volkswagen's first diversification away from cars, makes small computers and typewriters. It is thought to have cost Volkswagen 1,000m marks since its acquisition in the late 1970s.

A management decision to close a factory in Frankfurt was bungled. An unprecedented wave of public protest that led to a humiliating retreat by the management will ensure the continuation of the plant, albeit in a truncated form. But the experience dealt a saveage blow to Volkswagen's image as a responsible company in West Germany.

Triumph-Adler is only one of many problems to have hit the company. As a volume car maker, its sales have been exposed to the pressures of the recession, the rise in petrol prices and the Japanese challenge both at home and abroad. Once prosperous subsidiaries in Brazil and North America have turned into loss makers because of worsening local business.

Other manufacturers have matched and in some cases improved upon the modern range of front wheel drive,

Peter Norman

watercooled cars that replaced the rear engined, air-cooled "Beetle" model in the mid-seventies.

The group is now in the throes of replacing this range with a third generation of cars in an attempt to reestablish a competitive edge over its rivals.

But whereas it was able to slim significantly in the years of crisis that accompanied the demise of the Beetle, it is at present carrying a lot of fat. This takes the form of a greatly increased worldwide workforce that was accumulated in the late 1970s, when Volkswagen was awash with liquid capital, and there appeared to be no constraint on its new prosperity.

Perhaps Volkswagen's biggest problem is its Brazilian subsidiary. Over the first nine months of this year the subsidiary's sales fell by nearly 40 per cent, while on the Brazilian car market alone there was a 47.5 per cent drop in Volkswagen registrations.

The full impact of Brazil's *economic stabilization policy* hit the group this year. Faced with a huge balance of payments deficit and rampant inflation, the Brazilian authorities switched to a thorough-going *policy of austerity.* The most prominent victim has been the country's motor industry, in which Volkswagen occupies the leading slot. Capacity use at the plants of Volkswagen Brazil is reported to have fallen to about 35 per cent, with as yet incalculable consequencies for profitability.

Sales in North America have been hit by high interest rates and generous discounts offered by rival American and Japanese producers. Although over the first half of the year Volkswagen was able to maintain its overall sales level compared with the same period in 1980. It stopped production at its Westmoreland plant for a week at the beginning of June and reduced daily production by 100 units to 940. While the company still has faith in the medium to long-term future, *the subsidiary in the United* States will be hard pressed to improve on last year's result when it turned in a loss of $30m.

In West Germany, Volkswagen expects to lose half a percentage point of its market share this year. Group sales were down by 6.8 per cent until the end of September.

Although the shock effect of Japan's challenge has receded somewhat since 1980, when the Japanese raised their share of the German market to 10.4 per cent from 5.6 per cent the previous year, the company is still suffering the long-term effects of this rivalry.

According to *Dr Werner P.* Schmidt, a member of Volkswagen's managing board, the group could have expected *a market share of between 34* and 35 per cent in Germany compared with the present level of 29.5 per cent had it *not been for Japanese imports.* According to Dr Schmidt, Volkswagen and its Audi subsidiary loses four sales for every 10 Japanese cars sold on the West German market.

The problem would have been far less serious for the group if it had been able to control the expansion of its labour force and the rise in personnel expenses.

As the world pulled out of the recession caused by the first oil crisis, the group's annual car production began to increase. It jumped from 2.17 million units made in 1976 to 2.57million — an increase of just 19 per cent in 1980. But the group's worldwide work force rose at the same time by 41 per cent to 258,000

Meantime it has become increasingly difficult to shed labour, particularly in West Germany. The row over the planned closure of the Triumph-Alder plant in Frankfurt showed that redundancy is now an issue that brings people to the streets.

The Volkswagen board will therefore face great difficulty in bringing the company back prosperity. Its problems are made no easier by the uncertainty that surrounds the health of Herr Schmuker.

But the group can point to some plus points that means that it is far from being a lame duck. It has invested heavily over the past few years and one result is a constant flow of new models on to the market

Finally the car market itself may be beginning to recover. West German Motor production rose on a year to year basis for the first time in two years last month when output of cars and commercial vehicles advanced by 7 per cent to 371,600 units.

Volkswagen cars dominate the Avenida Prestes Mala in Sao Paulo, Brazil: but the Brazilian operation now is causing severe problems.

Technology

Letting scientists loose in the park

Visions of Silicon Valley, Research Triangle Park and Route 128—America's great shrines of high technology—are suddenly striking Britain's universities and local authorities.

All over the country plans are being announced for new science parks, where small companies with large growth potential can do the research and development that will launch them (and their host districts) to industrial success. Microelectronics, computers, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology are the favoured subjects.

Projects announced in the past few weeks include the West of Scotland Science Park, Glasgow (proposed by the Scottish Development Agency with Glasgow and Strathclyde Universities), the University of Surrey Research Park, Guildford, Upton Science Park (Wirral Borough Council), and Birmingham's Science and Technology *Development Centre* (Birmingham City Council with Aston University).

Several other parks are under *discussion* between local government and universities, including Salford and Swansea, and two other possible partnerships in the West Midlands (Coventry Council and Warwick University, and the West Midlands County Council and Birmingham University).

All these proposals will start off on a fairly modest scale. Birmingham City Council has allocated £2.5m for its centre, which will be located initially on 3.5 acres of derelict land next to the Aston campus. (recognizing the physical reality of their site, the Birmingham organizers have not actually called their project a science "park".)

The Scottish Development Agency is prepared to spend a total of £6m on its Maryhill Road site, which will have a "parkland character" like its American prototypes.

The park Promoters' plan for future growth are less modest, though. Mr Clive Wilkinson, the leader of Birmingham City Council, says his project will eventually create 5,000 jobs directly and another 15,000 indirectly. The Labour-controlled council has 300 acres of undeveloped land on the edge of Birmingham available for expansion by firms that out grow the small original site and it is prepared to spend £40m eventually on development work.

Mr Wilkinson and Professor Frederick Crawford of Aston University, see the enterprise as a key factor to counteract Birmingham's economic decline. Professor Crawford, who recently returned to Britain after spending 21 years at Stanford University, California, knows first hand *how small electronics com*panies started up on Stanford Industrial Park in the 1960s and exploded into the surrounding district — now known as Silicon Valley — during the early 1970s.

However, it is important to *remember* that the well-known American examples like Stanford Industrial Park and Research Triangle Park (North Carolina) represent the pinnacles of success. The United States has well over 100 research parks and science parks of various sorts and some are expensive green elelphants, which have failed to attract high technology entrepreneurs and are half-filled with miscellaneous *small firms* which might as well be on any light industrial estate.

Britain has had too little experience with science parks for any objective judgements to be made about the likelihood of widespread success here. Three small science/research parks were set up in 1973-74 — in Cambridge, Warrington and Edinburgh (Heriot-Watt University) — but their backers did not have the ambitions or the funding behind some of this year's proposals.

The progress of the pioneering trio has been modestly encouraging. Milton Science Park, which Trinity College is developing on the edge of Cambridge, has 22 tenants already and is launching confidently into the third phase of its development.

Heriot-Watt Park has only six tenants so far, including Edinburgh Instruments and *the Syntex Research Centre* (pharmaceuticals), but university officials seem pleased with the interaction between *companies* and academics and they are planning to expand.

In a proper science or research park the rules allow companies to undertake research and development only. That may be stretched to include manufacturing on a *prototype or pilot scale* but large-scale production is forbidden. Of course, if there is a sponsoring local authority it will try to persuade the firm to manufacture the fruits of its research on an industrial site elsewhere within the district.

Why then might a young entrepreneur want to start an electronics company on a science park rather than on an ordinary light industrial estate? There may be some shared research facilities that would not normally be available, but the park advocates' main argument is the intellectual atmosphere — it being more conducive to successful innovation if you are surrounded by other researchers on a well landscaped park.

Tenants on the research park are also supposed to benefit from intellectual contact with academics from the sponsoring university, who are encouraged to become part-time consultants. The normal rule in British and American universities is that staff may spend one day a week working for industry.

However, if the science park idea is to take off in Britain as successfully as it has in the United States, a *few academics will have to go* further than just acting as consultants. They will need to discover an entrepreneurial *spirit that has so far been* missing in our universities

A large number of American academics have got together with local businessmen and venture capitalists to found small electronics and biotechnology... companies, which they serve as part-time directors.

Opportunities for Britain's professors to go into business have never been better. Not only are science parks being set up around our universities, but the British Technology Group — the government body responsible for fostering technological innovation — has a new policy of encouraging academic entrepreneurs.

The BTG is giving away £130,000 in prize money to university and polytechnic teachers who set up companies to exploit their research results and will consider *investing up to £250,000* in the most promising enterprises.

Clive Cookson

Business Diary in Italy: Postcards from Latium

Ninfa

To the south-west lies Anzio and due east Cassino, both names burned into English recollection. From Ninfa, however, comes a wartime story of happier memory.

Overlooking Ninfa is the *Castello Sermoneta*, which is where some of the BBC television series. *The Borgias* was filmed.

The custodian of the castello is an Englishman, Hubert Howard, president of the Caetani family foundation. It is a family that *produced* two Popes (Gelasio II and Boniface VIII) and was once expelled from the castle (and some were *killed*) by the Borgia Pope, Alexander VI.

Howard told me that he was in military intelligence when, after the liberation of Rome, he was detailed to take General "Boy" Browning for some trout fishing at Ninfa.

The general caught some trout, and Howard caught himself a wife, the late Lelia, last Duchess of Sermoneta. With the TV series the Caetani at least got some good from the Borgias.

Latina

The day I met Gilberto Braha, whose firm is Italy's biggest canner of sardines, he was resigned to his country's being knocked out of the *World Cup that* afternoon by the Yugoslavs.

As it happened, the Italians held the team from the other *side* of the Adriatic to a 1:1 draw. Would that business dealings between the two countries were so agreeably *concluded.*

"I talked to the Yugoslavs about a joint deal once," Braha told me. "they have some fine, fat fish in their waters."

He went on: "First they said 'We have 51 per cent of the company and you 49 per cent.' I said O.K. Then they said 'You put up all the money.' I said O.K. Then they said 'All the fish are landed at Yugoslav ports and processed inland.'

"I Said 'Ciao.' It wasn't on — the fish would have had to be unloaded, frozen, and, they would have just been too expensive'."

Not that the Yugoslavs necessarily get the best sardines anyway, I was told by Braha, who was at LSE and whose firm ILIO exports own-label fish for John West, Prince's, Sainsbury and Waitrose.

Braha, said: "I spoke to this Yugoslav captain who was pulling up the small fish and I said *'Why are you doing this* when there are bigger fish just five miles away?'



Photograph: Ross Davies

Space shot: anti-terrorist guard at the gate to the Fucino "earth station."

"*He said 'Why bother? I get* paid the same whether I bring back big fish or small'."

Fucino

There was some difficulty at *first in establishing communi*cation with the Telespazio satellite telecommunications centre, the world's largest, which *lies* here in the hills above Rome.

As we wound up the lanes towards the Abruzzi mountains the Italian driver had to stop no less than five times to ask the way. In each case he sought the help of representatives of a much older, pre-electronic industry — the sugar beet farmers who were taking cartloads of the stuff to a local plant.

At last we got on to the right beam and sped on to Fucino, dodging the fallen sugar beet with which the roads were strewn, much as the crew of the starship Enterprise might avoid a cloud of meteorites.

Although this is a commercial and not a military station, we drove in through the gates past an armed guard. Somewhat disappointingly he was poking at us not a laser gun, but a rather mundane, if still disconcerting, carbine.

More disappointment lay in store, however, when I came to see for myself whether, as on the Enterprise — whose innards the Fucino control rooms resemble — the Telespazio consoles would also be operated by lots of ladies in the almost-buff.

Giorgio Lombardi, of Telespazio's *commercial department*, explained the absence of women by saying that the "earth station" staff worked shifts 24 hours a day and Italian women were by law not allowed to work at night.

This sounded like waffle to me, for why could not the women just work day shifts?

But then Lombardi added that so isolated and so full of quiet corners were the control rooms that with women around it might be difficult to keep the minds of Italian men upon their azimuths. That sounded more like it to me.

Fiuggi

Fiuggi, a spa in the Abruzzi, is north-west of Cassino and Cassino is in turn the ancestral stamping ground of Sir Charles Forte, founder of *THF*, but also that of the family Visocchi.

Gaetano Visocchi, who owns the Silva Splendid and *San Marco hotels in Fiuggi*, told me that his grandmother was Rosa Forte, a kinsman of Sir Charles. Like the Fortes, *Marco* and *Rosa* opened a cafe in Scotland (in Falkirk).

It was with the money from Scots fish and chips that Marco returned with son Giuseppe before the war and bought an old inn at Fiuggi. Giuseppe's son Gaetano built the smooth *Silva Splendid* on the site, for Italians who come for conventions or to take the waters.

Gaetano, who read law at Bristol, told me that he is cheered by talk of reopening Bath as a spa because it might make Britons spa-conscious once more and send some of them Fiuggi's way.

*Spaghetti joke from Rome: H. J. Heinz's Tony O'Reilly annoys fans when, about to play for Ireland in a rugger international, he is driven up to the ground in a big car. The game starts and one supporter yells "Kick the ***** !" Bawls another: "And kick his ***** chauffeur, too!"*

Ross Davies

Jeavons Engineering on target

By Catherine Gunn

First-half results from Jeavons Engineering are on target at £306,000 pre tax—down 38 per cent—and teh group still expects to meet a profit forecast of not less than £575,000 pre tax for the year to December 31, Mr Terry Maher, chairman, said yesterday.

When 60 per cent of Jeavons was floated off by parent company Pentos in August at 62p a share, the sub-underwriters were left with just over two-thirds of the issue. The shares were 45p, down 2p, yesterday. Directors own 66,000 shares, 1.2 per cent of the isued capital. Many of them borrowed to subscribe for the shares at 62p, Mr Maher said.

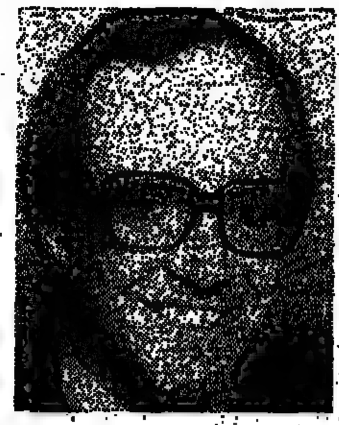
In 1980 Jeavons made £932,000 pre tax, and £493,000 of that in the six months to June 30. "We see recovery from next year onwards," Mr Maher said yesterday. "In engineering terms I think Jeavons's performance is exceptional, given that it is in the United Kingdom."

Sales in the first half were £2.8m against £3.6m. A dividend of 1.61p gross will be paid at the end of December and a final of the same will be paid in respect of 1981, in mid-1982.

Mr Maher said Jeavons still has very little debt and £2m of net assets, as shown in the August prospectus. It plans to expand its exports of gas regulators and couplings world wide.

At the moment exports provide up to 15 per cent of sales of gas regulators, and over a quarter of turnover from couplings. It also plans to increase its market share here. "Jeavons is the kind of company which, in its field, can be acquisitive, taking a two-year view", Mr Maher said. However, there will be no moves this year

Demand for gas regulators is now showing faint signs of improvement. In couplings, export orders are encouraging and there has been a pick-up in business for the home market in recent weeks. But the group's big Tipton factory is still on four-day working.



Mr Terry Maher, chairman of Jeavons Engineering

Modest rise at Photax in difficult half

Photax (London), which makes and imports photographic equipment, increased its pretax profits by £3,000 to £251,000 in the six months to June 30, despite a tough UK market. The improvement reflects a 6.9 per cent rise in sales to £3.17m.

Most of Photax's imports come from Germany and Japan and a weaker pound against these currencies pushed their sterling prices up when retail demand here was slipping.

The first-half dividend has been maintained at 2.14p gross. Last year's total payout was 5p gross.

Mrs E. Jacobs, who heads Photax, says efforts to contain costs and improve competitiveness continue. Trading conditions are still worsening, but overdrafts have fallen slightly from the year-end level of £252,000

Wm Low shuts its fast food lossmaker

By Our Financial Staff

The Dundee-based supermarket group Wm Low has closed its troubled fast food subsidiary, Lowfoods after suffering heavy losses that have resulted in an 18.6 per cent drop in group profits for 1980-81.

Lowfoods operates the MacTatties outlets in Glasgow and Edinburgh, the first of which opened little more than a year ago.

The group's full year-figures to September 5 include an extraordinary debt of £645,000, which it says relates to the closure of Lowfoods. The subsidiary lost £225,000 in the first half.

Full-year gorup pretax profit was £1.8m, down from £2.4m for 1979-80

Turnover rose by 15.2 per cent to £109.2m from £94.8m.

The group had planned to invest £3m over three years in the fast food business. Like others trying to make the jump from retailing, Wm Low has found fast food a difficult sector to enter.

The investment is now being diverted into its supermarket and freezer centres side.

It opened two superstores during the year and continued its policy of replacing older, smaller outlets with larger ones. A supermarket is due to be opened in Grangemouth later this year and another freezer centre in Falkirk.

The group says that although it is in the middle of a substantial long-term investment programme, profits in the coming year are going to be squeezed by rising costs and substantial interest charges.

Brown & Jackson rights issue

Brown & Jackson is raising £1.33m with a 1-for-2 rights issue at 20p.

The effect of the issue will be to reduce borrowings of the holding company expressed as a proportion of its shareholders' funds, from about 40 per cent to 21 per cent.

Conditions in the second half continue to be difficult and margins remain depressed. So long as the recession continues, it is unlikely that there will be any significant improvement in overall profitability, but the board hope that trading prospects will quickly revive when economic conditions improve.

Gold and Base Metal

Gold and Base Metal Mines halved its loss to £6,000 in the half year to June 30. Apart from the balance of the 1974 dividend received during the period, no sums have been received in respect of past dividends or from the sale of the company's Nigerian investment. However, negotiations to achieve early repatriation of these amounts are continuing.

It is not possible to predict the outcome of negotiations, but the board remains hopeful that further permission will be received to repatriate the sums due.

Findhorn Finance

Findhorn Finance has rasied its dividend from 21.4p to 22.8p gross for the year to July 31. Turnover was £1.7m against £1.6m. Pretax profits rose from £243,000 to £286,000. The CCA pretax profit was £143,000.

Tomatin Distillers owns 300,000 of the company's shares (40 per cent) and a subsidiary of Arbuthnot Latham Holdings owns 65,200 shares (8.7 per cent).

Sime Darby

Sime Darby, the Malaysian-based international plantations, trading and manufacturing group, has made another big inroad into the motor business in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, with the signing in London of an agreement for a new joint-venture company between Pernas Sime Darby Holdings, a Sime Darby associate managed by the group, and Land Rover.

Tyzack up 29 pc

W. Tyzack, Sons and Turner raised its pretax profits by 29 per cent to £93,000 in the year to August 1 on turnover up from £4.6m to £4.7m. The dividend was held at 1.43p gross, excluding the special payment of 2.14p made last year.

Mr T. H. Reed, chairman, says costs were contained. The number of employees was reduced by 59, the group was assisted by a favourable rate of exchange in the United States, and sales during the second half were some 35 per cent higher than in first half.

Elliott Group

The Board of Elliott Group of Peterborough strongly recommends shareholders to take no action in connexion with the approach from Jenks & Cattell. The board will make a further announcement as soon as possible.

Selincourt down 55 pc midway but payout held

By Our Financial Staff

Selincourt, the textile and garment manufacturer which owns the Jacqmar scarves label, saw its pretax profits for the six months to end-July fall to £202,000 from £452,000 a year earlier, a drop of 55.3 per cent. Turnover dipped by just over 3 per cent from £29.3m to £28.4m.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 0.63p gross per share on recovery hopes, and the shares closed 1p higher at 11½p.

Mr Lionel Leighton, chairman of Selincourt, says that further measures are being taken to streamline group operations over and above those taken last year. "It was a disappointment that the worsening of the trading climate both in the United Kingdom and Western Europe has delayed benefits of the progressive improvement in the underlying strength of the group working through into profits", he said.

Mr Roger Barklett, finance director, estimates that the group's recovery programme is running six months behind schedule. The group is forecasting cautious improvement in the second half, although it gives warning of the effects of recent rises in interest rates. Interest charges for the first half of 1981 were £1.2m, down from £1.4m a year earlier.

The group says its first-half figures were particularly hit by a worse-than-expected performance by its merchant converting company, Walker and Rice, and by the effects of the run-up to the French presidential election and subsequent events on its French subsidiary, Tricosa.

Earnings per share for the first half dropped to 0.23 pence from 0.69 pence a year earlier.



Mr Lionel Leighton, chairman of Selincourt

Two groups to acquire stakes in Abwood

Abwood Machine Tools is acquiring two big new shareholders and a new non-executive chairman, Mr Denys Randolph, who quit as head of Wilkinson Match after a boardroom row two years ago.

Mr Randolph will take up the appointment after the completion of an £80,000 cash-for shares injection by investment group, Woodrush Investments, which will leave it with a 32 per cent stake in Abwood.

In addition, Brown Shipley Developments, Merchant Bankers, are to subscribe for £40,000 worth of preference shares which, when converted, will give them 12 per cent.

Stock markets

Interest fears hit prices

Renewed upward pressure on interest rates brought an end to the recent short-lived rally in the market yesterday, as prices again began to tumble.

Government securities were particularly badly affected as persistent selling by the institutions produced heavy losses in an already overstocked market. The worsening political and economic climate did little to alleviate the pressure, so that by the close falls of up to £¾ were being registered across the board.

This in turn had an adverse affect on equities, which were still trying hard to justify the rally of the previous two days in the face of low turnover. As a result, investors beat a hasty retreat to the sidelines after deciding to save their cash for next week's Cable & Wireless offer for sale. The ensuing lack of follow-through saw prices drift steadily throughout the day with the *FT* Index closing at its low for the day 9.2 down at 467.3.

Once again special situations are left to make all the running until market conditions become a little clearer.

Berec was an early feature, leaping 10p to 116p amid rumours of a counter-bid from an unnamed source.

Shares of Hanson Trust, which has already laid down terms for Berec, rose 6p to 273p. But most observers were quietly discounting the prospect of a counter-bid late last night.

Leading blue chips were another major casualty of the latest wave of gloom with most prices closing on the bottom. Beecham lost 4p to 188p, Glaxo, 4p to 394p, Fisons, 2p to 123p, BOC International, 3p to 134p, Bowater, 5p to 205p, Hawker Siddeley, 4p to 286p and Lucas Industries, 6p to 192p. Grand Metropolitan was a weak market, falling 5p to 155p after suggestions of trading problems at its Mecca Casinos. Distillers also produced sellers, losing 9p at 164p.

Shares of PMA Holdings were suspended at 17p pending an announcement, while Johnstone Paints made a bright debut on the unlisted Securities Market, closing 7p up at 72p.

Elliott Group dipped 2p to 42p after shareholders were instructed to take no immediate action following the bid from Jenks & Cattell, down 5p to 58p. Nu-Swift Industries rose 4½p to 34½p on speculative interest, as UTA Transport emerged as the buyer of 9.8 per cent of the shares in last week's deal which saw 14.9 per cent of the equity change hands.

John Finlan bubbled back into life, closing 1p dearer at 166p, after 170p, as speculation grew that talks with its mystery suitor may now be approaching an end. Abwood expanded 1½p to 10½p on the capital reorganization and increased stake by Woodrush Investments.

Meanwhile, speculative buying pushed up Duple International, 5p to 31p, Polly Peck 15p to 330p, Cornell Dresses 15p to 148p and Caffyns 4p to 148p as profit taking lopped 25p from Pleasurama at 238p and 5p from Hill Samuel at 145p. Burnett & Hallamshire scored a £¼ rise to £10¼ after details of its latest land development programme and Hoover advanced 16p to 100p after announcing a factory closure with the loss of 2,000 jobs.

Satisfactory trading news was good for 3p on Norman Hay at 56p, 1p on Selincourt at 11½p, 5p on Pressac at 28p, 2p on Spencer Gears at 13p and 4p on W Tyzack, Sons & Turner at 32p.

But dissappointing news clipped 2p from William Low at 152p and a similar figure from W Williams at 11p.

Still reflecting recent [illegible] news, Gill & Duffus [illegible] further 7p to 164p [illegible] Holidays improved 26 [illegible] Awaiting figures, [illegible] hardened 36 to [illegible] Martonair 5p to 22[illegible] Brown & Jackson [illegible] to 22p after details of [illegible] rights issue.

British Home Stores [illegible] at 113p after Wednesday's [illegible] appointing half time [illegible] Mothercare another 2p [illegible] after figures on Monday. [illegible] & Spencer, which also reported on Monday, held steady at [illegible] with Debenhams easing [illegible] 72p after releasing [illegible] the sale of its Swan [illegible] store. Great Universal [illegible] 'A' shed 2p at 371p.

Oils came in for a [illegible] profit taking, having [illegible] against the market for [illegible] the week on hopes of a [illegible] oil price when the Opec ministers meet in Geneva soon. [illegible] eased 12p to 292p, Shell 6p to 352p, Ultramar 12p to 471p, Lasmo 20p to 474p, [illegible] 6p to 242p and Burmah [illegible] to 108p.

Equity turnover on October 21 was £66.675m (8,87[illegible] bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Pleasurama, BP, Racal, Nu-Swift, Britannia Arrow, Duple Int, Selincourt, Plessey, Shell, Hanson Trust, John Finlan, Lucas Industries, Thomas Tilling, Lasmo, Avana Group, Unilever, British Home Stores and Bowater.

Traded Options: After the high level of business on Wednesday's declaration day, total contracts yesterday amounted to only 889 of which puts accounted for 651. Calls in Grand Met accounted for 143 contracts with puts adding 177.

Traditional options produced calls in Dixons Photo on 14p, Charterhall on 6p and Bank of Scotland on 14p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Atlas Electric (I)	—(—)	3.37(3.36)	—(—)	1(1)	9/12	—(—)
Findhorn (F)	1.77(1.59)	0.28(0.24)	—(—)	10(—)	—	16(15)
Gold & Base Metal (I)	—(—)	0.006* (0.01*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Norman Hay (I)	2.21(2.20)	0.12(0.17)	—(—)	1.25(1.25)	5/11	—(—)
Jeavons Eng (I)	2.8(3.6)	0.3(0.5)	4.6(5.2)	1.125(—)	31/12	——
McKechnie Bros (F)	132.9(135.8)	9.3(15.5)	13.3(21.9)	5.25(5.28)	2/1	7.28(7.28)
Photax (London) (I)	3.17(2.97)	0.251(0.248)	7.85(9.7)	1.5(1.5)	28/11	—(3.5)
Pressac Holdings (F)	8.4(8.8)	0.1(0.3)	0.2(1.4)	0.75(0.75)	4/12	1.1(1.1)
Ramar Textiles (F)	12.6(13.7)	0.11(0.11)	0.72(0.75)	0.31(0.26)	8/1	0.31(0.26)
Selincourt (I)	28.4(29.3)	0.2(0.45)	0.23(0.69)	0.44(0.44)	7/12	1.14(1.82)
W Tyzack (F)	4.73(4.6)	0.09(0.06)	4.8(4.9)	1.0(2.5†)	—	—(—)
Walker & Homer (F)	6.1(6.1)	0.03(0.8*)	0.46(10.18)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
W Williams (I)	3.3(4.4)	0.5*(0.18*)	13.75*(1.9*)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.528. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Loss. †=Includes special payment 1.5p.

Business appointments

New member for Hill Samuel board

Mr Nicholas Aylwin has joined the board of Hill Samuel & Co with special responsibility for the acquisitions section within the corporate finance department.

Mr Ian Howie, chairman and joint managing director of Merrydown, has been made president of the Common Market Permanent International Vinegar Committee.

Mr Denis Shaw has become chairman and Mr Mark Shaw managing director of A. Shaw & Son (Diamonds).

Mr Brian K. Pettit is now managing director of Tiger European Financial Services.

Mr E. Richards and Mr F. Cardwell have been named joint managing directors of G. & W. Waller.

Mr Jeffrey Frost, executive director of the Committee On Invisible Exports, has been made an associate director of London & Continental Bankers as from January 1.

Mr Raymond Neal has gone on to the board of the TSB Trust Company. He is presently general manager, TSB of Eastern England, a position which he retains.

Mr Brian R. Burrows and Mr Harold Cowan have joined J. Besso & Company as directors.

Mr J. E. Paterson, finance director of London and European Group which was recently acquired by Bardsey, has gone on to the board of Bardsey.

Mr Gordon McLelland has been made managing director of Wm. Thyne (Plastics). Mr Alan Buttle continues as financial director, and Mr Robert Illingworth, deputy chairman of the plastics division, will join the board.

Dr A. Roberts has been named financial controller for the Midlands region of the Central Electricity Generating Board. He takes over from Mr J. Uttley, who has become corporate financial controller at CEGB's headquarters in London.

Pressac cuts dividend

By Our Financial Staff

Pretax profits of Pressac Holdings, the component manufacturer and precision engineer, fell by 63 per cent to £107,000 for the year to the end of July and the dividend is cut from 1.8p to 1.57p gross. Sales were £400,000 lower at £8.4m.

Tax took only £60,000 against £134,000 and the profit attributable to the company was £58,000 compared with £155,000 after a credit for minority shareholders of £11,000 against a debit of £946. Earnings per share were 0.2p against 1.4p.

The results are hardly surprising. The company makes components from its Nottinghamshire base for the consumer goods industries covering the television, refrigeration and motor sectors.

In his statement, Mr G. W. Clark, the chairman, says: "In the interim statement I expressed the belief that for us the worst of the recession was over. This has been proved correct.

"Nevertheless, in the opening months of the new financial year we are now established over a broad front of industry at home, in Europe and in the United States and in the Far East.

International

American Express improves

American Express had a consolidated net income of $145m (£80m) for the third quarter, a gain of 12 per cent over the $129m for the same period last time.

Consolidated earnings per share were $1.56, compared with $1.45. These amounts include the results of Shearson/American Express Incorporated, which merged with the company on June 29.

The company's earnings for the first nine months rose 13 per cent to $386m from $340m for the similar period in 1980.

Earnings per share increased to $4.17 from $3.83 for the same period last year. Revenues for the third quarter were $1,800m, compared with $1,600m for the year earlier period, a gain of 12 per cent.

Revenues for the nine months rose 12 per cent to $5,200m from $4,700m for the comparable 1980 period. Travel Related Services net income rose to $69m, a 21 per cent increase over the $57m previously recorded.

Revenues for the quarter were $587m up 33 per cent. This growth was attributable primarily to card charge volume, which increased 25 per cent and to card-membership, which increased 12 per cent.

Net income of Insurance Services (Fireman's Fund Insurance Subsidiaries) was $58m in the third quarter, an 8.5 per cent increase.

Amax down sharply

Mr Pierre Gousseland, chairman of Amax Inc, reported net earnings of $51m (£28.3m) yesterday and 73 cents per common share for the third quarter of 1981, compared with $100m and $1.53 per share a year ago.

Net earnings for the first nine months of 1981 were $217m and $3.18 per common share, compared with $382m and $6.15 per common share. Earnings for the nine months of 1981 include $46m and 74 cents per common share from the sale of Amax's 30 per cent holdings in Adobe Oil and Gas Corporation and the sale of Canadian oil and gas interests.

Recession hits Goodyear

Goodyear Tire and Rubber reports lower third-quarter net profits despite a record year in the United States. Foreign earnings dropped sharply because of the recession in Europe and the impact of foreign currency translations.

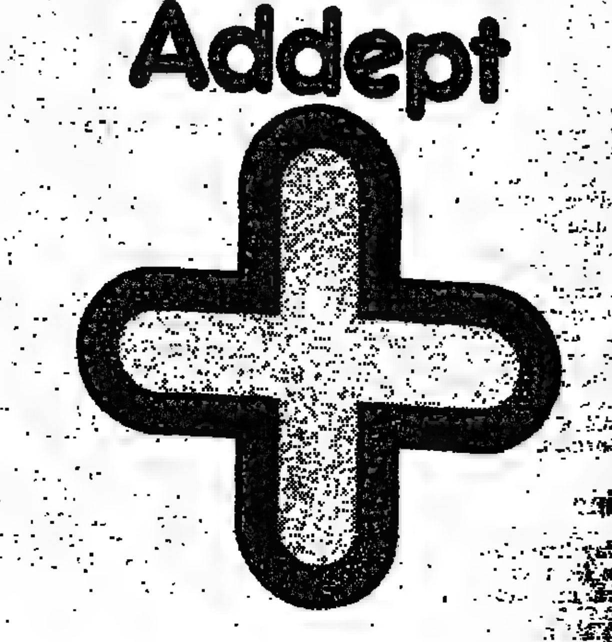
For the latest quarter profits were down to $38.2m (£21.2m), or 53 cents a share, on sales of $2,320m, from $58m or 80 cents a share, on sales of $2,140m.

Sohio advances

Standard Oil (Ohio), a subsidiary of British Petroleum, yesterday reported third quarter earnings of $470m (£258m), an increase of 8 per cent over same period last year. Third quarter net income per share was $1.92, compared with $1.77 in the third quarter of 1980.

AEG-Telefunken

West German banks are said to be examining ways to help AEG-Telefunken to overcome liquidity problems resulting from continued large operating losses, analysts in Frankfurt said yesterday. They do not, however, expect anything like the radical financial reorganization conducted two years ago.



MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

New York, Oct 22.—Stocks closed narrowly lower in dull trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was seven points down at one stage but began to recover in late trading to close down 2.76 at 848.27.

Declines led advances by round about 500 and volume narrowed to some 40 million shares from 45.49 million yesterday.

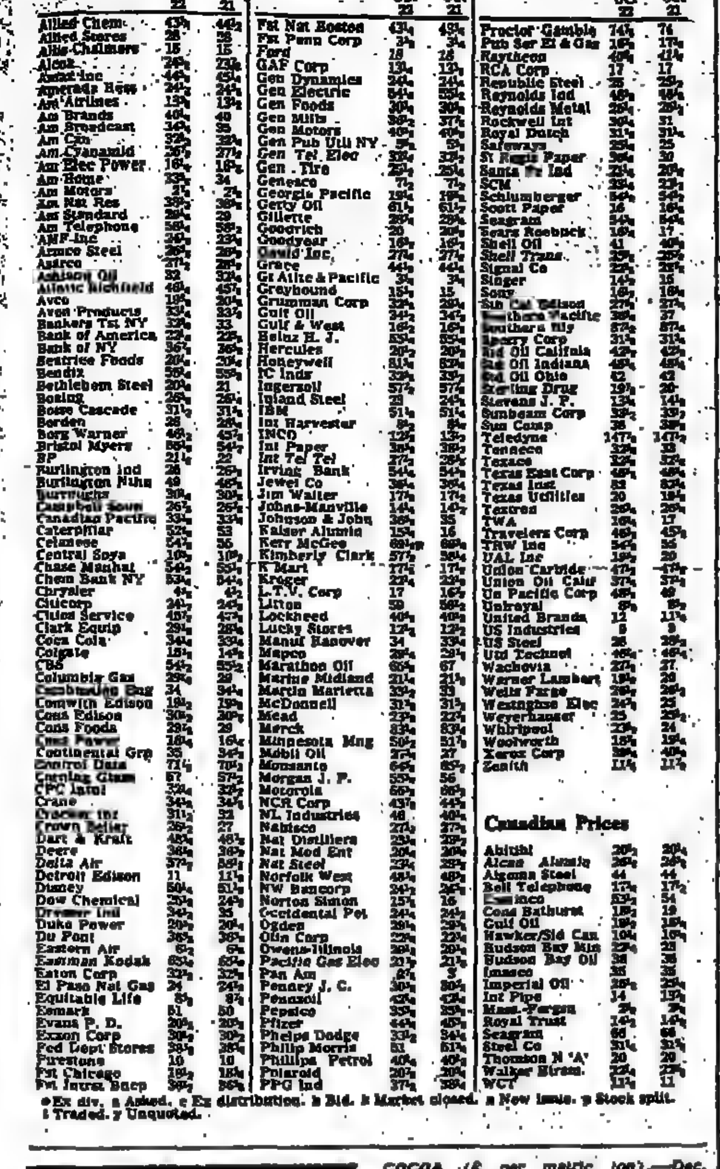
"It's a market of issues rather than Trends, Mr Newton Zinder, of E.F. Hutton, said.

Analysts said stocks had been following the lead of the bond market, which was weak all day on fears that interest rates would start edging up again.

Bonds and stocks regained some lost ground, however, on news of a 2.9 per cent decline in durable goods orders last month. The drop was described by analysts as further evidence that the economy is entering a recession, which could lead to lower interest rates by reducing the demand for money.

Prices were mixed in most industry groups, and earnings reports and takeover deals sparked most of today's trading activity.

Volume leader was Newmont Mining, down 4⅞ to 49. It reached an agreement under which Consolidated Gold Fields will acquire no more than 29 per cent of its stock.



Commodities

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Nov, 56.20-57.00; Jan-March, 58.80-58.90; April-June, 62.70-62.80; July-Sept, 66-66.10; Oct-Dec, 69.30-69.50; Jan-March, 72.70-73.80; April-June, 76-76.10; July-Sept, 79.30-79.40. Sales, 142 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot, 54.50-56.00. Cifs: Nov, 52.50-53.00; Dec, 53.50-54.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1.105-1.107; Jan, 1.114-1.115; March, 1.114-1.116; May, 1.111-1.112; July, 1.10-1.113; Sept, 1.112-1.113; Nov, 1.100-1.118. Sales: 2.483 lots including 125 options.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Oct, 316.00-19.00; Nov, 318.75-19.25; Dec, 321.75-22.00; Jan, 324.00-24.25; Feb, 325.50-26.00; March, 337.00-27.25; April, 327.00-28.00; May, 327.00-27.50; June, 327.75-28.00. Sales: 1.564 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £80; Feb, £93; April, £105.80. Sales, 392 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Anglo American dividends fall

Lower gold prices and only slightly better profits in some cases pushed down the September quarter dividends declared by Anglo American gold mines in the Orange Free State to well below last year's record payouts.

The final dividends for the year, compared with those for 1980, declared yesterday are: Free State Geduld 245 cents (475), President Steyn 245 (385), President Brand 300 (375), Western Holdings 350 (825), and Welkom 90 (150).

Among the Witwatersrand mines, only Western Holdings and South African Land made bigger profits after tax and state share of profit.

CONSUMER SPENDING

The first estimated figures for consumer expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1975 prices released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday

		£000	Percentage change over previous quarter at annual rate
1979	1st Qtr	17.4	2.3
	2nd Qtr	18.4	−25.0
	3rd Qtr	17.7	−14.4
	4th Qtr	18.0	+ 7.0
1980	1st Qtr	18.1	+ 2.2
	2nd Qtr	17.7	− 8.6
	3rd Qtr	17.8	+ 2.3
	4th Qtr	17.9	+ 2.3
1981	1st Qtr	18.0	+ 2.3
	2nd Qtr	17.9	− 2.2
	3rd Qtr	17.8 *	− 2.2

* first preliminary estimate

Rugby Union: two views of the referee's role in curbing violence

Enforcing rules in an unruly world

Violence is rife throughout the country, so why should it be any different in rugby union? It is a hard game and, without strict self-discipline and recognition that the referee's word is law, violence can erupt at any time.

Those words were spoken recently in Newcastle upon Tyne by Kenneth Lockerbie, who this season has been elected president of Gosforth, the best rugby club in north-east England and among the leading dozen in the United Kingdom. Tomorrow is an important day for Gosforth, who are staging the game between the Northern Division and the Australians.

Many club presidents make statements about disorderly conduct on the field (and, sadly, off it in such places as clubrooms and hotels). However, Mr Lockerbie is better qualified than most: he played and then refereed in first-class rugby for about 30 years, has experience of refereeing in New Zealand, and has had a leading part in coaching referees in the United Kingdom. He practises as a solicitor in Jarrow and lives in Gosforth.

"I believe we shall continue to have violence on the field, or at least violent acts from time to time, as long as we continue to live in a violent world," he said. "The whole structure of society has got to be changed, though I wish I knew how. If there is a general lack of discipline and respect for authority everywhere else, it is irrational to expect to find it in sport and especially in hard physical-contact sport."

Edward Grayson, a London barrister, comments in his book, *Sport and the Law* that during the past decade there has been sufficient increase in violence for criminal proceedings to be taken more often than before 1970, notably in England and Wales. He makes the point that there is a great difference between the foul tackle leading to serious injury when the tackler has accidentally slipped in mud, and that when the tackler has set out deliberately to injure an opponent.

Discussing his book later Mr Grayson said: "No one wishes to see the courts crammed with sportsmen on trial, but it must be brought home that there is no difference, in criminal law, between kicking a man on a pavement and kicking him deliberately on a playing field".



Kenneth Lockerbie: "give players a fair hearing".

Mr Lockerbie has not had Mr Grayson's extensive experience in criminal and civil law as they affect sport. He agrees that punishment in more serious cases should not be left in the hands of laymen, but argues that the International Board's "Laws of the Game" can be unfair to players.

"I disagree with the law which puts a man off the field and then does not allow the player to put his point of view. Law 6 (item 5) states that '... the referee is the sole judge of fact and of law. All his decisions are binding on players.' How long can we allow that one to stay in the book? Referees do make mistakes."

His last game as a referee was in a sevens tournament at the neighbouring Northern club on the other side of the A1 road, at the end of last season. He was invited to officiate in the final. His last important XV-a-side game was the Durham County Cup final between West Hartlepool and Hartlepool Rovers, when he was given a special invitation because of his impending retirement.

Mr Lockerbie's career in rugby began as a schoolboy at Haileybury where he played first at full-back and then at wing-forward, and he believes that having appeared in two such different positions helped him in refereeing, particularly during his 11 years on the Northumberland county panel; he was elected to the panel in 1970, seven years after first blowing a whistle at "coarse rugby" level.

In 1974, at the age of 43, he led a group of Rotarians on a visit to New Zealand and was invited to control five senior matches. "New Zealand were then on top of the world at rucking and mauling and I found it a fascinating experience. I was criticized sometimes for not stopping play faster when a man on the ground did not let go of the ball. The New Zealanders believed that if a man in that situation was injured it was the referee's fault. I learned a lot; maybe they learned a little too."

His association with rugby union in the United States began when, unusually for someone with such close associations with the home club (after he stopped playing in 1963 he was Gosforth's secretary for three years), he took charge of the 1977 game between the Newcastle side and Boston. Before Boston went home he ran coaching sessions for the players and was then invited to visit the United States and coach their leading referees.

"With permission from Twickenham I was happy to have a go and in fact made four visits in all and covered parts of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Frankly, the standard was very low, but both players and referees are improving. One of their problems is that they are very short of experienced, knowledgeable officials.

"They are desperately keen to learn though, I found, but there is something of a paradox. In many cases players (and referees) have to put up with primitive conditions, sometimes even erecting their own posts and playing three matches on the same day before taking them down again. Yet there is a lot of indiscipline, and referees come in for quite a bit of verbal abuse.

American players are, he says, "extremely fit and make up in fitness to an extent for what they lack so far in technique". He is convinced that when they have been properly taught and coached over several more years they could be equal to any side in the world, at club and international level.

"There is a new breed of referee coming through in the States," Mr Lockerbie said. "He is a young and dedicated man and almost, in a sense although not of course financially, a professional. I believe this will be the pattern in Britain too with young referees of the Norman Sansom type controlling the important matches, rather than officials in their forties who may be slightly less fit and possibly just that bit more out of touch with the player of the day."

The new president of Gosforth is also secretary to the Northumberland Referees' Society. He will still watch other referees which, he says, is a marvellous substitute for holding a whistle. Yet he is not in favour of adjudicators, ex-referees who examine officials and report on their competence. Perhaps typically, Mr Lockerbie said: "Would it not be a much better idea to have coaches for referees, instead of examiners?"

Iain Mackenzie

Collapsed scrums and impropriety of props

In the recent Cardiff-Bridgend match Clive Norling, the Welsh Rugby Union international referee, gave marching orders to two of the respective props, Eidman and Stephens. The offence was that of constantly and wilfully collapsing the scrum, a problem which has become a regular occurrence in Rugby matches.

It is a ploy which, although illegal, has become so common an occurrence as to lead to the conclusion that both coach and player are culpable in believing it to be an acceptable and legitimate tactic. The players left the field amid some consternation among those members of the crowd who felt that they had been unjustly dealt with. Regrettably, it was the referee who received most of the brickbats once again.

It is to be hoped that the players themselves were not deceived by this and in the quiet of their dressing-rooms were left to reflect ruefully on the nature of a practice which can result in permanent damage.

In his forthright manner Norling faced this problem *head-on* and he admitted afterwards that he is no longer going to allow players to continue with this practice in any game which comes under his jurisdiction; he has no desire to be a part of a game which increases the potential for serious and damaging injury.

Another referee suggested to me *privately* last year that he was so much at a loss in knowing where the responsibility rested that in desperation he had decided in second-class *match* to warn the front row forwards at the first instance


GERALD DAVIES sounds a warning.

of a collapsed scrum that he would penalize them alternately thereafter. The result, he hoped, would be that the prop forwards would not know when the penalty for the offence would be given in a kickable position and that this might prove to be an *effective* and *an appropriate* corrective to the referee's dilemma.

The force and dominance of much of the British forward *play* both at home and abroad during the 1970s has left the game with a dangerous legacy. Such formidable deeds as the British forwards accomplished then, after years of inferiority, were meant to take the heart out of any side; plying their trade as they do on the rockface of the scrum there is no time for chivalry or grace. Theirs is a craft and sometimes sullen art exercised not in the full sight exactly but usually under cover of darkness, whether it be in say the scrum (or until recently the pile-up); much of what happens goes unseen.

But gradually the combat has come more and more to resemble that of individual rivalry, an uncompromising test of strength rather than a part of the collective thrust of the whole team. Individual reputation is at stake. When the irresistible force of the loose-head comes up against the immovable tighthead the result has invariably been collapsed scrum. Also both the attacking and the defending side, the ball winners or the ball losers, could perpetrate the tactic to advantage, so it was difficult to decide exactly who the culprit was.

At the end of last season the International Board made an amendment to the law governing the binding of the prop forwards. Just before the season began, however, the IB hurriedly modified the law once more at the request of the Welsh Rugby Union who had carried out several exercises during their summer coaching courses. The original formulation stated that "the tighthead prop must bind his opposing loosehead prop with his right arm over the top of the left shoulder of his opposing loose-head prop", but the WRU found this unworkable because it left the tighthead prop in an exposed and vulnerable position.

Now the tighthead prop is required to bind his right arm outside the left upper arm of his opposite loosehead prop. He is allowed to grip the jersey of his opposing prop but only to keep himself and the scrummage steady. He must not exert a downward pull. This directs the referee's attention to what he should be looking for.

The prop forward too knows what is expected of him. The intention is not only to steady the scrum, commendable though that is, but to rid the game of a highly dangerous and vicious practice. In most of the games this year the law seems to have functioned well but what happened in the Cardiff-Bridgend game serves to emphasize that the menace is still with us.

It must be said that the approach of the New Zealand All-Blacks is a much healthier one with regard to the scrummage. They look on this phase of the game merely as an opportunity for the ball to come back into play again; it is not the contest for superiority in itself as it is sometimes looked upon in this country. The irony is that, according to the report *prepared by Danny Hearn, the* incidence of collapsed scrums is high in New Zealand schoolboy rugby.

Who is to say what damage *may follow in this country* if this alarming practice continues unabated at first-class level? Children are imitative by nature and it would be a sad day indeed if schoolboys copy what happens so recklessly in the scrums at senior level. They have neither the strength nor the advantage of technical knowledge to respond if a scrum does collapse.

Therefore Norling's action, dramatic though it was, should be applauded. Desperate measures need desperate remedies.

Rugby Union

Shaw leads the Australian return in strength



Tony Shaw, the captain, returns to the Australian team for the third Tour match *against Northern* Division at Gosforth tomorrow. Shaw, who stood down from Wednesday's 19—12 win over Oxford University, leads a near international-strength pack in which there is only one uncapped forward, Chris Roche, the flanker who scored two tries as a stand-in hooker against the University.

The only threequarter not to have played in an international Tony Parker, the 20-year-old scrum half, will be playing his third successive match.

TEAM: R Gould; M Martin, M O'Connor, A Slack, B Moon; E McLean, T Parker; T D'Arcy, C Carberry, D Curran, D Hall, S Williams, C Roche, M Loane, T Shaw.

New cap: New Zealand have picked one new cap for tomorrow's international between *Romania and New Zealand* in Bucharest, the first meeting of the two countries. Jamie Salmon, a 21-year-old three quarter, is the man introduced.

ROMANIA: G Florea; S Fuicu, A Lungu, I Constantin, M Aldea; D Alexandru, M Paraschiv (captain); B Stoica, P Bors, F Murariu, M Ionescu, G Dumitru, C Diou, M Munteanu, I Bucan.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; B Fraser, J Salmon, L Cameron, S Wilson; D Rollerson, D Loveridge; G Mourie (captain), M Mexted, M Shaw, G Whetton, A Haden, J Spiers, A Dalton, R Ketels.

Carleton's return

The England rugby wing, John Carleton, who broke his collarbone in a pre-season match in August, makes his first appearance of the season on Saturday for Orrell at St Helens.

For the record

Golf

NIMES: World Under-25 championship: First round, leading scores: 73: T Simpson (US), M Mannelli (Italy), K Waters (GB). 74: R Alarcon (Mexico), J Anglada (Spain), P Allan (GB), T Sanchez (Spain). 75: K Brown (GB), R Rafferty (GB), G Ralph (GB), J Higgins (GB), P Cardigill (GB), P Harrison (GB), T Minshall (GB), B Marchbank (GB), J Hall (GB), R Ellis (GB).

MADRID: International Event: first round: 68, L Trevino (US); 69, M McNulty (SA), P Jacobsen (US); 70, M Pinero (Spain), B Langer (WG), J-M Canizares (Spain), J Gonzalez (Brazil); 73, S Ballesteros (Spain); 75, V Barrios (Spain); 79, A Jacklin (GB).

Boxing

TAORMINA: European lightweight title: Giuseppe Gibilisco (Italy) knocked out Jose-Luis Heredia (Spain), ninth.

Cricket

UMTALI: West Indies 283, Zimbabwe Select 165.

HONGKONG: MCC 216 for 2 dec (M H Denness 78, M D Mence 50 not out); Mainland XI, 166 for 9 (F J Titmus 6 for 48). Match drawn.

Baseball

WORLD SERIES: Second game: New York Yankees 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 0 (New York lead best-of-seven series 2—0).

Ice hockey

Tennis

... 2—6, 6—0: R Stadler (Switzerland) beat K Meiler (WG) 6—4, 7—6; M Doyle (US) beat S Giammalva (US) 6—2, 7—6; J Potier (France) beat S Glickstein (Israel) 1—6, 6—1, 7—6; S Birner (Czechoslovakia) beat H-P Kandler (Austria) 6—1, 6—3; B Smith (US) beat P Feigl (Austria) 6—3, 6—1; C Kirmayr (Brazil) beat L Sanders (Netherlands) 7—6, 7—6; S Mayer (US) beat T Wilkison (US) 6—2, 2—6, 6—0; R Gehring (WG) beat H Kary (Austria) 6—3, 1—6, 7—6; J Smith and R Lewis (GB) beat E Fromm and C Leeds (US) 6—2, 6—3.

Handball

ALKMAAR: Women's tournament: West Germany 24, Netherlands 15; Czechoslovakia 22, Denmark 17; Austria 18, France 17.

Hockey

HONGKONG: Junior World Cup: N Zealand 6, Oman 0; India 3, Hongkong 0; Australia 5, S Korea 0; China 4, Singapore 1. *Final standings*: Pool A: 1, Australia, 8pts; 2, South Korea, 4; 3, Japan, 3; 4, Singapore, 3; 5, China, 2. Pool B: 1, India, 8; 2, New Zealand, 6; 3, Hongkong, 4; 4, Oman, 2; 5, Thailand, 0.

Rackets

SCHOOLS MATCH: Radley (J-P Snow and J S Male) beat Charterhouse (W R Bristow and C A M Anderson) 6—15, 15—9, 15—8, 15—11, 18—15.

Football

Yesterday's results

Hockey

IHF president's warning on the World Cup

Hongkong, Oct 22.—The international Hockey Federation president, Rene Frank, warned here today of grave consequences to Indian hockey if the forthcoming World Cup tournament due to be held in Bombay in December is cancelled.

"If we are forced to cancel the World Cup, then there will be no tournament this year and the consequences for Indian hockey will be very grave. . . . They will not be permitted to organize any FIH tournament for many years", he added.

Mr Frank's statements followed reports from new Delhi yesterday that the Indian Government would not permit three of the 12 countries involved in the Bombay tournament to take part because of their previous sporting ties with South Africa. The three countries are West Germany, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Officials of FIH attending the second junior World Cup Australasian zone here today telexed the Indian Hockey Federation secretary-general, K L Passi, to warn of the harm that would be done to world hockey and the sport in India if the World Cup was not held as scheduled with all 12 teams taking part.

Spaniard for Green

Dave Green meets the former light-middleweight champion of Spain, Jose Pachecro, over 10 rounds at the Albert Hall on November 3. The British lightweight champion, Ray Cattouse, faces Angel Cruz, of Pennsylvania.

Football

New Mersey sound is a hiccup or two

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The European Cup will be reduced to eight clubs on November 4 and, after the outcome of the first legs on Wednesday night, England are still likely to be represented by two clubs. Aston Villa, the English champions, should maintain their advantage over Dynamo Dresden and Liverpool, *the cup holders, entertain* AZ 67 Alkmaar needing only a low-scoring draw to reach the quarter-finals for the fifth time.

Alkmaar, who walked away with the Dutch title last season, will be the twenty-third visitors to Anfield in the premier competition. After the 2-2 draw they need to win, a result achieved by only one other side. In 1973 Red Star Belgrade took both legs by a score of 2-1 in the second round.

Over an unbroken run of 17 years in European competitions, *Liverpool have lost only three* times at home. The other two conquerors were Ferencvaros in 1967 and Leeds United in 1970, both in the then Fairs Cup and both by the same margin, 1-0. *These cold statistics will do* anything but warm the hearts of the Dutchmen.

Yet Alkmaar have a chance that had seemed unthinkable. As Tottenham Hotspur had done in the Cup Winners' Cup against Ajax last month, Liverpool took control in the Olympic Stadium from the start and two goals from Johnson and Lee gave them a comfortable lead within an hour.

This Liverpool is not the Liverpool of old. In the past a portcullis would have been lowered and the almost empty national arena on the outskirts of Amsterdam would have echoed even more loudly to the sound of slow handclaps. As it was, Alkmaar were allowed to steal back in with goals from Kist and Tol in the last half-hour.

Brighton were given a similarly late reprieve last Saturday. A loss of concentration is becoming characteristically uncharacteristic of Liverpool in the League that was once their domain. Against opponents that disturbed them as little as Alkmaar it was almost understandable but against Manchester United tomorrow, for instance, it will not help their progress up the table.

The meeting of the former giants, Benfica and Bayern Munich, ended predictably in a goalless draw. Juventus and Red Star went down unexpectedly heavily away. Glentoran fought bravely in Sofia, particularly after having Harrison sent off and after the tragedy involving their physiotherapist, Bobby McGregor, who suffered a heart attack and died while treating an *injured player*.

The other Irish representatives, Dundalk, held Spurs in front of their biggest home crowd for many years in the Cup Winners' Cup but cannot expect to do so in the return at White Hart Lane. Hoddle, silenced for the most part, opened the way for Crooks to give Spurs the lead on the hour and Fairclough equalized with *10 minutes left. Galvin has* developed a limp and Spurs a list of injuries that their assistant manager says puts them "on the breadline".

Malcolm Allison, as usual, was not to be denied a headline. His new side, Sporting Lisbon, not only destroyed Southampton's unbeaten home record that had lasted for a year, but also denied *their hopes of staying in the* UFA Cup. A Keegan penalty and a Channon deflection only reduced the embarrassment in the 4—2 defeat.

With Arsenal only a goal behind Winterslag, Southampton may be the only English club to fall in the second round. One of Scotland's two survivors, Aberdeen, will take the biggest advantage of all to Romania against Arges Pitesti but the late goal that Dundee United conceded against Borussia Mönchengladbach may be decisive.

The most surprising outcome of the round that was notably devoid of unequal pairings was the eclipse of the three Italian clubs. As well as Juventus, Inter Milan could only draw at home to Dynamo Bucharest and Roma must make up a two-goal deficit against Porto. In a country where goals are as rare as an Aberdeen Angus steak, that is asking a lot.

Danger signals for England

Ferenc Meszaros and Malcolm Allison get along so fluently in sign language that their rapport could prove the undoing of England when they play Hungary in the World Cup at Wembley next month.

The Hungarian attributes the supreme confidence, handling and agility that he showed when keeping goal for Sporting Lisbon against Southampton on Wednesday to his new-found understanding with his English coach.

Speaking neither English nor Portuguese, Meszaros communicates with Mr Allison through hand signals during training and says that his game has significantly *improved since Mr Allison* signed him from Vasos Budapest four months ago.

Healthy Villa adjustment to demands of European game

By Norman Fox

When Aston Villa won the championship last season, they were still considered too limited to savour much success in the more *varied fields of European* football. They have not yet done enough to repudiate the suggestion, but in Wednesday's 2—1 win over Dynamo in East Berlin they made a defiant statement.

For a team without deep European Cup experience, and not at full strength, this second round first leg in the haunted atmosphere created by the nearness of the Berlin Wall, might have been a frightening experience. It was all very well being told that Nottingham Forest had won there the previous year. That, if anything, was another threat.

On such days luck must take a leading part. So it was in the opening minutes. Often the early goal away from home remains in reverie, but here Villa gained it quickly and crucially. The luck was not in the taking of the goal, which came from Morley's brilliant volley, but the way the lead held against a torrent of attacks until early in the second *half* when Riediger deservedly equalized with a difficult header.

The essential task for Villa was to show that they could absorb pressure. There was little doubt about their spirit and strength, *despite a slow start in their* domestic season, but the methodical work involved in keeping a good home team frustrated was a demand peculiar to European football.

They succeeded and when Linton brought down Netz to give away a penalty, it was right that they should survive. Ullrich's kick hit a post and because the ball clipped Rimmer on the way back, the Dynamo player was allowed to kick the ball a second time, only to have Rimmer deflect it over the bar.

Ron Saunders, the Villa manager, believes that this week's experience in East Germany will *restore his team's confidence* and appetite in the league. Villa's success saved Morley from being the first of the championship team to be a scapegoat. Morley had been dropped early in the season and *was told to start playing properly.*

Few players can have repaired pride with such panache. Having given Villa their early prompting, he completed their victory by running three quarters of the length of the pitch, leaving Dynamo players looking like tired donkeys, and composedly beating the 6 ft 7 in goalkeeper. Mr Saunders is not one to volunteer votes of thanks, but had great difficulty in restraining himself.

Morley, who last season made out a case for an England place, had scored four goals in the previous four matches, after his manager's threat, and on Wednesday's form against hard defenders will not need another prod.

Gould's new appointment

Aldershot's assistant manager, Bobby Gould, became Bristol Rovers' fifth manager inside five years yesterday. He follows Terry Cooper, the former England and Leeds full back who was dismissed on Monday. Mr Gould turned down the Rovers job in 1979 preferring to be number two to Geoff Hurst at Chelsea.

One of his first jobs at Bristol Rovers will be to sell either Gary Mabbutt, the talented utility player who captained the England *youth side last season*, or the Welsh under-21 goalkeeper, Martin Thomas. Failure to do so, to ease bank pressure, cost Mr Cooper his job.

☐ Liverpool yesterday signed Steve Nicol, the 19-year-old Ayr United full back. Nicol, a Scottish under-21 international, had been watched by Celtic and Arsenal. But Liverpool stepped in with a *fee of £300,000 for the youngster.*

☐ Liverpool are selling Avi Cohen and Richard Money. Terms have been agreed for Cohen's return to Tel Aviv Maccabi.

☐ West Bromwich have signed the Dutch international Martin Jol. He will be added to Albion's near full strength squad for tomorrow's home game against Southampton. The manager, Ronnie Allen, can play his £230,000 signing either in midfield or defence. The young defender Martyn Bennett who has been out since the start of the season with a knee injury will soon be back but Mr Allen says he will need two or three more reserve matches to bring him back to full fitness.

☐ Ian Walsh, Crystal Palace's Welsh international striker who was carried off at Wrexham last week, *is likely to be out of* action for three to four weeks with damaged ankle ligaments.

☐ Portsmouth have offered the Southern League side, Dorchester a five-figure fee for their 19-year-old striker Trevor Senior. Top scorer with 18 goals in 14 Southern League games, Senior is to have talks with Portsmouth today. But even if the transfer is agreed he will not be leaving Dorchester until the non-league side are knocked out of the FA Cup.

☐ Supporters of Crewe Alexandra, at present last of the Football League's 92 clubs with three points from 11 games, have called a protest meeting for October 29 at which they will demand boardroom changes, and more money spent on new players.

Rugby League

Wigging is as good as a ban

By Keith Macklin

The case of the wandering wig, or the tale of the treacherously taken toupee, has resulted in a player being suspended by his club. When Geoff Fletcher player-coach of Huyton, returned with his team to the dressing room after last Sunday's John Player Trophy game, narrowly won by Huddersfield, he discovered that someone had removed his toupee from its peg.

The culprit was later discovered to be Graham Swale, a three-quarter with the Huddersfield club, who had been dropped for the match. So incensed were the officials, and indeed the team members, of the Huddersfield club at such a breach of sporting etiquette that Swale has been suspended for six months.

An angry Fletcher yesterday refused to see the funny side of the matter. To put it baldly, he was not amused: "Obviously my wig is a standing joke among the players, but that is not the point," he said.

"It is not just done for people to go rummaging *around the dressing* rooms when the teams are on the field. Nothing else was taken, and Swale, has said it was just a joke, but it is just not *done in our game to go wandering* round dressing rooms. None of my lads would do it, and I can understand why Huddersfield have taken such strong action."

Widness have consolidated their position at the top of the table in the championship, sponsored by Slalom-Lager. Their 26-12 victory over Leigh maintained their 100 per cent league record, won re*venge for defeat in the Lancashire* Cup Final, and put them five points clear of the two Hull clubs.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless otherwise stated.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Salford v Cardiff City.

BADMINTON: England v Sweden (at Mansfield).

SQUASH RACKETS: North of England Open (at Northern LTC, Manchester).

Tennis

Best of Miss Jones is not enough in an absorbing match

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Two of the finest servers in women's tennis, Barbara Potter and Pamela Shriver, advanced to the quarter-final round of the Daihatsu tournament with consistently damaging bombardments at the Brighton Centre yesterday. The left-handed Miss Potter celebrated her 20th birthday with a 6—3 6—1 win over Joanne Russell. Miss Shriver beat Iva Budarova, a qualifier, by 6—3, 6—2.

Dan Maskell, the wisest old owl perched by the court made an interesting comparison between the America's: "Basically, both have absolutely sound actions. At the moment, Shriver has a more controlled first serve and is a better volleyer, but Potter has a slightly wider appreciation of spin.

"The thing that makes Shriver so good is that she is very positive in following up her serves. There is no question of being tentative. She goes in as if she expects to 'make' her volley." Virginia Ruzici has a similar respect for Miss Shriver's consistent first service but regards Miss Potter as a better server because of the special nature of left-handers.

Miss Potter's match was particularly interesting because her service was challenged by admirable returns. Miss Russell, though, won only 11 points (four of those were double-faults) in Miss Potter's eight service games—and had only one break.

Miss Potter served three aces and 10 service winners. Her action was flexible and fluid, with a remarkable acceleration of the racket head and a transference of weight that swiftly took her half way into the service line. She was also shrewd and capable in using a variety of services.

"I was returning pretty well", Miss Russell said later, "but her serve is unbelievable. She has an excellent overhead, too. The rest of her game is pretty good but not great. Her serve is her game and it's tough, because you don't play lefties very often."

Miss Budarova, another left-hander, was 3—6 and 2—3 down before she had her only break points against Miss Shriver, who conceded merely 17 points in nine service games. Miss Shriver, aged 19, is a lean 5ft 11in, has had problems with her shoulder and her back, and is sensibly aware that because of her build and the kind of game she plays she must work hard to build up her strength.

Miss Jausovec, ranked 12th in the world, took an hour and 50 minutes to beat Elizabeth Jones, of Southampton, aged 17, by 6—7, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Jausovec has been out of action for two weeks and was none too sure of her fitness and form. In the first set she led 5—2, had two set points, but lost the tie-break to a restlessly combative girl whose energy and fighting spirit seemed inexhaustible.

Miss Jausovec acquired a special respect for the hurtful possibilities of Miss Jones's two-handed backhand. She was confident that Miss Jones could not maintain that level fperformance throughout the match.

Miss Jones, who had earned her place at th eother end of the court by beating two British rivals and four suposedly superior overseas players, probably gave the best performance of her short career. She now had to move up a class and by her own standards—but not Miss Jausovec's—she did so. The pattern of her game became increasingly predictable to her far more experienced opponent.

But this was a boisterously absorbing match, with two nimble little players scampering about like rabbits

The scorned woman of British badminton returns to favour

A new woman heals old wound

Gillian Gilks is off to Canada on Sunday, complete with her new nose, new hair style and new service. Mrs Gilks, the best known player in British badminton, is also setting off with a new determination to be nice to England's badminton officials.

The rows have been going on for almost a decade, and the details need not detain us here, but they are obviously still not over. Mrs Gilks is paying her own air fare to Canada (£220) and her own entry fees ($75).

If the Badminton Association were sending her, of course it would all be free. Two English woman have been invited by the Canadians, but not Mrs Gilks. The interesting thing is that Mrs Gilks just happens to be the holder of the Canadian Open women's title. Last year also, she went out under her own steam.

The basis of the rows over the years are two fold. She is a tough-minded, determined individualist, which of course all sports stars have to be, and wants to organize her life her way. As has happened in so many other sports, clashes occur when the ruling body want the players to fit in with their plans which, as they see them, are for the good of the game as a whole.

"Our policy," said a BAE official, "is one of development, bringing through younger players, and supporting those who are prepared to give their all to play for England. In the past, Mrs Gilks has not been prepared to play for England unconditionally. It is nice to know she is coming back into the fold. She has a lot to offer as a doubles player and we could use her experience."

The other problem, apart from the personality clashes, is that during the last decade badminton has seen a dramatic change, culminating two years ago when it became a professional sport. This has altered the whole face of the game, and attitudes all round have had to be re-thought. Mrs Gilks has struggled hard for the cause of professionalism in sport but the irony is that having in many ways made herself a martyr, the benefits will be greatest for those who follow.

As a top player, she can now earn between £20,000 and £30,000 a year, but at the age of 31 her days as a leading singles player are numbered, though she hopes for another five or six as an international doubles player. The future is extremely bright for badminton, which can boast 3 million players. They claim it is now the most popular participatory sport in the country.

She began playing tennis and badminton as soon as she could walk, encouraged by her parents who were both keen club players. "I was a natural at both of them. I took up badminton just because Dad was beginning a junior badminton club." At the age of 12 she won the All England went on to win 22 English national under-15 girls' singles title. She then titles and nine All England titles (the unofficial world titles).

Gilks is her married name, though she is now separated from her husband. He is an umpire. She now lives and trains in Barnet near where her coach, Mike Goodwin, lives. He coaches her for two hours every morning in a local health farm, Shenley Lodge, where she does all the exercises that any other athlete has to go through.

"Badminton uses the whole physical range, even more than squash. You cover more ground and you also do overhead shots."

In the afternoons, she does two hours court work. Since the summer she has been practising the amazing new service, the "S" service, which has alarmed and amazed and generally rocked the badminton world. It's a fiendish backhand spin service perfected by the Sidek brothers from Malaysia, hence the name.

The new service is revolutionary in that you hit the *feathers*. Many people think such a trick is illegal and at a recent meeting of the International Badminton Federation a move to outlaw it only narrowly failed. In the meantime, everyone has to try to cope.

"You can still see top players missing an 'S' service completely," Mrs Gilks said. "By striking the feathers, it has the effect of a googly, and it just dies the moment it gets over the net. It's very hard to deal with.

"I tried it in the summer in the World Games in California, when I won the mixed doubles, but recently I tried it at the Albert Hall and it didn't work. I'm still practising. I don't think it's really good for the sport, at least not for spectators, as it ruins rallies".

Mrs Gilks is a tall, attractive, fair haired young lady, rather serious and deliberate. I was warned she might be prickly but she showed no signs of it, even when being asked dumb questions, though I sensed she might not suffer all fools so gladly.

All her playing life she has been known for her long, flowing hair. This apparently was always kept deliberately long to distract the world from seeing her poor, old nose: she was born with a bump in the middle which has obsessed her all her life.

"I've had some really nasty photographs taken over the years. There was one hideous one of me in Japan which really upset me. You tend to get taken in profile, when you're serving, so my nose always looked so prominent, at least it did to me. My husband was always against me having an operation, though he agreed in the end, but by that time we had separated and I had no money."

She has made little money in badminton until recently, and worked for many years temping as a secretary. However, last year she lashed out £700 and did the deed. "It took a lot of courage to have the operation, but I'm glad I did it."

She is a courageous girl. Despite all the rows, she has done a lot to put badminton on the map. Let us hope she wins enough in Canada to pay her air fare home and that very soon she will complete her return to the England fold.

Hunter Davies

Gillian Gilks: now the face fits.

Golf

Jet-lagged Darcy rises early to lead the way

Adelaide, Oct 22. — David Graham, the Australian winner of the US Open could only score a 77 in the opening round of the $80,000 Westlakes Classic at the Royal Adelaide course here today, and is now in danger of missing the cut.

Graham, the winner of the Lancôme Trophy last week was four over par and nine behind the first round leader, Eamonn Darcy, of Ireland, who returned a five-under-par 68.

Darcy, fresh from a win in the Irish Matchplay championship, included six birdies in his round, in good conditions earlier in the day.

The Irish champion teed off with Graham Marsh, the West Australian at 7.30 am in a light wind, which steadily strengthened throughout the day, hindering the late starters, such as Graham.

Darcy started his round with a birdie on the first hole, held par on the following six holes, gained birdies on the eighth, ninth and 11th holes, dropped a shot at the 12th and birdied the 14th and 17th.

After his round, Darcy said he was surprised jetlag had not bothered him. "I woke up at four this morning and couldn't sleep, so I played backgammon with my girlfriend for a couple of hours." Marsh, on 70, complained about the early start, saying he was "asleep for the first nine holes".

But it was to turn out to be a blessing, as Graham told reporters after his round: "It was obviously more difficult for players to put together their game in the afternoon than it was for those this morning.

LEADING SCORES: (Australian unless stated): 68, E Darcy (Ireland); 70, G Marsh, R Shearer, A Russell (US), V Somers; 71, S Owen (NZ), M Ferguson, R Hore, K Nagle, M Krantz (US), B Heins (US); 72, B McNaughton, M Colandro (US), P Hamblett (NZ), P Croker, S Ginn, R Wood, C Bishop, D Klenk (US), R Coombes (NZ); 73, T McDonald, D Simon (US), M Bembridge (GB), S Shaw, P Foley, R Lee, G Wolstenholme, B Smith, D Hepler (US), B Dunk, T Gale, G Dowling. Other British: 74, S Torrance; 75, I Mosey, T Powell; 76, J Hay; 77, B Evans; 79, I Woosnam; 80, M Thomas.

Faldo two strokes ahead

Chiba, Japan, Oct 22.—Nick Faldo of Britain, playing in heavy rain and a strong wind, had a five-under par 67 today and took a two-stroke lead after the first round of the $218,000 Bridgestone tournament here. Faldo, who won the British PGA title for the third time this year, returned an eagle and four birdies on the par 72 Sodegaura Country Club course.

Haruo Yasuda, a veteran Japanese professional, was two strokes behind in second place. Hale Irwin, United States Open champion on two occasions, and winner of this year's Hawaiian Open, shared third place with Nick Price, of Zimbabwe, and Kikuo Arai of Japan, with two under par 70s. The defending champion, Bob Gilder of the United States, finished the first round in a sixth place, along with Masashi Ozaki and four others on 71.

Johnny Miller, winner of this year's Los Angeles and Tucson Opens, was five strokes off the lead with nine others in thirteenth place on 72. Bill Rogers, this year's British Open champion, was one over par 73 with Japan's No 1 professional, Isao Aoki and eight others.

LEADING SCORES (Japanese unless stated): 67: N Faldo (GB); 69: H Yasuda; 70: H Irwin (US), N Price (Zimbabwe), K Arai. 71: R Gilder (US), Lu Hsi-Chen (Taiwan), Y Niizeki, M Ozaki, M Kusakabe, Y Hagiwara, Y Uehara.—AP.



Results on Wednesday

European Cup
Second round, first leg

AZ Alkmaar (0) 2 Liverpool (1) 2
Kist, Tol — Johnson, Lee — 15,500

CSKA Sofia (2) 2 Glentoran (0) 0
Dimitrov, Zdravkov — 60,000

Dynamo Brin (0) 1 Aston Villa (1) 2
Riediger — Morley (2) — 50,000

OTHER MATCHES: Banik Ostrava 3, Red Star 1; Anderlecht 3, Juventus 1; Copenhagen 1, Universitatea Craiova 0; Austria Wien 0, Dynamo Kiev 1, Benfica 0, Bayern Munich 0.

Cup Winners' Cup
Second round, first leg

Dundalk (0) 1 Tottenham (0) 1
Fairclough — Crooks — 17,000

OTHER MATCHES: Legia Warsaw 2, Lausanne 1; SKA Rostov 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 0; Dukla Prague 1, Barcelona 0; Vasa Budapest 0, Standard Liège 3; Lokomotiv Leipzig 1, Velez Mostar 0; Bastia 1, Dinamo Tbilisi 1; FC Porto 2, Roma 0.

Uefa Cup
Second round, first leg

Aberdeen (3) 3 Arges Pitesti (0) 0
Strachan, Weir, Hewitt

Southampton (0) 2 S Lisbon (3) 4
Keegan (pen), Channon — 16,573 — Jordao, Holmes (og), Fernandes (2)

OTHER MATCHES: Grasshopper Zurich 2, Radnicki Nis 0; Aris Salonika 1, Lokeren 1; Rapid Vienna 1, PSV Eindhoven 0; Malmo 0, Neuchatel Xamax 1; Spartak Moscow 2, Kaiserslautern 1; Feyenoord 2, Dynamo Dresden 1; Beveren 3, Hajduk Split 3; Real Madrid 3, Carl Zeiss Jena 2; Inter Milan 1, Dynamo Bucharest 1; Valencia 2, Boavista Porto 0; Bordeaux 2, Hamburg 1.

First division

Man Utd (0) 1 Middlesbro (0) 0
Moses — 38,342

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Swansea C	10	7	1	2	21	13	22
Tottenham	10	7	0	3	17	10	21
Manchester U	12	5	5	2	14	6	20
Ipswich T	10	6	3	2	20	13	20

Third division

Chester (0) 0 Chesterfield (0) 2
2,339 — Bonnyman, Henderson

Oxford U (1) 1 Bristol R (0) 1
Cassells — Randall — 4,422

Leading positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chesterfield	11	7	2	2	18	7	23
Doncaster R	10	7	1	2	14	5	22
Walsall	11	6	3	2	14	6	21
Gillingham	11	6	3	3	21	15	20
Swindon T	11	6	3	3	19	13	20

Fourth division

Crewe (0) 1 Rochdale (1) 2
Pallos — 1,827 — Goodwin, Wellings

Torquay (1) 2 Northampton (0) 2
Rioch, Bowker — Heeley, Sandy — 2,314

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch 5, Redditch 2; Taunton 0, Bedworth 1; Wellingborough 1, Cheltenham 1. Southern division: Addlestone/Weybridge 2, Poole 1; Andover 0, Canterbury 0; Dover 3, Salisbury 1; Fareham 0, Hastings 3.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Oswestry 2, Burton 1.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Stoke 1, Leeds 0.

MIDLAND LEAGUE Heanor 2, Long Eaton 3.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ealing Green 2, Doctor Challoner 1; Hampton 4, Sutton Manor 2; King Edward's Witley 1, Victoria College Jersey 2; Langley GS 0, Herschel HS 4; Shrewsbury 2, Highgate 1.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Southern Amateur League 0, Oxford University 4.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Oxford University 12, Australians 19.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Dorset and Wiltshire 13, Berkshire 6; Kent 10, Eastern Counties 14; Middlesex 16, Surrey 7; North Midlands 28, Warwickshire 10; Oxfordshire 9, Buckinghamshire 17; Staffordshire 17, Leicestershire 10; Sussex 16, Hampshire 10.

SCHOOLS' MATCHES: Alleyne's, Stevenage 15, Luton VI Form College 7; Ampleforth 52, Denstone 0; Bablake 4, King Edward VI, Nuneaton 22; Bristol Cathedral 3, Wells Cathedral 0; Bryanston 33, Allhallows 50; Campion 32, Royal Hospital, Holbrook 16; Cranbrook 41, Skinners 0; Durham 3, Barnard Castle 14; Eltham 18, King's, Rochester 6; Guildford RGS 42, Emmanuel 0; King Edwards, Stourbridge 12, Newcastle-under-Lyme 16; King's, Bruton 31, Bournemouth GS 16; Seaford 9, Worth 6; Shiplake 3, Oratory 36; Solihull 19, Bromsgrove 0; South East Essex 3, St Joseph's, Ipswich 13; Wallington HS 20, Brockley 17; Watford GS 13, Gunnersbury 10; Whitgift 12, Christ's Hospital 15; Wrekin 9, Stonyhurst 4.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Brunel 25, Essex 12.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIPS: Edinburgh 16, Dundee 4; Glasgow 12, Aberdeen 34; Heriot Watt 9, Stirling 6.

London division
GROUP A (final table)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Middlesex	2	2	0	0	45	19	4
Surrey	2	1	0	1	25	19	2
Herts	2	0	0	2	15	45	0

GROUP B (final table)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Kent	3	2	0	1	42	24	4
Sussex	3	2	0	2	25	17	4
E. Counties	3	1	0	2	35	43	2
Hampshire	3	1	0	3	44	60	2

Middlesex play Kent in play-off on October 28.

South and south-west division
SOUTH GROUP

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dorset & Wilts	2	2	0	0	26	10	4
Buckinghamshire	3	1	0	1	21	22	2
Berkshire	2	1	0	1	21	24	2
Oxfordshire	3	0	0	2	20	32	0

Midland division
GROUP A

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Staffordshire	1	1	0	0	17	10	2
Leicestershire	2	1	0	1	31	29	2
East Midlands	1	0	0	1	12	21	0

GROUP B

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Notts, Lnc, Drby	1	1	0	0	20	9	2
North Midlands	2	1	0	1	37	30	2
Warwicks	1	0	0	1	10	28	0

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford 13, Cambridge University 28; Clifton 3, Gloucester 36; Cross Keys 13, South Wales Police 16; Ebbw Vale 16, Neath 11; Newbridge 12, Cardiff 15; Pontypool 18, Aberavon 15; Pontypridd 42, Lydney 0; Swansea 25, Abertillery 3.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIPS: Edinburgh 16, Dundee 4; Glasgow 12, Aberdeen 24; Heriot Watt 9, Stirling 6.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Widnes 26, Leigh 11.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Reading 1, Oxford University 3; Surbiton 3, London University 2.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Bristol 7, Bath 0; Leicester 1, Loughborough 7.

Racing

Vintage Eddery steals Newbury plunder

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Pat Eddery, the champion jockey in England from 1974 to 1977, stole the show at Newbury yesterday, at least as far as the flat racing was concerned, when he won the first three races on Risk Taker, Blue Singh and Montekin. aving reached his century for the ninth year in succession at Kempton only the day before, Eddery was clearly in the mood to expend. And what is more he gave us the full story of his talents chapter and verse.

Initially, he had both the strength an dthe guile to foil a fox as wily as Lester Piggott when he won the first race, on Risk Taker, whose victory took the horse's trainer, Guy Harwood, even closer to his first hundred as a trainer, a target that loomed much nearer later in the day thanks to the exploits of his horses elsewhere.

On Blue Singh, in the Round Oak Handicap, Eddery was more or less his normal self in a humdrum race but on Montekin his sauce was almost beyond belief. It takes a lot of a nerve to look first this way and then that for dangers on a fresh horse in the middle of the season, but when you are astride one you have never ridden before towards the end you have to have all the confidence in the world. Yet that is precisely the confidence that Eddery displayed yesterday with great effect.

Afterwards Montekin's trainer, John Dunlop, was adamant that not too much should be read into yesterday's result as far as Jalmood's chance of winning the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster tomorrow is concerned. Nevertheless' Montekin's victory can only be interpreted as a boost for Jalmood's chance whereas Match Winner's defeat can only be read as a bad omen for th echance of his stable and galloping companion Paradis Terrestre.

On the jumping front, it was quite clear after the Tote Autumn Hurdle that neither David Nicholson nor Lord Northampton were as disappointed as some of us at Broadsword's failure towin what was his first race of the new season.

Broadsword looked magnificent in the paddock, arguably a shade too well. Yet, in my opinion, a budding champion hurdler ought to have had this prize in his grasp even if he was only half right. There was no doubting that he will improve and that his jockey, Peter Scudamore, was easy on him once he realized that Ra Tapu, who was hyper fit, had escaped beyond recall. Yet Ra Tapu was beaten 15 lengths at Kempton Park last Saturday.

Whereas Broadsword will, undoubtedly, win races of this type during the rest of the season he will certainly have to pull his socks up if he is ever to win the Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham in March. Hapily, for both his trainer and his jockey, they won the Rosy Brook Handicap Steeplechase with Leney Dual.

And so to Newbury today, where there is a mixed brew once again. The abundance of rain this autumn has ensured plenty of runners for the two races over jumps because trainers have been able to give their horses sufficient groundwork at home. In fact, Lesley Ann, who is my selection to win the Lambert and Butler Premier Steeplechase Qualifier, has even had a race on the flat this autumn. So she, at least, should strip fit. That is an advantage at this stage of the season and it should help her to overcome Fred Winter's runner, Fifty Dollars More.

In an attempt to win the Rochford Thomson Newbury Stakes a fourth time — Light o'Battle, Shoot A Line and Boathouse were his previous three— Dick Hern will be fielding Tikaki this afternoon.

STATE OF GOING (official): Carlisle: good to soft; Ludlow: good; Doncaster: good to soft; Newbury: flat, soft; chase and hurdle, good; Huntingdon (tomorrow): good; Stratford (tomorrow): good.

Newbury programme

[Television: (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.0 races]

2.0 READING STAKES (Maidens: 3-y-o: £1,297: 1¼m)

101 Bowden, J Dudgeon 9-0 ... R Cochrane 8
103 02 Cannon Shot, J Dunlop, 9-0 ... W Newnes 9
104 0-03200 Charlie Dan (B), G Harwood, 9-0 ... — 7
105 320020 Dusty Isles, M McCormack, 9-0 ... S Woolley 10
108 020-004 Hollow Laugh, R Houghton, 9-0 ... A Bond 3
111 0-0 Mount Irvine Bay, J Bethell, 9-0 ... I Johnson 1
113 0-22 Only A Shanty, B Hills, 9-0 ... — 2
116 004 Rivers Lad, G Balding, 9-0 ... R Weaver 2
117 0 Sir Plus, D Morley, 9-0 ... C Nutter 6
118 243 The Disco Dago, G Pritchard-Gordon, 9-0 ... T Rogers 4

6-4 Only A Shanty, 4-1 Charlie Dan, 6-1 Cannon Shot, 8-1 The Disco Dago, Dusty Isles, 10-1 Hollow Laugh, 12-1 Rivers Lad, 16-1 others.

2.30 LAMBERT & BUTLER PREMIER CHASE (Qualifier £2,243: 2½m)

3.0 ROCHFORD THOMPSON NEWBURY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £6,278: 7f 60yd)

3.30 SEVEN BARROWS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,800: 2m 100yd)

4.0 DICK DAWSON HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,173: 1m)

4.30 WILLIAM CLARK HANDICAP (£2,299: 6f)

3-2 Alpine Rocket, 7-2 Gin Game, 5-1 Kassak, 6-1 Lucky Man, 8-1 Socks Up, Royal Diplomat, 10-1 Davenport Boy, 16-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Only A Shanty. 2.30 Lesley Ann. 3.0 Last Feather. 3.30 British Crown. 4.0 Quellimey. 4.30 Gin Game.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 The Disco Dago. 3.0 I'm Hot. 4.0 Portette. 4.30 Rose of Shenfield.

Doncaster programme

2.0 HALBERDIER HANDICAP (£3,090: 1½m 50yd)

1 420271 Show-A-Leg, B Hobbs, 5-10-4 ... G Baxter 8
2 020002 Berger's Bridge, D Laing, 6-9-12 ... T Ives 17
3 00-0000 Parkala, P Rohan, 5-9-9 ... E Hide 1
5 004100 Lasta Fleks (D), C Brittain, 5-9-7 ... P Bradwell 5 3
7 212242 Coal Decision, M Stoute, 4-9-2 ... M Birch 12
9 330000 Von Erlach, P Durr, 3-8-13 ... G Duffield 14
10 241002 Big Pal (CD), G Harwood, 6-8-10 ... G Starkey 5
12 221231 Ski Run, P Wigham, 6-8-5 ... M Wigham 7
13 3-44213 Rushmoor (D), W Hern, 5-8-4 ... L Piggott 13

2.30 CANTLEY PARK HANDICAP (Selling: 2-y-o: £1,545: 1m)

3.0 DONCASTER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,582: 5f)

3.30 ELMFIELD PARK STAKES (2-y-o: £1,822: 2½m)

4.0 WHEATLEY PARK STAKES (2-y-o: £2,890: 7f)

4.30 BEECHFIELD HANDICAP (£2,108: 7f)

15 020027 Northern Chance (B), J Winter, 3-8-5 ... L Piggott 9
16 000300 Rose Glen, R Stubbs, 4-8-4 ... A Mercer 7
17 000240 Lindy Bay (C, B), Hbt. Jones, 4-8-3 ... M Conderton 8
22 400020 Banbury Cross, W Wightman, 3-8-1 ... G Baxter 4
23 400000 Irish Commandment, P Durr, 4-8-0 ... G Duffield 18
26 000004 Swaying Tree (D, B), R D Peacock, 4-7-11 ... A Nesbitt 5 14
27 0-320 Pale Moon, B Hills, 3-7-11 ... M Hills 5 16
28 022040 Russian Romance, C Brittain, 3-7-11 ... P Bradwell 5 11
30 000000 Saulaan, W H Williams, 3-7-10 ... L Charnock 2
31 00-1300 Clewiston (CD), M Camacho, 5-7-8 ... J Lowe 12
32 0003-40 Graceful Boy, D H Jones, 6-7-7 ... B Crossley 3 13
33 000004 Dandy Guy (D), J FitzGerald, 6-7-7 ... A Mackay 5 20
34 121120 Hyjill (D), J FitzGerald, 4-7-7 ... N Carlisle 5 5
35 000300 Gun (B), R Fisher, 4-7-7 ... — R
36 000000 Gay Bells (B), J Spearing, 3-7-7 ... — 19
38 020000 Hartwood Lass (C, B), R Whitaker, 3-7-7 ... S Perks 6

7-2 Secret Gift, 4-1 Northern Chance, 5-1 O. J. Oyston, 7-1 Pale Mood, 8-1 Paulager, 10-1 Myra's Pet, 12-1 Russian Romance, 14-1 Swaying Tree, 16-1 Banbury Cross, 20-1 others.

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Lady of Cornwall. 2.30 Tai Fu Kwai. 3.0 Boronowski. 3.30 Chemin De Guerre. 4.0 Water Kiss. 4.30 Northern Chance.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Show-A-Leg. 2.30 Charles Boot. 3.0 Boronowski. 3.30 Something Special. 4.0 The Dice Man. 4.30 Northern Chance.

Newbury results

2.0 (2.8) THEALE STAKES (Div 1: Maidens: 2-y-o: 6f)

RISK TAKER b c by Auction Ring—Dance Away (Mrs C Davies) 9-0 ... Pat Eddery (10-11 fav) 1
Famous Star ... L Piggott (11-2) 2
Prince of Capri ... B Raymond (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 10p, 17p, 25p. Dual F: 44p. CSF: 66p. G Harwood at Pulborough. 1l, 2½l. Dutch Romantic (50-1) 4th. 15 ran. 1min 18.92sec.

Lucky Vene finished 2nd but following a stewards' inquiry was placed 3rd.

4.30 (4.38) GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,158: 1m 5f 60yd)

BODHAM, b f, by Bustino—Clay (A Budgett), 8-13 ... G Baxter (15-2) 1
Regal Heiress ... L Piggott (7-1) 2
Blue Garter ... A McGlone (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 85p; places, 33p, 24p, 43p. Dual F: £2.59. CSF: £5.81. J Dunlop, at Arundel. 15l, 3l. Great Light 15-8 fav. Blakenor (25-1) 4th. 11 ran. 3min 0.98sec.

Wolverhampton

Redcar

Ludlow NH

1.45 CRAVEN ARMS HURDLE (Selling handicap: £472: 2m)

0-p0 Messenger of Peace, 5-11-12 —
0-31 Alsaghadarry Run, 6-11-11 ... Walhen 7
Captain Mac, 6-11-10 ... Mrs Hambrow
0-00 Zingo, 6-11-9 ... Hyett
20-p Ladies Man, 6-11-6 ... Clay
11-0 Routerman, 6-11-6 ... Burke
0-p0 Sable Pieces, 6-11-3 ... de Haan
0-00 Chica's Beau, 5-11-1 ... Brisbourne
...
Magic Abroad, 10-4 ... Leach
Mansura, 10-4 ... Sninerd
Master At Arms, 10-4 ... Blacker
Palatinate, 10-4 ... Scudamore
Queen's Coup, 10-4 ... Barton
Roloscope, 10-4 ... Lloyd-Jones 7
Sharajen, 10-4 ... McCourt
00 Touch Set, 10-4 ... Smart
034 Tread A Measure, 10-4 ... Nolan

6-4 Sulono, 100-30 Master At Arms, 4-1 Palatinate, 8-1 Tread A Measure.

3.45 CORVEDALE CHASE (Handicap: £1,064: 2m)

314 Cardinal's Outburst, 6-12-7 ... Mr Bryan 7

Carlisle NH

More agony than ecstasy as Piquet succeeds to the ultimate laurel crown at Caesars

Breaking through the pain barrier

By John Blunsden

Motor racing has a worthy new world champion in Nelson Piquet, aged 29, of Brazil, who has reached the pinnacle in only his third full season of grand prix racing and after the most painful race of his career last Saturday in Las Vegas.

Suffering back and neck pains and severe nausea induced by the incessant turns of the concrete-lined track which wormed its way through the Caesars Palace car park, he was so drained after 75 laps that he had to be lifted out of his fifth-placed Brabham-Ford and virtually carried to the victors' rostrum, where he was greeted by his great rival, the outgoing champion and race winner, Alan Jones.

A fighter had been replaced by another fighter and Carlos Reutemann, who should have won the title but had "blown it", had retired to his hotel room to ponder on what might have been.

If it was Jones's last race—there is still some doubt about that—he is the first champion to bow out with a win. So convincing was the win that it confirmed him as the best grand prix driver of the year. The temptation to delay his retirement for another year must be almost irresistible. It would not be surprising if he succumbed.

Surprises have been plentiful during this extraordinary season, the biggest being that there was any racing at all. The long-drawn-out battle waged last winter between FISA (the ruling body) and FOCA (the constructors' organization) came close to destroying the sport.

Then came the laboriously negotiated Concord Agreement, heralded as a model for all sporting authorities but subsequently proved to be as watertight as a colander. The best that can be said for it was that it put cars and drivers back on the track and enabled hatchets to be buried while team owners encouraged their ever-inventive designers to exploit the loopholes and inadequacies of the new rulebook.

By mid-season virtually everyone was blatantly breaking the six-centimetre minimum ground clearance rule and we had become used to the incongruous sight of cars hugging the ground at speed, then creeping back on tiptoe towards the measuring gauge with their bodies jacked up as if on stilts; and drivers complained that their cars were so rock-hard that a grand prix had become about as pleasant as two hours in the ring with Frazier, Norton and Ali. So much for Concord.

Ferrari surprised their rivals first with the speed with which they developed their turbo-charged engine into a winner; then by going through a long and expensive period of mysterious blow-ups; and the cars suffered from appallingly bad handling.

Another surprise was the dramatic improvement in torque achieved by the Renaultturbo In the past few weeks they have become formidable contenders on slow circuits for the first time since they entered racing and despite their excess weight they are now as quick off the line as any rival. Ligier (since renamed Talbot) raised eyebrows by reverting to their discarded Matra V12 engines and then by proving them so competitive in their latest guise that Laffite was able to go into the final race with an admittedly remote chance of becoming France's first world champion.

There has also been a spate of driver errors among the top men. Piquet crashed in Belgium and claimed that he was knocked off the track by Jones, then he crashed in Monaco while under pressure from the champion. Piquet also went off in Spain, as did Jones, after what he admitted was a spot of "brake fade".

Then there was Reutemann's error in the Netherlands, which put his and Laffite's car out of a race which either could have won. Villeneuve's practice accident at Silverstone and Watson's in the race in Italy were more indicative of the modern car's inability to respond when in an unstable condition (after touching a kerb) than of a serious driving error. Pironi's frequent accidents were caused partly by his car's handling deficiencies.

Basil Tye's challenge to Jean-Marie Balestre for the FISA presidency was a bold effort to cure some of the administrative ills but perhaps it was no surprise that the French master politician should prevail and be elected for a second three-year term.

Now that the electioneering is over Mr Balestre may devote himself to securing a set of regulations which everyone can understand and respect. That would be the most pleasant surprise of all in 1981.



Piquet, the fighting machine that replaced another fighting machine as world champion.

Cricket

Sarfraz and Sikander miss first game of tour

Perth, Oct 22. — Pakistan's cricketers will be without the fast medium bowlers Sarfraz Nawaz and Sikander Bakht for their opening tour match against Western Australia starting here tomorrow. Sarfraz has influenza and missed the team's final practice today, while Sikander has a bruised left heel.

Their absence will give a young fast medium bowler, Tahir Naqqash a chance to press his claims for a place in the side for the three-match Test series. Tahir, who will share the new ball with the fast bowler Imran Khan, has impressed in the nets with his energetic action and lively pace. The left arm spinner Iqbal Qasim was passed fit despite being troubled at practice by a sore left shoulder.

Pakistan have named a strong batting line-up in which Mudassar Nazar opens with Rizwan-uz-Zaman, followed by Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad, the captain, Majid Khan and Wasim Raja. They are capable of scoring freely against a state attack weakened by the absence of Dennis Lillee and Terry Alderman.

Lillee, suffering from a thigh strain, and Alderman, who has a sore back, have decided to rest. they will be replaced by Dennis Baker and Graeme Porter. Miandad was disappointed Lillee and Alderman were out of action. "Our batsmen were looking forward to some practice against them", he said.

The Pakistan manager, Ijaz Butt said: "I suppose it makes sense to give Dennis a rest. He is not as young as he was. But Terry Alderman is a young man. I guess they simply want to keep him away from us for the time being."

PAKISTAN: Mudassar Nazar, Rizwan-uz-Zaman, Zahoor Abbas, Javed Miandad (captain), Majid Khan, Wasim Raja, Ejaz Faqih, Imran Khan, Wasim Bari, Tahir Naqqash, Iqbal Qasim. Twelfth man: Mansoor Akhtar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: B Laird, G Wood, G Shipperd, K Hughes (captain), M O'Neill, C Serjeant, R Marsh, G Porter, B Yardley, M Malone, D Baker. Twelfth man: R Langer.—Reuter.

TCCB wait on India

George Mann chairman of the TCCB, and Donald Carr, the secretary, are waiting to hear if there is any point in flying to India to salvage the England tour. Lord's officials are hoping for news from the Indian Board, who have said that the tour cannot go ahead if Boycott and Cook are included.

Lancashire are to withdraw from the Minor Counties cricket competition at the end of next season to concentrate on the Second Eleven championship.

Badminton

Plight of Stevens tempers England team's delight

By Richard Eaton

England are left with strangely mixed feelings after their 3—2 win over Sweden in the series sponsored by Crest Hotels at the Richard Dunn Sports Centre, Bradford, on Wednesday.

Promising young players in England internationals are developing like mushrooms in fertilizer. At the same time, injury worries about Ray Stevens, one of the best-liked and most effective of the old hands, intensified. It seems odd to be ambivalent about going two-up in a four-match series against old rivals, but it reflects the esteem in which England hold their four-times national champion.

Kevin Jolly, Nick Yates and Martin Dew, all 22 or under, were largely responsible for victory against a Swedish side keen to atone for their 5—0 defeat in the opening match at Chester on Monday. Stevens was involved in both the defeats.

Stevens's loss in the doubles in three games with young Steve Baddeley to the top pair of Thomas Kihlstrom and Stefan Karlsson may perhaps have been acceptable, but the manner of his 15—7, 15—7 defeat in the doubles to Kihlstrom, a man he beat in the Thomas Cup last time, almost certainly was not.

Stevens's swollen thumb, which has troubled him for more than a month, proved too uncomfortable to allow him to smash consistently, and although he wanted the match practice, he did not want to damage further his sinking morale. England's team manager Ciro Ciniglio defended the decision to pitch him in but has nevertheless put him down to play the inexperienced Swedish No 3, Ulf Johansson, tonight at Mansfield.

Baddeley is the one who this time plays Kihlstrom, whereas Jolly, who beat Kihlstrom on Monday and Johansson by 15—8, 18—13 on Wednesday, plays Karlsson, who comes in for his first singles of the series after a blistered foot.

Karlsson recovered from the brink of defeat to beat Jolly in the singles that turned the course of the whole match when Sweden knocked England out of the Thomas Cup in 1979. It is still vivid in both players' minds, and Jolly, who has improved since then, will be out to erase it.

Yates, who beat Claes Nordin, one half of the European doubles champions partnership (with Karlsson) but no great shakes at singles, by 15—1, 15—6, now has a rest from singles himself. He pairs up with England's doubles discovery, Dew, who won the Friends Provident Masters with Mike Tredgett last month.

Motoring by Peter Waymark

South Korea enters the British market

Yet another importer is to try the British car market and if all goes to plan Britain could soon become the biggest overseas customer of the Hyundia motor company of South Korea. The Hyundai car, the Pony, goes on sale here in January.

There is special British interest in the Pony since the man who brought it into being is Mr George Turnbull, the former vice-president of Hyundai and now head of Talbot. The car has an international flavour, being styled by the Italian, Giugiaro, and using engines and gearboxes designed by Mitsubishi of Japan.

The Pony comes in three body styles, a four-door saloon, three-door hatchback and estate and at 13 ft long will enter the same part of the market as the Ford Escort and another of Mr Turnbull's progeny, from his British Leyland days,the Allegro. There is a choice of 1236 cc and 1439 cc engines.

The Pony has been a long time coming to Britain. Production started six years ago and the car first surfaced in Europe at the Geneva Motor Show more than four years ago. It is sold in the Benelux countries, Greece and Italy at a rate of 6,000 a year.

International Motors, which already run the Subaru and Maserati franchises is the British importer. Mr Robert Edmiston, the managing director, expects to sell 5,000 cars in the first year and between 10,000 and 12,000 in about three years' time. That would make Britain th Pony's largest market outside Korea itself.

Mr Edmiston will be selling the car on value for money and the reliability of proved components. On the first point, he expects to set prices at a very competitive £3,100 to £4,100. He also hopes to do well with the automatic version, pointing out that there are still few automatics in the small/medium sector.

The Pony is mechanically conventional, with the engine driving the front wheels, and has the old-fashioned leaf-spring rear suspension. Driving the car at Geneva four years ago, I thought it had many of the virtues and vices of the archetypal Japanese model — brisk engine, excellent gearbox but soggy steering and indifferent ride.

Prospective buyers may be more attracted by the prospect of low running costs: not just those Japanese components but good fuel consumption. The independent test figures have yet to be confirmed but they indicate 32 to 34 mpg in town driving, which beats most in the class, and better than 40 mpg at the admittedly artificial steady 56 mph.

At the moment, the South Koreans make a modest 60,000 cars a year, although when their economy revives they hope to get back to the capacity figure of 100,000. By 1985, it is planned to open a new factory which will make up to 300,000 cars a year and by then a more modern, front-wheel drive model should be in production.

The arrival of the Pony in Britain may bring criticism that another country is following Spain, Japan and the Comecon bloc in being able freely to sell cars here without the chance of our manufacturers selling back. In fact for 14 years now Ford has been shipping Cortina kits to South Korea for local assembly and some 7,000 Korean Cortinas will be put together in 1981.

Mr Turnbull, meanwhile, is looking forward to the arrival in Britain of the new French-built Talbot model, theSamba. This is a "supermini" in the Ford Fiesta/Metro class which on the official consumption figures can claim to be Europe's — possibly the world's most economical car, giving an average of at least 50 miles to the gallon.

The car should be on sale here early in 1982 and Mr Turnbull is looking for sales of about 30,000 in the first year, which could give Talbot a much-needed entrant into the top ten best-seller list. With Horizon production starting in Coventry in January, there are hopes that Talbot's market share could go back to around 7.5 per cent, compared with the miserable 4 per cent of recent months.

Part of the poor showing has been due to the closure of the Linwood factory, which meant the end of Avenger and Sunbeam production. Talbot is trying hard to push the Horizon into the Avenger's slot in the fleet market, while the Samba should more than match the sales of the Sunbeam.

Samba, by the way, will not be the British name for the car. Talbot feels that a different name would be better and has drawn up a short list. I have the theory that if the car is good enough, it can be called almost anything within reason.



Cheap city runabout—the Daihatsu Domino

Road Test: Daihatsu Domino

As small cars get quieter, more comfortable and better equipped, they also get more expensive: the Metro now starts at £3,448. In doing so, they have opened up a space below them in the market which some manufacturers have been trying to fill. The Fiat Panda was one product of this thinking and, though less roomy and versatile, the Domino from Japan comes in the same category.

The Domino is what a Mini replacement might have been, had one ever gone into production. It is not dissimilar in basic shape but has the crucial advantages of an extra six inches in length and a tailgate and folding rear seat. It is close, in fact, to the hatchback version of the Mini produced by Innocenti in Italy but never made or sold in Britian.

The two immediate attractions of the Domino are its low selling price and excellent fuel consumption. At £2,799 it is one of the cheapest cars available in Britain, being undercut only by the Fiat 126, Citröen's 2CV, Dyane and base Visa and East European imports. Secondly, it is well capable of 50 miles to the gallon.

The other advantage of this size car is that it can be so easily parked. With rack and pinion steering which is admirably light and has a precision not often associated with Japanese cars, the Domino can be coaxed into spaces that other vehicles cannot attempt.

With a little 547 cc two-cylinder engine, the Domino has not been designed for either performance of refinement. Acceleration through the gears is leisurely, the car taking nearly half a minute to reach 60mph through the gears from rest, and the top speed is barely 70mph.

Moreover, the car is very noisy, recalling the Mini of a few years back. While it can be cruised at the permitted motorway speed, the amount of engine roar and vibration will not encourage drivers to do this for very long. Even above 40mph in top, there is quite a strain on the ear drums. Apart from mechanical noise, tyre thump is noticeable on broken surfaces.

The compensation is in the fuel consumption figures. The official returns are 41.5 mpg on the urban cycle and 50.4 mpg at a steady 56 mph (the car does not go fast enough for a 75 mph reading to be taken). I did even better, getting up to 48 mpg in town and 55 mpg on the open road, and there is a further saving from being able to run on two-star petrol.

The Domino does not hold the road as well as the Mini and is liable to be jogged off line by rough surfaces when cornering. The precise steering is, however, an asset and there is a reasonably smooth gearchange. The Domino is one of the few cars to have all-drum brakes, but these are in keeping with its size and performance.

For its size, the Domino offers excellent headroom, front and back, but only just enough rear legroom unless the front seats are pushed well forward. The tailgate comes usefully down to floor level but the boot space is small unless extended by folding down the back of the rear seat.

The heating and ventilation system is unusually effective and it is a pity that the controls are nearly obscured by a plastic strip which the British authorities required to be added to the car to improve the cushioning in a possible impact. It seems a particularly studid and unnecessary requirement.

Too slow and noisy to be anything but a town car, the Domino should prove cheap to run and like all Daihatsu models sold in Britain it carries an eight-year warranty against corrosion.

Left and Right

A curious feature of Rolls-Royce sales in Japan is that they are split almost equally between left-hand and right-hand drive models. The Japanese, like the British, drive on the left, and Rolls-Royce owners who do their own driving tend to choose right-hand drive cars.

However, because of the very heavy urban traffic and the difficulty of opening off-side doors in congested city centres, chauffeur-driven Rolls-Royces are usually left-hand drive; this enables the chauffeur to get out of the get car on the nearside to open the door for his passenger.

This week saw the launch the Silver Spirit in Japan, where Rolls-Royce sells between 50 and 60 cars a year.

Recruitment Opportunities



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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

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Transfers should be lodged with the Company's Registrars, Spain Brothers & Company at 10 Bank Street, Tonbridge, Kent, by 4.00 p.m. on 30 October, 1981.
By Order of the Board
F. COLLIN
T.W. THORN
Joint Secretaries
23 October, 1981

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948: In the matter of CLAYBRIDGE SHIPPING CO SA by Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated the 21st day of August 1981.
I, PETER RICHARD COPP, Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London, W.1., have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.
Dated this 11th day of September 1981.
P. R. COPP
Liquidator

In the matter of HECQUET INSTALLATIONS Ltd. by Order of the HIGH COURT dated the 16th July 1981 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of 10 Cramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named company without a committee of inspection.
Dated 16th October 1981.
NEVILLE ECKLEY
Liquidator

SHEILA WALSH APPOINTMENTS LIMITED
The COMPANIES ACT, 1948. I, GEORGE ALBERT AUGER, Certified Accountant of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ give notice that I was appointed Liquidator in the above matter on the 14 October 1981. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address.
G. A. AUGER.
Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

METRIM (Fashion Accessories) Limited
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of METRIM (Fashion Accessories) Limited, will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 30th day of October 1981 at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 15th day of October 1981.
S. ADLER,
Director.

MYERS & PARSON PLASTICS LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of MYERS & PARSONS PLASTICS LIMITED, will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 29th day of October, 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 14th day of October 1981.
D. MYERS,
Director.

GREEN & BOLLAND Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 30th day of October, 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 15th day of October 1981.
F. R. PORTER
R. S. GREEN
Directors.

In the matter of SKILLTIME PROPERTY Co. Ltd. by order of the HIGH COURT dated the 22nd April 1981 NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A. of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed liquidator of the above-named company without a committee of inspection.
Dated 19th October 1981.
NEVILLE ECKLEY
Liquidator.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

POSITION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

The position of Vice-Chancellor will become vacant on 1 May, 1982, the present Vice-Chancellor, Professor David Caro, having accepted an appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

The University has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chancellor, Sir John Cameron, to recommend the appointment of Professor Caro's successor.

Anyone who may be directly or indirectly interested in the appointment or who may be able to suggest persons suitable for appointment, is invited to write by the end of November to the Chancellor, who will be glad to supply further information. Correspondence should be marked "Confidential" and should be addressed: The Chancellor, c/o The Registrar's Office, University of Tasmania, Box 252C, GPO Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7001.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament by the Society of Lloyd's (hereinafter referred to as "the Society") by Petition for Additional Provision for leave to introduce clauses (hereinafter referred to as "the Additional Provision") into the Bill promoted by the Society and now pending in Parliament under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:
To make provision for the compulsory separation of the interests of Lloyd's brokers and those of managing agents underwriting at Lloyd's and for incidental and consequential matters.
On and after 23rd October, 1981, a copy of the Additional Provision may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the price of 50p each at the offices of the Society, Lime Street, London, EC3M 7HA, and at the offices of the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.
Dated 23rd October, 1981.
DYSON, BELL & CO.,
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Parliamentary Agents.

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(continued on page 26)

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

"FOR God giveth to a man that is good in his sight wisdom, and knowledge, and joy." — Ecclesiastes 2: 26.

BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On October 22nd, in Singapore, to Veronica and Charles—a second son.
BESCHIZZA.—[illegible]
BINGLEY.—[illegible]
COLLAS.—[illegible]
FARNSWORTH.—[illegible] Michael—twin sons (Michael John and Alexander James).
GREGSON.—On October 18, at Queen Charlotte's, to Naomi (née Trapman) and Mark—a daughter (Jemima).
HAZELL.—On October 22nd, at St. Mary's, Manchester, to Maureen and Alan—a son (Edmund Christopher James).
HILLS.—On October 15th, 1981, to Helen (née Ogilvie) and Jonathan—a son (Ian Andrew).
INGRAM.—On 18th October at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Angela and David—a son (Mark Edward), a brother to Paul.
LEE.—On Thursday, October 22, 1981, at The Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, to Carola and Adam—a son (James Michael Maconchy).
MACECHERN.—On October 22nd, at the Welbeck Clinic to Sarah and Gavin—a daughter, a sister for Georgina and Tanya.
PETRIE.—On Tuesday, 20th October, to Joan (née Salisbury) and Leonard—a son (Nicholas Henry), a brother for Caroline.
STRUTT.—On Tuesday, October 20, to Petrina and Jeremy—a son.
VOSS.—On October 11, to Christopher and Carolyn—a son (Barnaby), a brother for Georgina.

BIRTHDAY

MARK MILTON. All your friends wish you a very happy birthday.

RUBY WEDDING

MCMORLAND : DICKINSON (now Major & Mrs McMorland Hunter of Hutton).—On 23rd October, 1941 at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Douglas to Elizabeth. Now at Eden House, Edenbridge, Kent.

DEATHS

AKERMAN.—On October 19th, 1981, Jeanne Claire, formerly Countess Lambert Lubienska (nee Belson), mother of Olaf and the late Stanley Lambert. Funeral, St. Francis Church, Castle Rd., Salisbury, 1.30 p.m., 27th October. Enquiries, H. A. Harrold, 77 Estcourt Rd., Salisbury.
ANDERSON.—On September 21, at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, Aileen Elizabeth, aged 79, widow of the late Major General A. V. Anderson and beloved mother of Rowena Claydon.
ANDREWARTHA. — On October 21st, 1981, peacefully at home, Elsie May, of East Hanney, Wantage, Oxon, aged 90 years. Funeral service at Oxford Crematorium on Wednesday, October 28th, at 11.50 a.m. Floral tributes to: H. J. Knapp & Sons Ltd., Church Street, Wantage, Oxon. Tel. Wantage 3060; or to Oxford Crematorium, Bayswater Road, Headington, Oxford.
BOUND.—On 22nd October, 1981, peacefully in Guernsey, Florence Maud, in her 82nd year, formerly of Swanage. Widow of Montague. Very much loved by all her family and friends. Funeral in Guernsey.
EXETER, DAVID GEORGE BROWNLOW CECIL, 6th Marquess of Exeter.—Of Burghley House, Stamford, suddenly but peacefully in London, on October 21, aged 76. Beloved husband of Diana, much loved father, stepfather and grandfather. Funeral arrangements and memorial service to be announced later.
HALL.—On October 20th in Tunbridge Wells, Major Rowland Hall, aged 82. Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium on Tuesday, October 27th at 12.30 p.m.
KITSON.—On October 19th, 1981, suddenly Jessica Ruth. Family funeral at Morval Church, Cornwall, Saturday, October 24th, 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Uuside & Son, 21 Castle Street, Liskeard, Cornwall.
LISTER.—On October 21st, peacefully at home, Dr. W. A. Lister, J.P., F.R.C.P., aged 84 years, of Little Church Park, Whitchurch, Tavistock, Devon, beloved husband of Cicely. Funeral service at Whitchurch Church, on Tuesday, October 27th, at 2.15 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu of flowers to The Manager, Barclays Bank, Tavistock, for the Plymouth Guild of Community Service.
LITTLER, ETHEL.—Late of Shepton Mallet, peacefully, 20th October, in Bristol, beloved mother of John Littler, of 10 Downs Park West, Bristol BS6 7QJ.
LONGWORTH.—On 22nd October, peacefully, John Lewtas, loved husband of Iris. Funeral service at St. Leonard's Church, Oakley, at 2.15 p.m., on Monday, 26th October. No flowers. Cremation private.
MACLEAN.—On October 21st, 1981 peacefully, Agnes Patricia (Nancy) MacLean, of Glenmore, Kilmelford, by Oban, Argyle, widow of the late Squadron Leader L. J. MacLean, MC and much loved mother and grandmother. Funeral service at Kilmelford on Monday, October 26, 1981 at 2.0. Family flowers only.
MARTIN.—On October 20th, Laurence Cleveland Martin, MD FRCP, of Campden, Trumpington Road, Cambridge. Late Senior Physician to Addenbrookes Hospital. Most dearly beloved husband of Mary and dear father and grandfather. Family funeral and cremation. Family flowers only. Please, no letters.
MORLEY.—On October 21st 1981, in Hospital, in his 83rd year, Brigadier Cecil Bernard Simpson Morley, CBE, TD, DL, of Stoneygate Court, Leicester. Dear husband of Norah, and father of Sheilagh, Betty and the late Peter. Funeral service at the Church of St James the Greater, London Road, Leicester, on Tuesday, October 27th at 12 noon followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations preferred for the 1983 appeal for The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, c/o Freemasons Hall, London Road, Leicester.
NIMMO.—On 20th October, in Plymouth, Alda Eleanor, beloved wife of Charles John Lewis Nimmo (deceased) and loving mother of Muriel and Nora (Florida, U.S.A.). Requiem Mass at the Cathedral, Plymouth, on Wednesday, 28th October, followed by interment at Putney Vale Cemetery, London. All flowers and enquiries to W. C. Parson, Plymouth 665438.
PEARSON, ERIC ALFRED.—On 18th October. Very deeply loved husband of Joey and father of Frederick and Edward. Funeral private. A service of Thanksgiving will be held later in London.
PINCUS.—On October 22nd, peacefully at home, Lily Pincus, of St Albans Road, London, much loved sister of Oscar and Max Lacey. Cremation service, Monday, 26th October, West Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers from family and personal friends only, please. Donations to St. Julian's Community, Coolham, Horsham, Sussex.
RAWES.—On October 21st, Marjorie, peacefully at Carrisbrooke Nursing Home, Weybridge, widow of Ned Rawes, beloved mother of Marian and Tricia. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Wednesday, 28th October, at 3 p.m. No flowers, donations, if desired, to: Multiple Sclerosis Society.
STONES.—On October 21st, very suddenly at home, Philip Bertram, M.B., B.S., F.R.C. Path., aged 62 years, of Clifton Cottage Court, Malpas, Cheshire, beloved husband of Patricia, and father of Robert. Cremation at Chester Crematorium, Monday, October 26th, at 11 a.m. Family flowers only, but donations gratefully received, by The National Association for Deaf/Blind and Rubella Handicapped.
WHITEHORN.—On 17th October, Christopher Frank beloved husband of Joan and father of Richard, James and Harriot. Cremation took place on 22nd October.
WILLETT ARTHUR GRIFFITH WILLETT formerly of 30 Braithwaite Court, Luton, at home on October 16th, 1981. Funeral enquiries to Neville Funeral Services, Luton (0582) 54902.
WORTH, RONALD EDWARD BALDWIN, in a Salisbury Nursing Home, on October 21st, aged 80. Service Teffont Evais, 2.30, October 27th. No flowers, but if wished donations for British Heart Foundation.
ZADOO, SOM NATH.—On October 15th, 1981, in hospital, dear husband of Barbara, dear father and grandfather, beloved by all his family.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LIGGAT.—A memorial service for James (Jimmy) Liggat will be held at 12 noon on Friday, November 20th, 1981, at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.
MURRAY.—A Service of Thanksgiving in memory of Major A. D. Murray will be held at the Guard's Chapel, Wellington Barracks, S.W.1, on Tuesday, 27th October, at 12.15 p.m.
PILKINGTON.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Thomas Alec Pilkington will be held at St Paul's, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, on Tuesday, November 10th, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

HIGHLAND DIVISION.—In memory of all ranks of the 51st Highland Division who fell at El Alamein, which began on Oct. 23, 1942, and also all those who fell while serving with the Division throughout the Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.
THE ROYAL HUSSARS (PWO).—In grateful memory of all ranks of the 10th Royal Hussars (PWO) and the 11th Hussars (PAO) who fell at the battle of El Alamein and those of both Regiments who have given their lives for their Country.

IN MEMORIAM

CRESCH JONES.—[illegible]
FAY, PATRICIA.—[illegible]
SAVILL, JACQUELINE.—[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(continued on page 25)

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TEMPTING TIMES

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 **Open University.** The Island — Language and Drama; 7.05 Education in Portugal; 7.30 Creating Equals in Class; 9.00 **For Schools, Colleges:** Subjects include Physical Science (chemical technology) at 9.00; Exploring Science (energy) at 10.38; and Talkabout (The Blind Men and the Elephant) at 11.22. Also 16 Up at 12.06; 12.20 **News After Noon:** with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One:** With Peter Seabrook's gardening item; *1.45 The Flumps:* for the very young; 2.02 **For Schools, Colleges:** Scene (Crime and Punishment) and, at 2.35, A Good Job with Prospects; 3.00 **International Tennis:** Daihatsu Challenge, from Brighton Centre. From the quarter finals. *On BBC 2 at 4.15.* The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett. Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. Highlights on BBC2 at 11.30.

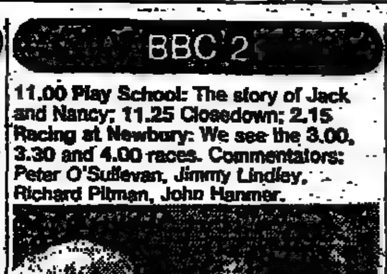
3.55 **Play School:** See BBC 2 at 11.00 for details.
4.20 **Mighty Mouse:** cartoon; 4.25 **Jackanory:** Philip Madoc reads part 5 of Clare Cooper's The Black Horn; 4.40 **The New Schmoo:** cartoon.
4.50 **Crackerjack:** the special guest is Ward Allen; **5.35 Willo the Wisp.** The voices all belong to Kenneth Williams.
5.40 **News:** with Richard Baker; **6.00 Regional news magazines.**
6.22 **Nationwide.** Includes Desmond Lynam's Sportswide at 6.45.
7.00 **It's a Knockout:** Warrington represent Great Britain at the lakeside resort of Annecy, in France. The fun and games are staged in the Rugby Union stadium.
8.15 **Rosie:** Police force comedy. Wilmot (Tony Haygarth) arranges a date with Velma, but gradually everybody else becomes involved including Rosie (Paul Greenwood).
8.45 **Points of View:** Barry Took with viewers' letters.

9.00 **News:** with John Simpson. And weather.
9.25 **Starsky and Hutch:** Hutch's ex-wife visits him, and he is left with a million-dollar uncut diamond and a murder warrant for his arrest. Starsky has to find him — urgently (r).
10.15 On the Town: The London arts and entertainments scene, reviewed by Joan Bakewell and Bob Wellings. Tonight's guests include the Barrow Poets, the singer and songwriter Randy Edelman, and the *writer/director/actor Steven Berkoff.*
10.50 **Film: Where it's At (1969).** Amusing American movie, written and directed by a master of brittle Hollywood comedy, Garson Kanin. It's set in Las Vegas where the owner of Caesar's Palace (David Janssen) plays his son (Robert Drivas) for the gambling hotel. Also starring Rosemary Forsyth. Ends at 12.40 am.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 12.57-1.0 pm News. 1.45-2.0 Bys A Bawd. 2.35-3.0 I Yegolon. 4.50-5.15 Scrab Test. 5.15-5.40 Gari Gyfler. 6.0-6.22 Wales Today. 7.0-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 India. 7.45-8.15 Grace Kennedy. 10.15-11.5 Week In Week Out. 11.5-11.6 News. 11.6-12.52 am Film: Only Two Can Play (Peter Sellers). Scotland: 11.0-11.22 am For Schools. 12.55-1.0 pm News. 6.0-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Sink Or Swim. 10.45-10.50 News. Northern Ireland: 11.0-11.20 am Closedown. 12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.40 am News. England: 6.0-6.22 pm Regional Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend, Midlands — Day Out, North — The Comics, North East — Coast To Coast, North West — Home Ground, South — Leslie Thomas and the Magic Army, South West — Oysterman of the Fal, West — Radio One Goes West.

BBC 2

11.00 **Play School:** The story of Jack and Nancy; 11.25 Closedown; 2.15 **Racing at Newbury:** We see the 3.00, 3.30 and 4.00 races. Commentators: Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley, Richard Pitman, John Hanmer.



Mollie Sugden and Jennifer Lonsdale in That's My Boy (ITV, 8.30 pm)

4.15 **International Tennis:** Live coverage of the Daihatsu Challenge, at the Brighton Centre. Commentary by Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. Highlights tonight at 11.30.
4.50 **Open University:** Shorefields School; 5.15 New Tyres from Old? 5.40 The Housing Question; 6.05 IATA: Clinching a Deal; 6.30 Mars.
6.55 **Something Else:** Divorce. A child's-eye-view of the break-up of a marriage. A mixture of documentary film and studio discussion.
7.40 **News:** with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.45 **Gardeners' World:** Flower arrangement; the care of house plants; winter vegetables; roses and black spot.
8.10 **The Bronowski Memorial Lecture:** The theme is the arms race. The lecturer, Dr Nicholas Humphrey, of the Department of Animal Behaviour at Cambridge.

9.00 **Last of the Summer Repeats:** More highlights from Not the Nine O'Clock News. With Rowan Atkinson, Mel Smith, Griff Rhys Jones and Pamela Stephenson.
9.25 **Prisoners of Conscience:** Last of three programmes about the denial of human rights. Includes interviews with (among others) Jeanne Kirkpatrick, US ambassador to the United Nations, Thomas Hammerbug, General Secretary of Amnesty International, and Lord Colville, British Government representative on the UN Commission of Human Rights.
10.15 **Lulu:** The singer, at various locations in London including the *Thames Embankment* and a school in Fulham, sings songs including To Sir, With Love.
10.45 **Newsnight:** bulletins and comment.
11.30 **International Tennis:** Highlights from today's play in the quarter-finals of the 1981 Daihatsu Challenge, at Brighton Centre. Ends at 12.25 am.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 **For Schools:** Subjects include How We Used to Live (wartime evacuee children) at 9.47 Starting Out (football-crazy) at 11.05 and Documentary Re-Run (Mister Lowry) at 11.34; 12.00 **The Learning Tree:** with Tony Brandon; 12.10 **Once Upon a Time:** The Enormous Turnip; 12.30 **Women Rule OK!** Depressed women, and how they can help each other; 1.00 **News;** 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 **Taff Acre:** Serial set in South Wales. More about Danny Evans's weekend. With Robert Blythe; 2.00 **After Noon Plus:** Interview with Willian Pitt, the Liberals' man at Croydon North-West; 2.45 **Film: Just for Fun*** (1963): Pop-music comedy about political parties' campaign to give the vote to teenagers. With Mark Wynter, Cherry Roland, Richard Vernon (as the prime minister) and David Jacobs, Jimmy Savile and Alan Freeman: Its cast of pop stars of the Sixties includes Joe Brown, The *Springfields, Karl Denver,* Clodagh Rodgers and Brian Poole and the Tremeloes.

4.15 **Chow Hound:** cartoon; 4.20 **Storybook International:** Isla Blair tells the story of The Well of the World's End, by Virginia Boston.
4.45 **Spectrum:** Science; treated entertainingly. Paul Henley takes a flight in a hot-air balloon; **5.15 White Light:** Clive Lawton from the Jewish Board of Deputies joins in a studio discussion on colour, class and creed.
5.45 **News:** 6.00 Thames area news.
6.30 *Thames Sport: The weekend's prospects for the capital.*
7.00 **The Amazing Spiderman:** Part two of The Deadly Dust. An atomic bomb has been stolen and Spiderman has to try to prevent a nuclear holocaust.
8.00 **Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right:** The couples competing tonight are the Keys from Grays, Essex, and the McLeods from Port Glasgow.
8.30 **That's My Boy:** New comedy series with Mollie Sugden as a housekeeper who discovers that her new employer is her adopted son (Christopher Blake).

9.00 *Strangers: A man is arrested for carrying* what looks like an incriminating roll of film. A suicide follows, then a killing, then two more deaths in suspicious circumstances. Also, it looks as if Detective constable Vanessa Bennett (Fiona Mollison) could find herself involved in a scandal. With Don Henderson as Detective Chief Inspector Bulman.
10.00 **News from ITN.**
10.30 **Soap:** American-made comedy series with a lunatic fringe. Jessica (Katherine Helmond) is adrift, at sea. But El Puerco (Gregory Sienna) is there to comfort her.
11.00 **The London Programme:** There's a *circulation war going on between three* London magazines which offer a comprehensive guide to what's on in London — Time Out (now minus its left-wing editorial radicals), City Limits (which those radicals *have set up with financial aid from Ken* Livingstone, leader of the GLC), and Event (set up by Virgin Records boss Richard Branson). Can all three survive the fierce competition?
11.35 **Thriller:** *Murder in Mind. A writer of mystery* yarns plans to get rid of his wife. With Richard Johnson and Zena Walker.
12.45 **Close:** A reading from Liberal Party leader David Steel.

RADIO 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs: Elspeth Huxley.
9.45 A Sideways Look At . . . by Antony Smith.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Treasure Game" by H. E. Bates.
11.00 News.
11.05 Prisoner of War. "A Little World of Our Own": 2.
11.50 Natural Selection: The Hog.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 The Senior Partner (series) Andrew Cruickshank in "The Knockout".
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play "Broken Wings, Bright Stars" by Mike Walker.†
4.05 Poetry Please!†
4.15 Hazardous Waste! Alistair Hay, lecturer in chemical pathology, Leeds University, reviews the problem of disposing of toxic industrial waste.
4.45 Story Time: "King Charles II" by Antonia Fraser (last part).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Brazilian Cat" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: 2.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 John Ebdon with BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25 Weather. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

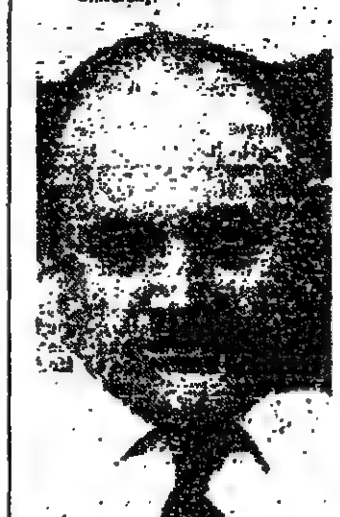
Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Beethoven, Rameau, Vieuxtemps, d'Indy; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Holst, Ferguson, Chausson, Bach (mono); records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Rachmaninov: records, including mono.†
10.00 English Sacred Music Vocal music by Robert Ramsey, Pelham Humfrey, John Blow, Henry Purcell.†
11.40 Schumann Recital: Piano Quintet in E flat, Op 44.
12.15 Midday Concert direct from Henry Wood Hall, Glasgow. Part 1 Smetana, Hindemith.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Interlude.
1.20 Midday Concert Part 2: Dvorak.†
2.05 Piano Duo Recital: Ravel, Satie, Debussy, Poulenc.†
3.05 Graham Whettam "Sinfonia intrepida".



Dr Nicholas Humphrey: Bronowski Memorial lecturer (BBC 2, 8.10 pm)

4.00 Choral Evensong from Portsmouth Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Vivien Bacon †
6.55 Play it Again Preview †
7.00 Malcolm Arnold Guitar Concerto, Op 67: record.†
7.30 *The Price of Victory* (series) Michael Charlton examines the "missed opportunities" of Britain's European diplomacy between the final years of the Second World War and De Gaulle's veto of Britain's first bid to join the EEC. (1) "Churchill's Morning Thoughts".
8.30 Mozart Recital. String Quartet in G (K387) †
9.00 *Death at Midday: Drama for* Yukio Mishima. Life and work of the Japanese writer.†
9.45 Music in our Time "Music Nova 1981". Milton Babbitt, Lutoslawski, Jonathan Harvey, Lutoslawski.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Sibelius on record.†
VHF: 11.15-11.55 pm Open University.



Lord Chalfont: Any Questions? (Radio 4, 8.30 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young † 12.00 John Dunn † 2.00 Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Jim MacLeod and his Band † 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night † 10.00 Doddy's Different Show 10.30 The Bing Crosby Show (series) Special Guest: Dick Powell 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight. † 1.00 am Trucker's Hour† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 'Beau' Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 pm Paul Burnett 3.30 Steve Wright 5.45 Roundtable 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show † 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):- 6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 7.30 Guitar Workshop. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Divertimento 8.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Music Now 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme 10.30 Business Matters 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 In the Meantime 11.25 Ulster Newsletter 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 am Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 1.30 Songs for the Times 2.15 Letterbox 2.30 John Peel 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Science in Action 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 My Music 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Music Now 9.45 Letter From London. 9.55 Waveguide 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 The Week in Wales 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies 11.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 12.00 World News 12.09am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain 12.45 Sarah and Company 1.15 Outlook 1.45 The French Miniature 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 People and Politics 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ATV

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.45 Film: The Family Kovak (James Sloyan, Sarah Cunningham) Chicago family bands together when the son is accused of bribing a city official. 4.10-4.15 Windows. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Colour Him Dead (Gayle Hunnicutt) Mystery about an eccentric millionaire and the ingenious husband and wife hired to protect him. 12.40 Closedown.

Yorkshire

As London except: 1.20-1.30pm News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Here come the Huggetts: Cockney Family's domestic misadventures. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport 11.00 Film: Sunflower (Sophia Loren, Marcello Mastroianni) Newlyweds' lives are shattered when the husband is sent to the Russian front. 12.50am Closedown.

Scottish

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Future Cop (Ernest Borgnine, Michael Shannon) An old cop meets an unusual young policeman. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 That's Hollywood. 11.30 International Boxing: Scotland v Holland. 12.30am Late Call. 12.35 Closedown.

Ulster

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45 Film: Woman of Paris (Edna Purviance, Adolphe Menjou) Silent melodrama of a woman of dubious reputation. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Lou Grant. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Broken Journey (Phyllis Calvert, James Donald, Margot Grahame) Survivors of a plane crash in the Alps try to reach safety. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Boxing, Scotland v Holland. 11.30 Tenspeed & Brown Shoe. 12.25 am News. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.00-12.30pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: They Might Be Giants (George C. Scott, Joanne Woodward) Judge believes himself to be Sherlock Holmes. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35-7.00 Brown Study. 10.28 News. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Judgement Deferred* (Hugh Sinclair, Helen Shingler) Reporter investigates a prison escape. 12.40am Closedown.

WESTWARD

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: They Might Be Giants (George C. Scott, Joanne Woodward) Judge believes himself to be Sherlock Holmes. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Judgement Deferred* (Hugh Sinclair, Helen Shingler) Reporter investigates a prison escape. 12.40am Faith For Life. 12.45 Closedown.

Border

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Woman of Paris (Edna Purviance, Adolphe Menjou) Silent melodrama of a woman of dubious reputation. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 That's Hollywood. 10.30 Issue. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.50 am-12.00 Bubbles. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live From Two 2.45-4.15 Film: Happiest Days of Your Life (Alastair Sim, Margaret Rutherford) Merry times when some girls are billeted in a boys' school. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off, with Elton Welsby and Martin Tyler. 10.30 Week on Friday. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: Alf Garnett Saga (Warren Mitchell) Alf gets vertigo when his family is sent to the top of a tower block. 1.15 am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: SS Casino (Mike Connors, Gary Burghoff) A bomb is found in a ship's casino at sea. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.00 Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.35 Wheels at Motorfair. 11.20 Film: Kid Blue (Dennis Hopper, Warren Oates). A criminal tries to go straight. 1.10am Weather followed by Marriage or Not.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: Daring Game (Lloyd Bridges, Joan Blackman) Daring skydivers and scuba divers rescue a professor and his daughter held captive. 10.30 Side by Side by Swinfield. 11.00 News. 11.05 Members Only. 11.35 Film: Retreat, Hell!* (Frank Lovejoy, Richard Carlson) Marines are overwhelmed by Red Chinese troops in Korea and ordered to retreat. *1.20 am Window on the World.*

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.45-4.15 Film: Viking Queen (Don Murray) Epic adventure story from the Dark Ages. *5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends* 6.00 News 6.02 Sportstime 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film. Sky Riders (James Coburn, Susannah York) The family of a rich American businessman is kidnapped, and the ransom is high. 12.15 am Country Rhapsody 12.30 Week of Prayer for World Peace. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Cartoon 2.50-4.15 Film: Matt Helm (Tony Franciosa, Val Avogadro) An actress hires Matt Helm to find the man she believes has killed her father. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00 Report West with Richard Wyatt and Bruce Hockin. 6.30-7.00 Survival: Red deer in the Scottish glens 10.28 News. 10.30 Report Extra with Bruce Hockin and Alison Holloway. 11.00 Film: Glass House (Alan Alda, Vic Morrow). Harsh life in prison. 12.40am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 10.48am-11.03 Y Byd A'i Bethau. 11.34-11.39 About Wales. 12.00-12.10pm Flatabalam. 1.30-2.00 Under Manning. 4.15-4.43 Lawr Yr Afon Tana. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre. 10.30-11.00 Outlook.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

CHOICE

- Andrew Phillips: The London Programme (LWT only, 11.00 pm)

● SOMETHING ELSE: DIVORCE (BBC 2, 6.55 pm) breaks new ground. It's the work of seven youngsters, aged between 16 and 20, and it's a study of the break-up of marriages seen from the vantage point of the children whose lives are going to be fundamentally changed as a result. The creators of this film belong to two youth pressure groups of whom I had never previously heard. They call themselves Youth TV and Young Adult TV. What they want is more participation in the media. Tonight you can judge whether they deserve to have it.

● It seems ridiculous to me that the lively entertainments guide ON THE TOWN (BBC 1, 10.15) can be seen only in London and the South East. *Provincial folk who come to* the capital for a weekend or a night-out have just as much right to reach *out for this guiding hand as anyone who is locally based.*

● THE BRAZILIAN CAT sent me off to bed last night in a very agitated frame of mind. There he was, *the heir to a fortune, tricked* into a puma's cage by his clearly batty relative, and destined to provide the brute with its fresh-meat supper once the solitary candle had *given up the ghost. The second and* final instalment of Conan Doyle's short story is read tonight (Radio 4, 11.00). The reader, John Levitt, sounds almost as scared as I felt *listening to him.*

● PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE (BBC 2, 9.25) reaches its summation after four weeks. The previous three films dealt with specific examples of the abuse of human rights. Tonight's film deals with three million — the appalling total of men, women and children who are known to have been killed by the state or to have disappeared during the past 10 years. The programme argues cogently that the *achievements of the Universal* Declaration of Human Rights signed more than 30 years ago, have fallen far short of the aims. As befits its vast canvas, tonight's film eschews *the dramatized documentary* approach which I feel worked so successfully in the other three films. This is essentially talking-heads night. But the heads fit on influential shoulders.

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Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines)
	£17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms)
	£20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)

BL and union pay talks collapse

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Pay talks between BL management and union leaders, aimed at averting an all-out strike, broke down without a settlement last night. The company offered to guarantee minimum weekly bonus earnings of £3.75 in addition to the 3.8 per cent pay offer, but that was rejected.

Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, the company's chief pay negotiator, said afterwards: "That is our final offer. We have made it absolutely clear that we have gone as far as we can and exhausted all possibilities for coming to a realistic and honourable settlement."

The talks, called unexpectedly yesterday, had led to hopes of a breakthrough, after a shift in the union's position. Since pay talks broke down three months ago it had insisted that the company must increase its 3.8 per cent offer before it would return to the negotiating table.

But at 10 am yesterday Mr Grenville Hawley, national automotive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union and chairman of the union negotiating committee, rang Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL cars employee relations director, to offer unconditional talks.

His offer was accepted and the company immediately assembled its most senior team of executives for the pay talks.

With Mr Armstrong was Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of the light-medium car company, Mr John Egan, chairman of Jaguar Cars, Mr Michael Hodgkinson, managing director of Land-Rover, and Mr John Winston, managing director of Su-Butec. They represent the five main bargaining units in BL Cars employing a total of 38,000 manual workers.

Mr Jack Adams, the militant convener at Longbridge, was very pessimistic. "It's a waste of time. What they've got to tell us coud take 10 minutes", he said.

It is understood that one peace formula being considered was the consolidation of the £5.50 average bonus payment into the basic wage.

IRA made kidnapped man too hot to handle

By Craig Seton
and Christopher Thomas

Mr Benn Dunne, the Irish chain store executive released by kidnappers on Wednesday night after six days in hooded captivity, apparently became too hot to handle when the gang realized they would not get the £500,000 ransom and when the Provincial IRA, annoyed by their maverick actions, warned them to release their prisoner.

The gang were still being hunted by police on both sides of the border yesterday. After Mr Dunne's release it became clear they were aware that security forces were closing in and they apparently accepted the advice of Father Dermod McCarthy, a friend of the family, who said in a television appeal that they should cut their losses and "get out fast while you still have time".

The priest said last night that no ransom money had been paid.

Mr Dunne, aged 32, was reunited with his tearful family in Dublin early yesterday about four hours after he was found dazed but well at the roadside in the village of Cullyhanna, close to the Irish border, in the so-called IRA bandit territory of south Armagh.

He was picked up by Mr Eamonn Mallie, a Belfast-based radio reporter, who had been anonymously told where to find him. After telephoning his family to say he was safe and well, Mr Dunne was driven to Dublin. When he arrived home he said: "Thank God I am free!"

According to some reports yesterday the police were not told of Mr Dunne's release immediately and security patrols were still searching for him on the border early yesterday when he was already safe at home.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary in Belfast said they wanted to interview Mr Mallie, who was reported to have driven through one checkpoint without his passenger being recognized.

Mr Mallie, the political correspondent of Northern Ireland's independent Downtown Radio, said he travelled to Cullyhanna after receiving an anonymous tip at his parents' home in co Armagh late on Wednesday night.

"I saw a tall man standing in the road—a man I had never seen but whose picture had been plastered over the newspapers for a week. He asked me to identify myself and I did. He asked me again and then immediately embraced me. I was being embraced by a complete stranger. All he could say was 'Thank God I am free'."

Mr Mallie, who woke the local priest so that Mr Dunne could rest and phone his wife, said Mr Dunne was dazed and dishevelled and did not have a clue where he was. He just said to me: "Take me home, I want to see my wife and kids'."

Reports emerged in Dublin last night that the Provisional IRA had played an active role in securing Mr Dunne's release, six days after he was stopped and kidnapped on his way to open a family store in the north. The IRA always denied that their members were involved.

Republican sources said last night that the gang were warned by the Provisionals to release their prisoner and leave the area. According to one source the IRA were angered that the kidnap gang, a breakaway group led by a former senior Provisional, were causing too much activity by the security forces on both sides of the border during the search for Mr Dunne.

Mr Dunne was released with a memento from his kidnappers, who had kept him for six days hooded and under constant threat of death. They left him at the roadside with three bullets—one from an Armalite rifle they said would have been used to kill him if he became a problem, one from the revolver used to guard him in the hideout, thought to have been somewhere in south Armagh, and the third, also from an Armalite, for Father McCarthy who played an extraordinary role in Mr Dunne's release.

Police twice stopped representatives of the family delivering the £500,000 ransom demanded by the kidnappers as part of the Government's determination not to allow subversive or terrorist groups to fund themselves by successful kidnappings.

On a third occasion last Saturday Father McCarthy secretly met members of the gang south of the border in co Louth to negotiate, but had to fling himself into cover when a security patrol found the meeting spot and shots were exchanged. The gang escaped.

Twelve hours before Mr Dunne was released Father McCarthy appealed to the gang Dunne said yesterday that the appeol had come like manna from heaven.

Family profile, page 2



Mr Dunne (right) reunited with his wife and Father McCarthy at his home near Dublin.

Rights convention broken

Europe rules against Ulster 'gays' law

By Lucy Hodges

The United Kingdom Government has broken the European Convention on Human Rights by continuing to treat homosexuality in Northern Ireland as a crime, the European Court decided yesterday by a majority of 15 to four.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, which backed the case, called on the Cabinet to change Northern Ireland law. She said the reform should be in the Queen's speech on November 4 and could be law within four months.

"The real importance of this case is that the human rights court has said that a vociferous religious minority in Northern Ireland does not have the right to impose its own beliefs on other people when the result of doing so is to interfere with the fundamental rights of another minority", she said.

The Northern Ireland Office said it would study the judgment when it received it and could not comment further. The court's decision is essentially the same as the opinion delivered by the European Commission of Human Rights last year.

Whether ministers will be prepared to act on the decision, certainly in the short term, will depend to some extent on how worried they are about antagonizing Dr Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party.

In 1978 he attacked the Labour government's discussion paper on homosexuality law reform with a "Save Ulster from Sodomy" campaign. A petition against change attracted 70,000 signatures.

In the end the government decided to do nothing because it depended for its majority in the House of Commons on the votes of Ulster Unionists.

The complaint to Strasbourg was brought by Mr Jeffrey Dudgeon, of the Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association. The court found that Mr Dudgeon's right to respect for a private and home life had been invaded.



Mr Jeffrey Dudgeon: Home raided by police.

But it added: "There is a legitimate necessity in a democratic society for some degree of control over homosexual conduct".

The home of Mr Dudgeon and of other homosexuals had been raided by the Royal Ulster Constabulary in 1976. The threat of prosecution hung over him for months.

Heavy losses at Hoover

Continued from page 1

from our employees and their trades unions. They have recognized the problems facing the company and have responded to assist us.

Mr Roger Butler, a local engineering union official said: "Our members at Perivale had a mass meeting this week and pledged that if the company won't see sense about closure then they will withdraw labour."

He claimed Perivale was being singled out because it was the only factory which Hoover owned outright. "We expect that it will be sold to property speculators to build more warehouses for Heathrow", he said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attends musical evening given by the Northamptonshire police, Spinney Hill Hall, Northampton, 8.

The Duke of Gloucester opens extension to Kettles Yard Gallery, Cambridge, 5.55.

Princess Alexandra opens Cradle of Mankind—an exhibition of photographs by Mohamed Amin, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 1.

UN International Festival: exhibition, from 11, world peace forum, 1, dance yoga, gymnastics, 3, international music and dance performances, 5 and 7.30, Central Hall, opposite Westminster Abbey.

Talks, lectures

Divine Madness: the road to sanity by Julian Scott, New Acropolis Centre, 68B Upper Street, Islington, London, 8. Barnett Newman: Adam and Eve, by Monica Seymour, Tate Gallery, 1. The Battle of Til Tuba, by Dominique Collon, 11.30; The Parthenon through history, by Susan Woodford, 1.15, both British Museum. Poussin: the Adoration of the Golden Calf, by Andrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1. Mr Bryan Jefferson, President of the RIBA from 1979 to 1981: Buildings—reflections of an age, Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, 7.30.

Exhibitions

Heritage of Tibet, British Museum, Great Russell Street, 10-5. The Most Beautiful Women, photographs by Patrick Lichfield, Kodak Photographic Gallery, 190 High Holborn, 9-4.45. New American colour photography, ICA Gallery, Nash House, The Mall, 12-8. Watercolours and drawings 1750-1950, Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath, 10-6. Cecil Collins: new works, Anthony D'Offay, 9 Dering Street, Westminster, 10-5.30. Exhibition of paintings by Eric Woodward, Wakefield Art Gallery, Wakefield, 12.30-5.30. Contrasts 1900-1980, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 10-5.30. Francis Davison, Sheffield City Art Gallery, 10.

Music

Juan Martin, guitar with supporting group, premier of the Picasso Portraits, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7.45. Clive Conway, flute and Gerald Garcia, guitar, music by Ho Wai On and Frank Stiles, Wigmore Hall, 7.30. The Lirone, a rarity from the Italian Renaissance, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, 7.45. Robert Stephens, reader and Paul Crossley, piano include works by Chekov, Poulenc, Ravel and Richard Strauss's Tennyson's Enoch Arden set for voice and piano, The Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, 7.30.

Memorial Service

Sir Gilmour Jenkins, St Marylebone Parish Church, Marylebone Road, noon.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on European Community document on microelectronic technology.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,661

This puzzle was used as a tie-breaker at the Birmingham regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship. It was solved by the winner in 12½ minutes.



ACROSS

1 Sounds tired of regular meals (5).
4 A nipper of low degree (4,5).
9 Game to translate Pindar in the old measure? (3-3-3).
10 It's contracted to do the same (5).
11 What people might get out of racing (6).
12 Note herb a number find horrible (8).
14 Barking residents here in Millwall? (4,2,4,).
16 Beastly part of most otter-hunting (4).
19 Bird attached to owner? (4).
20 After one's beginning, notices blemishes (10).
22 Poet John has permit to enter part of Scotland (8).
23 Certain strains as Nato blunders (6).
26 The greatest Turkish sultan? (5).
27 Embarrassed the Italian at filling in document (3, 2, 4).
28 Being sorry change includes one number (9).
29 Send the race official back (5).

DOWN

1 Knife-cleaner employed by city builder (4-5).
2 One of Solomon's comforters (5).
3 Swindle people with a gift (8).
4 They try to do their duty (4).
5 Collect — for a service? (10).
6 Noisy stranger disappears in Alderney? (6).
7 Worker gets dismissed over drink (3-6).
8 No ham sort of metaphor (5).
13 New maid gets share of esteem (10).
15 He's unimportant, but not necessarily overlooked (6, 3).
17 Collection of books old or new (9).
18 A merchant, as O. Henry introduced himself (8).
21 "Scorn not the —" (Wordsworth) (6).
22 Pop musicians get promotion about mid-March (5).
24 One waking us up in a jolly manner (5).
25 Little girl heard demanding lots of ice (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,660

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Flat meetings at Newbury (2.0) and Doncaster (2.0). NH at Carlisle (2.15) and Ludlow (1.45).

Tennis: Daihatsu Challenge tournament, at Brighton.

Badminton: England v Sweden, at Mansfield.

Squash rackets: North of England Open at Manchester.

Anniversaries

Robert Bridges, poet laureate 1913-30, was born at Walmer, Kent, 1844. W. G. Grace died at Eltham, 1915. Battle of Edgehill, 1642. First parliament of Great Britain met, 1707.

Weekend food

Prices of bacon and home-produced lamb are rising, but there is little change among other varieties of meat despite the continuing work-to-rule by slaughterhouse inspectors. Most cuts of bacon and homeproduced lamb have risen by between 1p and 3p a pound in the week, and some pork may cost slightly more this weekend. Prices of leading brands of crisps and breakfast cereals will rise as soon as grocers exhaust their present stocks.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says that after the first two episodes of *The Borgias*, the BBC's new guide to speaking English is desperately needed. The Borgia family speaks English in a way no one can understand. The paper says the guide fails to end the controversy about how to pronounce controversy which means that the dilemma (dy-lemma or dillemma) is unresolved. But that doesn't matter, because no one outside the BBC would have paid any attention.

Roads

London and South-East: Blackwall Tunnel, outside lane of the southbound bore is closed. M2, London-bound traffic using hard shoulder from junction 3 to Medway Bridge, severe delays. A40, work at the Polish war memorial alongside Northolt aerodrome. A12, traffic sharing one carriageway to west of Brentwood.

Wales and the West: Severn Bridge has lane closures. M4 south of Swindon, eastbound carriageway single lane between junction 16 and 15. West of Swindon, westbound carriageway one lane between junction 16 and 17. M5, only hard shoulder open between Cheltenham and Gloucester exits. North of Tewksbury, two way traffic using southbound carriageway between junction 7 and 8.

Midlands: M6, lane closures north and southbound between junction 2 and 4. A11, temporary signals between Kilverstone and Thetford. A12 temporary signals between Lowestoft and Ipswich.

The North: M1 North and southbound traffic sharing same carriageway between junction 34 and 36. M61, inside lane of northbound carriageway closed between junction 6 and 8. M18/M180 resurfacing work.

Scotland: M74, all traffic on one carriageway between junction 4 and 3. A92, temporary signals at Kirkcaldy also to west of Aberdour near A987 junction. A90/M90 all traffic on one carriageway from the Forth Road Bridge to junction 1. M9, all traffic on westbound carriageway from junction 23.

Information supplied by the AA.

Rail

Weekend engineering work will affect the following stations and passengers are advised to check their train times.

Eastern: Barnetby, Cleethorpes, Darlington, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Lea Road, Grantham, Hull, Lincoln, Middlesbrough, Newark, Newcastle, Normanton, Peterborough, Retford, Saltburn, Scunthorpe, Sheffield, Sleaford, Sunderland, Wakefield and Westgate.

Southern: No trains between Sevenoaks and Tonbridge (all day Saturday, Sunday). Sittingbourne and Sheerness (Sunday). Warblington and Bosham (Sunday). Three Bridges and Haywards Heath (Sunday to 4 pm). Woldingham and Hurst Green (Sunday to 8 pm). Southampton and Redbridge (Sunday). London Bridge and Westcombe Park (Sunday to 8 pm). Dorking and Horsham (Sunday to 7.20).

Central division: Victoria to Portsmouth, Brighton, Ore, Littlehampton. London Bridge to East Grinstead. Brighton to Portsmouth and Eastbourne.

East division: Charing Cross to Hastings, Thanet, Folkestone and Ashford. Sheerness to Sittingbourne.

West division: Waterloo to Weymouth, Southampton and Exeter. Portsmouth to Bristol and Salisbury.

Suburban services: Greenwich—Westcombe Park; Balham—Selhurst; Dorking—Horsham; Raynes Park—Earlsfield.

Gardens open

Tomorrow and Sunday

Argyll, Stonefield Castle Hotel garden, Tarbert, Loch Fyne; 50 acres of trees and shrubs. All day.

Isle of Mull, House of Treshnish, Calgary, woodland garden. All day.

Dvon, Rosemoor garden charitable trust, Great Torrington, 1m SE of Great Torrington on B3220 to Exeter; trees, shrubs, old roses and alpines. Unusual plants for sale. Dawn to dusk.

Dorset, Compton Acres gardens, Canford Cliffs Road, Poole; 15 acres, Japanese, Italian, rock and water gardens. Plants for sale. 10.30-6.30.

Tomorrow

Cumbria, Lingholm, on S shore of Derwent Water, 1m from Portenscale; formal and woodland gardens. Plants for sale. 10-5.

Dorset, Parnham House, ½m S of Beaminster, 14 acres topiary, formal gardens, walled kitchen garden. 10-5.

Top 10 films

Top ten films in London:

1 (1) History of the World—Part I
2 (0) The French Lieutenant's Woman
3 (2) Raiders of the Lost Ark
4 (7) Escape to Victory
5 (3) For Your Eyes Only
6 (0) Tattoo
7 (4) The Four Seasons
8 (0) Goodbye Pork Pie
9 (5) Escape from New York
10 (6) The Janitor

Last week's ratings in parentheses

Top five films in the provinces:

1 The Sleeping Beauty
2 History of the World—Part I
3 Time Bandits
4 Stripes
5 Flesh Gordon

Compiled by *Screen International*

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austria Sch	30.60	28.50
Belgium Fr	78.50	74.50
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	13.84	13.14
Finland Mkk	8.45	8.00
France Fr	10.72	10.22
Germany DM	4.32	4.08
Greece Dr	110.00	104.00
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.16
Italy Lira	2240.00	2140.00
Japan Yen	451.00	425.00
Netherlands Gld	4.72	4.48
Norway Kr	11.45	10.85
Portugal Esc	125.00	118.00
Spain Pta	182.50	174.50
Sweden Kr	10.62	10.08
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.88	1.81
Yugoslavia Dur	83.00	78.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index fell 9.2 to 467.3.

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Weather

After bright start, cloudy with rain in N. Sunny periods and dry over rest of England, generally cold.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, Central S, Central N England, Channel Islands: Dry sunny periods; wind N moderate; rather cold, max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

SE England, E Anglia: Sunny periods, dry apart from isolated showers on exposed coast at first; wind N moderate; rather cold, max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Sunny periods becoming cloudy with a little rain in places later; wind northerly becoming W moderate; rather cold, max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, C Highlands: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with occasional rain; wind W moderate; rather cold, max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Moray Firth: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy with some rain later; wind W moderate; rather cold, max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

NW, NE Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind W moderate; rather cold, max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable, becoming colder later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind N fresh or strong becoming NW light; showers then fair; sea rough becoming moderate. Straits of Dover, East Anglia: Wind N moderate or fresh becoming NW light; sea rough, becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N backing SW light or moderate; occasional rain or drizzle; sea slight.

Sun rises: 7.38 am
Sun sets: 5.51 pm
Moon rises: 2.23 am
Moon sets: 4.45 pm
New moon: October 27.

Lighting up time

London 6.21 pm to 7.10 am
Bristol 6.31 pm to 7.19 am
Edinburgh 6.23 pm to 7.32 am
Manchester 6.25 pm to 7.23 am
Penzance 6.45 pm to 7.29 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; s, sun; f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	s	11	52
Birmingham	c	8	46	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	s	9	48	Jersey	f	11	52
Bristol	f	10	50	London	s	11	52
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	f	8	46
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	s	8	46	Ronaldsway	s	9	48

London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 12C (54F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 7 pm, 76 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 6.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,014.5 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

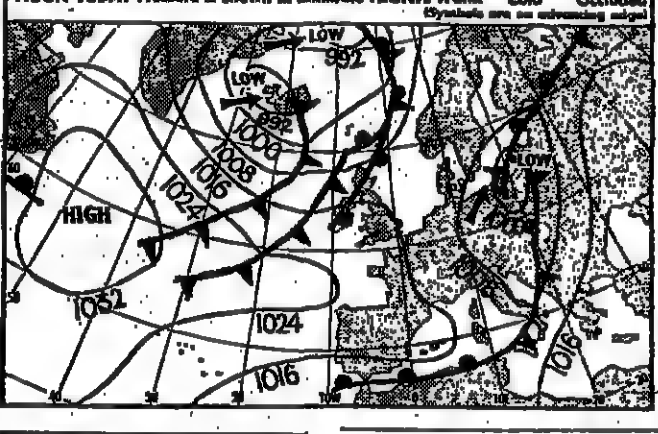
Satellite predictions

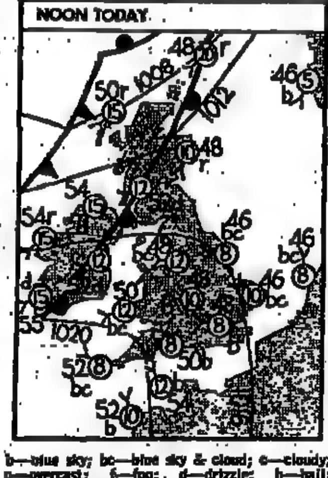
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 236R: 19.39-19.44; WNW; 50SW; SSE*. Intercosmos 14R: 18.54-18.59; NNW; 65N; SSE.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: 19.39-19.44; WNW; 40SSW; SSE*. Intercosmos 14R: 18.54-18.58; NNW; 65SE; SSE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.59	6.0	11.45	6.5
Aberdeen	11.24	3.7	11.33	3.8
Avonmouth	4.52	10.7	5.21	11.2
Belfast	8.59	3.1	9.01	3.3
Cardiff	4.39	10.0	5.08	10.5
Devonport	3.18	4.5	3.41	4.8
Dover	8.49	5.7	9.36	5.8
Falmouth	2.48	4.5	3.11	4.6
Glasgow	10.55	4.2	10.47	4.3
Harwich	9.9	3.5	9.44	3.8
Holyhead	8.13	4.8	8.33	5.1
Hull	3.37	6.2	4.31	6.3
Ilfracombe	3.27	7.5	3.58	7.9
Leith			12.26	5.0
Liverpool	9.3	7.9	9.29	8.2
Lowestoft	6.34	2.3	7.49	2.3
Margate	9.13	4.2	10.12	4.4
Milford Haven	3.44	5.5	4.11	5.9
Newquay	2.42	5.6	3.08	6.0
Oban	4.5	3.1	4.34	3.5
Penzance	2.30	4.5	2.51	4.8
Portland	4.21	1.6	4.30	1.8
Portsmouth	9.20	4.1	9.40	4.0
Shoreham	8.48	5.3	9.24	5.2
Southampton	8.59	4.1	9.19	4.0
Swansea	3.50	7.6	4.19	8.0
Tees	12.58	4.6	1.50	4.7
Wltn-on-the-Naze	8.57	3.6	9.43	3.8

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	1.6	.42	9	48	Showers
Bridlington	4.4	.30	11	52	Shower
Cromer	4.8	.09	10	50	Sun pds
Lowestoft	3.2	.18	11	52	Shower
Clacton	8.2	—	11	52	Sunny
Thanet	5.3	—	10	50	Sun pds
Folkestone	8.5	—	11	52	Sunny
Hastings	7.2	—	11	52	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.0	.03	11	52	Sun pds
Worthing	5.0	—	11	52	Sun pds
Littlehampton	4.8	—	10	50	Sun pds
Bognor Regis	6.5	—	10	50	Sun pds
Shanklin	6.3	—	10	50	Sun pds
Bournemouth	6.7	—	11	52	Sun pds
Poole	6.6	—	11	52	Sun pds
Swanage	7.1	—	11	52	Sunny
Weymouth	7.5	—	13	55	Sunny
Exmouth	9.0	—	11	52	Sunny
Teignmouth	8.3	—	14	57	Sunny
Torquay	7.6	—	13	55	Sunny
Falmouth	5.5	.33	12	54	Showers
Penzance	6.1	.19	13	55	Showers
Jersey	6.3	.62	12	54	Sun pds
Guernsey	8.3	.33	13	55	Shower
Scilly Isles	6.2	.01	13	55	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	7.2	—	12	54	Sunny
Tenby	7.1	.44	11	52	Shower
Anglesey	7.4	.12	11	52	Shower
Colwyn Bay	5.8	.02	9	48	Sun pds
Southport	7.4	—	10	50	Sunny
Blackpool	8.1	—	10	50	Sunny
Morecambe	8.6	—	11	52	Sunny
Douglas	7.6	—	9	48	Sunny
Aldergrove	0.7	.01	9	48	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	7.3	—	8	46	Sunny
Prestwick	8.2	—	9	48	Sunny
Abbotsinch	7.3	—	9	48	Sunny
Tiree	0.7	.01	9	48	Cloudy
Stornoway	6.3	.02	8	46	Sun pds
Lerwick	4.7	.02	7	45	Sun pds
Wick	3.6	.02	7	45	Hail
Kinloss	1.7	—	8	46	Cloudy
Dyce	4.3	.12	8	46	Showers
Leuchars	7.5	—	10	50	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain;

		C	F
Ajaccio	f	16	61
Akrotiri	s	29	84
Alexandria	s	29	84
Algiers	r	18	64
Amsterdam	r	8	46
Athens	s	24	75
Bahrain	s	31	88
Barcelona	c	15	59
Belgrade	c	21	70
Berlin	c	8	46
Bordeaux	f	13	55
Brussels	c	8	46
Cairo	f	30	86
Capetown	r	18	64
Cologne	c	9	48
Copenhagen	f	8	46
Corfu	th	20	68
Dublin	f	9	48
Dubrovnik	c	21	70
Faro	s	19	66
Florence	c	14	57
Frankfurt	c	7	45
Funchal	r	19	66
Geneva	c	6	43
Gibraltar	r	23	73
Helsinki	r	8	46
Hong Kong	f	30	86
Innsbruck	sn	1	34
Las Palmas	s	23	73
Lisbon	s	17	63
Luxembourg	c	6	43
Madrid	s	12	54
Majorca	f	18	64
Malta	f	27	81
Melbourne	c	15	59
Milan	f	11	52
Montreal			
Moscow	c	9	48
Munich	sn	1	34
Naples	c	22	72
New York			
Oslo	c	2	36
Ottawa			
Paris	f	9	48
Perth	s	24	75
Prague	r	5	41
Rhodes	s	24	75
Riyadh	s	32	90
Rome	f	19	66
Salzburg	sn	0	32
Tunis	f	28	82
Valencia	f	16	61
Vienna	r	8	46
Warsaw	r	9	48
Washington			
Zurich	c	6	43

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Soviet group said to be in Botswana

The first group of an unknown number of Russian military advisers has arrived in Botswana, the South African newspaper *Beeld* reports. About a month ago Russian-made armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition were delivered to the country after being shipped to Mozambique Page 5

Metro men earn record bonus

A record 4,706 Metro cars were produced at BL's Longbridge plant this week, earning the 15,000 workers their biggest bonus yet, of £21.38. Meanwhile, company executives hope that informal soundings of union leaders over the weekend may help to avert the threatened strike of manual workers Page 2



Salvation Army chooses leader

Commissioner Jarl Wahlström, Salvation Army Territorial Commander for Sweden, with a Camper Garland yesterday after he was elected as the movement's next leader. He will succeed General Arnold Brown, who retires next year. Commissioner Wahlstrom, aged 63, joined the Salvation Army in 1938.

Police guard for Zubin Mehta

Zubin Mehta, the Indian-born musical director of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was under special police guard earlier this week after he tried to break the unofficial Israeli ban on public performances of Richard Wagner's music.

There were scuffles at two concerts when he conducted the orchestra in the Prelude to Tristan and Isolde, and plans to stage Israel's first Wagner concert yesterday were abandoned. Interview, page 6

Labour blocks farm deal

A Labour Party subcommittee has rejected a proposed new law which the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association hoped would make more tenant farms available. The Government refuses to support the proposal until all Opposition parties have accepted it Page 3

Kyprianou meets Greek leader

Mr Andreas Papandreou, Greece's first Socialist Prime Minister, has held talks with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus who is visiting Athens to find out which of the new Government's campaign pronouncements on Cyprus are to become official policy. Mr Papandreou has accepted an invitation to Cyprus Page 4

Whitehall loses

The Government appears to have conceded defeat in the battle in its financial war with local councils. Rate support grant figures are being revised now that ministers have accepted that councils cannot cut their spending to meet the target for 1982-83 Page 2

Semi-final, finally

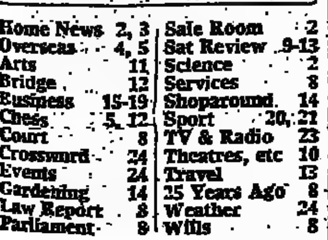
Anne Smith, of the United States, ranked 19th in the world, reached her first semi-final round of a singles event since 1978, defeating Sylvia Hanika, of West Germany, 6-3, 6-0 in the Daihatsu Tournament at Brighton Page 20

Clocks go back

Summer time ends officially at 2 am tomorrow when clocks should be put back one hour

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Leading articles: CND; Croydon by-election; Iranian studies at Cambridge
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The admiral who runs the Playboy Club; storms for the Mermaid.
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Mr Reg Butler

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Warsaw sends troops to keep supplies moving

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 23

The Polish Government announced tonight that troops would be used throughout the country to improve supplies and administration and resolve local disputes amid widening incidents of protest.

"An extraordinary situation requires extraordinary measures", a Government spokesman said.

The decision to intervene came after the Solidarity independent trade union organization called for a one-hour general strike on Wednesday in protest at alleged police harassment and government threats to suspend the right to strike.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, said in a statement relayed over national television: "Tension is growing. The state leaning toward a fall must undertake all indispensable actions in saving the state."

The Army has played an increasingly active role since the appointment of General Wojciech Jaruzelski as Prime Minister, and will now lead a special task force to streamline administration and secure better supplies as well as to watch over "negative manifestations", which clearly mean to see that law and order is maintained.

The Government spokesman announced the decision to set up special operational regional groups, headed by professional soldiers and consisting of national servicemen entrusted with a variety of tasks.

They will be attached to the regional and local administrations which, in the present wave of strikes, is being accused of inefficiency.

Solidarity announced its intention today to take over the control of production and the distribution of food and other commodities in chronically short supply.

The Prime Minister obviously shares the view that the administration is mainly to blame for the breakdown of supplies.

"Their principal mission is directly to inform the Government of any negative phenomena, to take steps to counteract them, and to render necessary assistance to the population and local government," Mr Urban said, quoting from a Cabinet decree.

Earlier, the union leadership called on all regional branches to stop the protests which were damaging the Polish economy.

The union's national commission, meeting in Gdansk, decided that unless the Government ensured availability by the end of the month of guaranteed rations, the union would proceed with the so-called active strikes.

It also called on the Government to end all local conflicts within a fortnight. Solidarity blames the incompetence of local officials for the growing social tensions in various regions. It has also demanded an end to police harassment of union members.

This is in answer to incidents earlier this week when several union members were detained for selling union bulletins which the authorities regard as illegal. The police justified their action by saying that such publications, unless previously cleared by the censor, were illegal.

The police also alleged that the distribution in public places of such material was attracting crowds and increasing the risk of public disorder.

There is a strong possibility that General Jaruzelski will meet Mr Lech Walesa leader of Solidarity, within a few days, and most probably before the Central Committee is reconvened on Tuesday.

General Jaruzelski has already had a series of consultations with various leading personalities in what is clearly an effort to enlarge the basis of his Government and open it to more people from outside the party.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, whom he met two days ago, appears to have given qualified support but clearly the Roman Catholic Church is not ready to involve itself directly and intends to continue exercizing its moral authority by counselling both sides to persevere prudently and continue to negotiate.

Solidarity's decision to stage another token strike is prompted by what the leadership sees as a need for self-defence. Many of the strikes sweeping the country are over local grievances and the union leadership seems to have little control.

In Koszalin, on the Baltic, strike readiness was proclaimed for the whole region today in support of Solidarity's proposal to set up a social council for the national economy to supervise production and distribution.

The plan to suspend the right to strike seems to be meeting considerable opposition, even from quarters close to the Government, and the government commission on the economic reforms pronounced itself firmly opposed to any such coercion.

Labour left win fight for Bradford North

From Our Correspondent
Bradford

Mr Benjamin Ford, MP, lost his fight with Labour left wingers to be chosen as Labour candidate at the next general election despite backing from Mr Michael Foot, the party leader.

Mr Ford, aged 56, Labour MP for Bradford North since 1964, failed to get sufficient votes at the constituency's reselection meeting at Bradford last night.

Mr Pat Wall, aged 48, a Militant supporter, was successful and his nomination now goes to the NEC for approval.

Mr Ford said later: "I think there was militant infiltration in the constituency. I consider this to be a vote against parliamentary democracy".

Mr Foot, in a letter to Mr Ford, said: "I understand that some people have been questioning the work you have done for the constituency here in the House of Commons.

"It is most extraordinary that anybody should make any such suggestion, since all who know you here [at Westminster] recognize that you have done a first-class job for your constituency."

Mr Foot said that Mr Ford had also done much work for the party in other directions: he had been treasurer of the Parliamentary Labour Party Benevolent Fund. "But you have already done a first-class job, for us on the services committee, both as chairman and as a long-standing member".

In a passage which seemed to indicate that Mr Ford might join the Social Democrats if he were rejected, he said: "We should seek to change to a system of proportional representation where, when a political party produces a programme which appeals to a majority of the people, they then gave it both majority of seats and of the popular vote."

□ One of Parliament's dwindling band of MPs who entered the Commons at the end of the Second World War in 1945 has decided not to stand again.

Sir John Langford-Holt, aged 65, who has held Shrewsbury for the Conservatives through 11 contests since 1945, says in a letter to the local party that after 36 years it is time for someone else to prepare for the next general election.



General Sir Steuart Pringle with a picture of his dog, Bella.

General knew he might be target

By Richard Ford

Two weeks before the IRA attempted to assassinate him by booby-trapping his car, Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle knew there was a strong possibility that he might be a target and warned his immediate staff to be on their guard.

Sir Steuart said yesterday that he had done what he could about personal security but his name and address were in 20 to 30 registers. "Unless I dig myself a hole in the ground and cease to be a human being, I do not see how I can live any other way."

Sir Steuart is Commandant General of the Royal Marines. "I do not think they would rate me very highly if I tried to evade some of the dangers they go through more frequently than I do," he said. The discipline of service life had, perhaps, made him more morally resilient during the minutes he lay conscious in the wreckage of his car, hanging on to life.

Sir Steuart was sitting up in his bed in King's College Hospital surrounded by some of the cards and messages of good will that have deluged him in the week since the car bomb exploded as he drove away from his home in South Croxted Road, Dulwich, south London.

As he lay trapped, his thoughts were for the people around in case there was another bomb, and for the distress the blast would cause to his family. "But being selfish and seeing what my injuries were, I knew it was not necessary to die", he said.

Sir Steuart praised the rescue services and a neighbour, whom he had previously not known, who held his head and talked to him throughout the time he was in the wreckage "at great risk to himself and with great tenderness and care".

□ Half a mile from Chelsea Barracks where an IRA bomb killed an elderly woman two weeks ago, nearly 250 people assembled at the Church of the Holy Apostles yesterday for a service for John Breslin, aged 18, who was injured in the blast and who died a week later.

Rainswept Kandy lights up for Queen

From Trevor Fishlock
Kandy, Oct 23

Kandy wore its shimmering suit of lights tonight as the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh drove in. The town turned out in force, its people drenched, steaming and laughing under thickets of umbrellas.

The enthusiasm for the Royal visit is remarkable. In her 100-mile drive through the rugged hill country of central Sri Lanka today the Queen must have been seen by a million people.

At every festooned village thousands waited for hours to shake the raindrops out of British and Sri Lankan flags. Long lines of schoolchildren, in their best whites and ties, were striking evidence of the youth of the country's population.

The motifs of the day were umbrellas and the delighted smiles of soaked, shining and attractive people. Those who drove through the thatched villages and past coconut and tea plantations saw more pretty girls in a single day than they are ever likely to see in one place again.

The illuminations of Kandy, ancient capital of Ceylon, were reflected in the lake around which the town stands and provided the introductory colour to later pageantry.

In a land where little of importance happens without the agreeable participation of an elephant (two waved trunky salutes when the Queen arrived) the Royal visitors were accorded a 50-elephant *raja-peralicra* (great procession) after dinner tonight.

The Queen's day started with some jolts. She travelled overnight by rail the 140 miles from Colombo to the ancient city of Anuradhapura, but the brakes of the Royal train were less than smooth. The Queen did not pass a quiet night.

Anuradhapura is a sacred city, a centre of the Buddhist religion, which the majority of Sri Lankans follow, and abounds in relics, statuary and shrines.

The first call was at the sacred bo tree. Under its gentle shade Buddha is said to have found enlightenment. A branch of the tree was brought from India in the third century BC and planted in Ceylon. It now stands in an enclosure, its spreading branches propped on crutches and still casting a dappled shade.

Visitors have to remove shoes, and the Queen slipped on some royal blue Air New Zealand slippers, of the sort that airline hand out with headsets to promote their dearer seats. The Duke padded in in brown socks. They were shown around by President Jayewardene and by the bo custodian who wore a 42 yards cummerbund.

The Queen and the Duke, rather as if they were on a tour of some ducal safari park in England, rode in a minibus, an unusual conveyance for royalty, around the sites of Anuradhapura.

There was an interesting pause at the ruin of a seventh-century monastery. The building had no decoration of any note, save in the lavatory. This department has carvings which are assumed to have been an aid to meditation.

Third World dismayed at Reagan's hard line

From Nicholas Ashford and Melvyn Westlake
Cancun, Mexico, Oct 23

With only hours to go before the Cancun conference on North-South dialogue ends, intensive discussions were taking place this afternoon between the 22 delegations attending the last day of the summit here to find a face-saving compromise on the divisive issue issue of global negotiations.

A senior British official said he believed that a form of words could be worked out to bridge the still very large gap between the United States and most of the poor nations at the summit. Delegates were considering proposals to set up working groups to prepare the way for global negotiations—talks on an overhaul of world's trading and financial systems.

President Reagan has dismayed Third World representatives here by attaching four tough conditions for American participations. By the second and last day of the conference today, this issue was supposed to be over, and participants turned to trade, energy and monetary matters.

But broad agreement to press ahead with global negotiations has been seen as the touchstone of success at the summit, so leaders and foreign ministers agreed to return to the issue at their final session.

The United States has made clear its opposition to the establishment of an energy affiliate of the World Bank. When asked at a press conference whether the United States was still against the scheme, Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, replied simply "Yes".

Yesterday evening the conference discussed the problems of food and agriculture in the Third World, which was accepted as the critical issue facing poor nations.

During the session, President Reagan offered to send a task force to any country that wished to discuss problems of food production.

Keeping to his belief that private enterprise is the best way of dealing with development in both rich and poor countries, he said these task forces would be made up of United States farmers and individuals from farm organizations, private companies, and agricultural colleges.

Moves by Third World countries to get the United States to participate in a plan for the international stockpiling of emergency food supplies produced little response. Mr Reagan said it was generally agreed that most nations should try to stockpile on their own and pointeed out that many

Continued on page 5, col 2

Foot blames Livingstone for Labour failure at Croydon

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

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Leaders of the Conservative and Labour parties, whose candidates in Thursday's by-election at Croydon North West were both decisively beaten by Mr William Pitt, the Liberal-Social Democrat alliance candidate, did not hide their disappointment yesterday.

The Prime Minister, who is in Mexico, was told at once of the result and she admitted it was a setback. It was only the third parliamentary by-election which the Conservatives have had to defend in the present Parliament, and their first defeat.

But Mrs Margaret Thatcher reaffirmed her belief in the Government's economic policies. They would stand by them. There were no soft options.

A subdued Mr Michael Foot unhesitatingly blamed "distractions and dissensions" in the Labour Party over the past year for a "most disappointing result".

"I certainly think we should have won," Mr Foot said on ITN's *News at One*. "I do think that one of the extraneous factors that influenced the election was some of the affairs that have happened on the Greater London Council." This was an indirect reference to the controversies that have surrounded Mr Ken Livingstone, the Labour Leader of the GLC.

The GLC's supplementary rate demand, which was issued in the middle of the election, had a specially bad effect, he said.

Mr Eric Varley, opposition spokesman on employment, in one of the bitterest comments yesterday, blamed Labour's failure on senior members of the party who in the last two years had "cynically denounced the Labour governments in which they served".

He meant Mr Tony Benn. "I hope they feel proud of themselves", Mr Varley said.

Mr Pitt, the first parliamentary candidate to stand in the name of the Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance, won the seat with 13,800 votes. The Conservative, Mr John Butterfill was second, with 10,546, and the Labour candidate, Mr Stan Boden, third, with 8,967. Mr Boden, who at the general election in 1979 was only 3,769 behind the Conservative in second place, recorded Labour's weakest performance for many years, but no one in the party is blaming him.

The alliance now has high hopes of winning the by-election at Crosby where their candidate is to be Mrs Shirley Williams, one of the SDP's four leaders. She said yesterday: "This is a tremendous result. I am sure it will be the first of many".

An SDP-Liberal Government was not only a possibility but now a probability, Mr Roy Jenkins, another joint leader, said in Birmingham last night.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, told a student rally in Edinburgh that the Liberals and Social Democrats together formed "an unstoppable combination". They now had to cement the alliance in every seat in the country, to provide people with a third choice of government at the next election.

George Crane



A triumphal embrace for Mr Pitt from a party worker at the Liberal HQ in Whitehall.

Oil tanker drivers may strike

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

The Government is expected to dust off contingency plans for the use of troops to move essential oil and petrol supplies after a shop stewards' decision yesterday to recommend a tanker drivers' strike from November 16.

A delegate conference of Transport and General Workers' Union senior stewards, representing more than 15,000 tanker drivers in the large oil companies, decided to call a national stoppage in the biggest oil companies unless a 6.7 per cent pay offer was improved to 11 per cent.

Continued on page 2, col 1

New radar device ruins RAF defence tactics

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

A British company has achieved a breakthrough in counter-radar technology, which will almost certainly force the RAF and other airforces to rethink their tactics.

The operational use of Airborne Early Warning aircraft such as the American AWACs or the British Nimrod is also likely to be affected by the development, carried out by Ferranti Computer Systems Ltd, and it should have implications for ground-hugging cruise missiles like those to be stationed in Britain.

Since its early days radar has been known to give eccentric results at times, but this has been dismissed as "anomalous propagation" or Anaprop, and the blame put on the equipment or operator.

Ferranti has worked out a computer system, called Indication of Microwave Propagation (IMP), which can predict how radar beams will behave, enabling air crews to react accordingly.

The idea is that of Wing Commander Philip Burton who recently commanded the RAF's early warning squadron but now works as a Ferranti consultant. It is based on the discovery that in certain conditions affected by humidity and air temperature, radar energy is channelled into what Ferranti calls ducts as it passes through the atmosphere.

There are evaporation ducts which occur for about 100 feet above water, surface ducts which extend for several thousand feet over land in certain conditions, and elevated ducts which have been noted at higher levels. Bombers flying to targets along a radar duct might be picked up by an enemy at more than twice the range the radar set was designed for.

Even the Stealth bomber which is now being developed for about £5,000m in the United States and which is said to be almost invisible to radar, runs a high risk of being detected if caught in such a duct, according to Ferranti. On the other hand an aircraft, even as large as a jumbo jet, could escape if it flew just above the duct from where the radar energy had been drained.

The irony is that modern air forces, particularly the RAF, have concentrated in recent years on flying as low as possible when attacking enemy targets in the belief that by using the earth's curvature they can avoid radar detection until almost over their objective.

The Ferranti research suggests that in certain conditions aircraft could hardly do worse, because they are then flying straight through a surface duct. Instead they should aim to attack from a height of several thousand feet.

Research scientists from the Royal Aircraft Establishment and the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment have spent hours testing their own programmes on the Ferranti system "but they have not shot us down once yet", said an executive yesterday.

Ferranti has developed IMP as a private venture after Wing Commander Burton failed to attract official backing for his idea. Now the company is preparing to sell or lease the system to friendly air forces at what it calls bargain basement prices. One unofficial estimate has put the price for a single system at between £30,000 and £60,000.

Air forces trying to make their aircraft "invisible" to radar, obviously need to ensure that they do not run the risk of mid-air collisions with civil airliners. A Ferranti spokesman said that in wartime this was unlikely to arise as there would be no civil airliners in the critical area. During peacetime exercises military aircraft kept well away from civilian air corridors.

BL to sound out union chiefs in bid to avert strike

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Harrogate

Senior BL executives are planning to make informal soundings among union leaders over the weekend in an attempt to end the impasse which threatens to bring the car company to a standstill on November 2.

The company is hoping that contacts with senior officials of the unions, notably the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, could pave the way to the strike, by 58,000 manual workers, being averted.

Talks between the company and national officers of the unions broke down on Thursday night after the management offered to guarantee a minimum bonus payment of £3.75 a week on top of the 3.8 per cent offer for grade rate increases, which it has steadfastly refused to increase.

The unions rejected the new offer and asked that bonus earnings should be consolidated into the basic rate. Mr Terence Duffy, president of the AUEW, said in Harrogate last night that he was "prepared to meet anyone, any time and in any place, including Sir Michael Edwardes, to find a way out.

"The fact that the negotiators are prepared to carry on talking is a good sign and if the management wish to see me, I will make myself available," he said.

Mr Duffy was in Harrogate to speak to the Institute of Personnel Management conference as was Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars' employee relations director and its chief negotiator. The two men did not meet, but each spoke separately to Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, who was also at the conference.

BL management is pinning its hopes on finding grounds for new talks through the weekend telephone discussions with Mr Duffy and Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the TGWU.

Speaking at one of the seminars at the conference on BL's attempts to improve its efficiency and negotiating procedures with the unions, Mr Armstrong said: "Despite some reports the trade unions in general have recognized the seriousness of our position and have been prepared to go along."

□ BL went to great lengths to ensure that each of its 58,000 workers went home last night with a letter detailing the improved offer which had been rejected by their union negotiators (Clifford Webb writes).

The letter described the offer of a guaranteed minimum bonus of £3.75 a week, in addition to the 3.8 per cent on basic earnings, a safety net to meet the criticism of workers who were not yet benefiting from the bonus scheme introduced a year ago.

It pointed out that grade three skilled men, the bulk of the company's production workers, now earning a basic wage of £94 a week, would get a guaranteed £101.35 while grade one skilled men earning £104.60 would receive £112.35.

The letter concludes: "We have an outstanding range of cars to consolidate our future security and livelihood. In view of the company's offer we cannot let the strike destroy our factory."

□ BL has been advanced £450m of the £990m government aid allotted to it under the state car company's corporate plan, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry said in a written answer in the Commons yesterday.

Molyneaux rejects restoration of Stormont

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

Mr James Molyneaux, Ulster Unionist Party leader, yesterday ruled out a restoration of a Stormont-style parliament.

Mr Molyneaux, MP for South Antrim, said unionists should push for the political integration of the province with the rest of the United Kingdom as the best way of maintaining the union.

He told the party's annual conference in a hotel near Belfast that Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had said devolution on the Stormont model was a "non-starter". Mr Molyneaux said: "From this day forward we shall be asking for what the Parliament cannot deny us—parity and equality of opportunity within the United Kingdom.

"We seek no special rights or privilege, but the same rights and privileges enjoyed by our fellow citizens in England, Scotland and Wales. We shall be asking for the same, we cannot settle for less."

However, within the party there remains a substantial lobby for a restoration of a Stormont parliament and it is likely that advocates of this policy will put their views during the full-scale debate at the conference today.

Successive British governments have insisted on a power-sharing settlement between the two Northern Ireland communities before a restoration of a local assembly, but agreement on this basis has proved impossible.

Yesterday the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party was preparing for its conference to be held in Ballymena later today. The conference is expected to renew its demands for a restoration of a Stormont parliament and therefore further emphasize the sharp divergence in unionist opinions in the province.

□ A dispute which affected production at the De Lorean sports car plant in Belfast appeared to have been settled last night. Management and unions' leaders were believed to have agreed on a peace formula at the state-aided factory after 400 body shop workers were sent home earlier yesterday (The Press Association reports).

The company said the workers were suspended for refusing to work normally in the body shop at the plant.

The dispute started after the men were late getting back from a tea break in the canteen and found supervisors doing their work. Machines were immediately blacked and the men were later suspended. Another 200 walked out in support.

Jonathan Player

World of folk: Four of the girls taking part in an international Scout and Guide folk festival at the Royal Albert Hall, London, today. They are, from left: Hiroko Ito, from Japan, Rhona Archbald, Trinidad, Shakila Zaman, Bangladesh and Yusni Mohammed Som, Malaysia.

Strike threat to fuel supply

Continued from page 1

A strike would cover all the companies except Mobil, where management reached a pay deal in May with the TGWU for 300 tanker drivers and depot staff at the level which the stewards are now seeking from next month in the rest of the industry.

A complete walkout by tanker drivers would cut supplies of fuel and heating oil for industry as well as supplies to petrol pumps. The union said last night that if the strike went ahead, schools, hospitals and old people's homes would be exempt.

The oil companies last night reacted cautiously to the threat which follows union rejection of an offer which would lift basic pay rates from £105 to £112 a wek, rather than the £116 paid by Mobil. Average earnings for top graded drivers, including bonuses and overtime, range up to a maximum of about £180, though they are considerably lower than that at Esso.

Senior officials at the Department of Energy will be reviewing contingency plans over the next few days, though it was argued in Whitehall both that the decision was only a shop stewards' recommendation, and that well over a fortnight remained.

The Department of Energy last night refused to discuss its contingency plans.

Croydon by-election

Labour inquest as Pitt celebrates

By John Witherow

As Mr William Pitt, the winner of the Croydon North West by-election, embarked yesterday on a series of interviews to explain how he had helped crack the political mould, the Croydon Labour Party retired to lick its wounds.

The defeat for Labour, which as the main opposition party should have taken the marginal seat comfortably from the Conservatives, was a serious blow despite their poor record in by-elections.

The party agent will now deliver a report to the National Executive Committee to explain why the candidate could poll only 8,967 votes, nearly 5,000 fewer than the Liberal SDP alliance, and trailed well behind the Tories at a time when unemployment has reached nearly three million and the country is in the grip of recession.

One factor being put forward by Labour workers yesterday was the double blow delivered to their campaign by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, whose supplementary rate demands and pronouncements on the IRA arrived in the middle of electioneering. Perhaps Mr Livingstone's good-luck telegram on Thursday night, whcih was met with disbelief by some Labour Party workers, was an attempt to make amends.

That, combined with what one official said was a general apprehension about the party because of internal division and the growing influence of the left wing, led to a 14 per cent swing from Labour to the moderate alliance.

No criticism has so far been voiced of Mr Stanley Boden, the popular local candidate, although the two key campaign issues of withdrawal from the EEC and unilateral nuclear disarmament met with less sympathy than expected.

CROYDON, NORTH-WEST	
Pitt, W. (L-SDP)	13,800
Butterfill, J. (C)	10,546
Boden, S. (Lab)	8,967
Gillies-Carr, M. (Ind Pro-Life)	340
Foster, J. (Ecology)	155
Joseph, J. (Self Employed)	20
Boaks, W. (White Resident)	51
Brooks, L. (War Pensioners)	81
Major, G. (Family Law Ref)	31
McKenzie, S. (Const)	111
Done, S. (Anti-EEC)	11
Griffin, N. (NF)	429
Majority	3,254

	1981 %	1979 %	Change %
Cons	30.5	49.4	−18.9
Lab	26.0	40.1	−14.1
Lib-SDP	40.0	10.5	+29.5
Ecology	0.4	—	—
Self Emp	0.1	—	—
Indo Pro-Life	1.0	—	—
White Res	0.1	—	—
War Pens	0.2	—	—
Fam Law	0.1	—	—
Const	0.3	—	—
Anti EEC	0.1	—	—
Nat Front	1.2	—	—
Poll	62.6	72.6	
Electorate	65,259	65,176	+83

General election, May, 1979: Taylor (C) 19,928; Boden (Lab) 16,159; Pitt (L) 4,239; majority 3,769.

But the political future of Mr Boden, a middle-of-the-road socialist who has tried unsuccessfully to win the seat five times, must now be in question, especially as his local party has swung behind Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Mr Pitt still seemed stunned yesterday by the margin of victory, but he believed it showed that "Labour is not the alternative party any longer, and it is the whole policy of the left which has lost them so many votes". In contrast, he said, the alliance caught the minds of the voters "who came in droves".

Although he had been elected as the first Liberal SDP MP, he said he would remain a Liberal and take the Liberal whip in the House of Commons.

"My loyalty will be to the alliance although I am a member of the Liberal Party," he added. "I regard myself as the first candidate elected for the third force."

Mr Pitt will take his seat on Tuesday and one of the first issues he intends to pursue is the proposed closure of schools in Croydon.

At a post-victory press conference yesterday morning the Liberals saw the result as vital in building up the alliance's momentum, and as a dress rehearsal for the general election.

Down the road at Conservative headquarters, Mr John Butterfill remained philosophical in defeat: "It's a fairly common tradition that governments have a problem with mid-term by-elections," he said. "But what we have seen is a flash in the pan; a burst of Liberal activity."

He believed it was a much more discouraging result for the Labour Party, and was confident the Conservatives would recapture the seat

□ Mr Kenneth Livingstone said yesterday that the Labour Party must come out very firmly for abolishing domestic rates (David Walker writes). The supplementary rate recently levied by his council had hurt his party's chances in the by-election, he said.

Rates had not made the difference between victory and defeat. But he recognized that, pressed by the Conservative Government's grant reductions, the GLC and councils such as the London Borough of Lambeth were breaching the limits of tolerance of "this highly unpopular form of taxation".

Polls pleased that they came so close

By Our Political Editor

	Result %	NOP All voters	NOP Certain to vote	GALLUP	MORI All voters	MORI Certain to vote	BBC Newsnight
C	30	32	33	32.5	28	30	33
Lab	26	31	28	27.5	32	31	30
L/SDP	40	35	37	37	37	38	36
Others	4	2	2	3	3	1	1

The opinion polls all underestimated the size of the win by the alliance candidate.

But yesterday they were all pleased with their degree of success in predicting a difficult contest. And each pollster was generous about his rivals' performance too.

Mr Nick Moon, of National Opinion Polls, said that his final figures were all within a sampling error of three per cent of each candidate's actual performance. "We could never expect to be better than that."

Mr Bob Worcester, of MORI, had the Conservative vote right, and was nearer than his rivals to the correct figure for the alliance. His misfortune was that he had Labour finishing in second place above the Conservative, though only just. He says he underestimated the "others"—those who meant to vote for minor party candidates, because of a "methodological error".

MORI normally has a "showcard" with the names and parties of each candidate to ask people how they will vote. This time, because there were 12 candidates, there was a card showing each of the three main parties, the National Front and the Ecology candidates separately, but with the remaining seven candidates grouped together. On reflection Mr Worcester said he thought that was a mistake.

Mr Bob Wybrow, of Gallup, decided against MORI's method. "We put all 12 candidates on our card in the end, because that was what people were going to be faced with in the polling booths".

Mr Wybrow said that Gallup was "the most accurate in terms of average error. We were only three per cent out with the alliance, and even less with the other two parties".

He thought there might well have been a late swing from Labour to the alliance. It seemed statistically unlikely that all three polls could have underestimated the alliance vote by about the same amount.

Mr Worcester has his doubts about that. A straw poll, taken by the BBC's *Newsnight* programme, as voters left the polling booths, had the same underestimate of Mr Pitt's alliance support and overestimate of Mr Boden's (Labour). "If there was a late swing that poll would have picked it up."

Crosby: the next alliance target

By John Chartres



The Crosby constituency, which has seldom figured in political news because of its hitherto massive Conservative majority (19,272 at the 1979 general election), looks, on the face of it, to be a traditional Tory stronghold.

Its electorate stands at 81,208, and geographically the seat stretches from the southern outskirts of Southport to take in the Seaforth container dock and terminal at the northern end of the Liverpool port system.

The constituency contains nine wards: Harrington, Raven Meols, Manor, Blundellsands, Victoria, Church, Molyneux, Maghull and Sudell, most of which contain a high proportion of owner-occupied houses plus some small industrial units and farmland. Although the constituency contains a section of the Liverpool docks system, few of those who work there will have a vote in the Crosby constituency. Most of them live much further to the south.

The constituency is very largely a dormitory area, not only for those who remain reasonably prosperous and still make livings from economically devastated Liverpool but also others who commute from as far afield as Manchester.

It has many social attractions: a shoreline on the north east of the Mersey estuary, a number of important nature reserves and several noted golf courses.

Any assessment of the alliance's prospects under Mrs Shirley Williams in the Crosby seat will have to take account of the many small businessmen who live there and the high proportion of retired voters, who depend not only on state pensions but, in the case of many, on non-index-linked pensions to which they contributed during their working lives.

Their attitudes could well go against Mrs Thatcher's current policies, and because of the historical, traditional and cheerful perversity of many who have lived around the Mersey, a surprise result could well be sprung. There are no indications locally of an early declaration of the writ for the by-election date. Most of those concerned expect a declaration in the new year.

The Conservatives, who have the prerogative to name the date, will form a selection committee in Crosby next Tuesday. This committee will consider applications from both local applicants and, later, from those who have been notified by Central Office of the vacancy and who are on the party's official list of prospective candidates.

Nevertheless, at least one senior official of the north western regional office of the Conservative Party was at work at Crosby Conservative Club yesterday. The Labour Party hopes to select its candidate on November 1.

On Thursday night, Mr Gary James, an SDP-Liberal alliance candidate, won a council seat at Crosby with a 173-vote majority, overturning a Conservative majority of 544.

Girl in care drank and walked out

A girl, aged 14, in council care, drank half a bottle of brandy and walked out of a home at midnight, the Central Criminal Court heard yesterday. Within three hours she was having sexual intercourse with a managing director who picked her up while she was hitch-hiking. She became pregnant.

Hearing the facts Judge Abdela, QC, called for an inquiry into the running of local authority homes. He criticized the lack of discipline and said staff should use tougher methods when dealing with wayward youngsters.

He said: "It must have come as a shock to those who heard the evidence that the girl was just allowed to go away from the home without any form of physical restraint, at all."

The judge added: "Parents, no matter how good or bad, who find themselves in a situation where they are no longer able to look after their children adequately and have to resort to the authorities, must feel very alarmed".

The managing director, aged 33, married, and from Surrey, was fined £250 and ordered to pay £150 costs when he admitted having unlawful intercourse. He was cleared of rape.

The court was told that the girl was attractive and well-built and was in the care of Bromley council.

EXIT head tells court that helper betrayed his trust

By Frances Gibb

The general secretary of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, told a Central Criminal Court jury yesterday that he was shocked to learn that an office helper, who styled himself Dr Arthur, had helped a woman to kill herself.

Mr Nicholas Reed, aged 34, who is accused of assisting and conspiring to assist suicides, told the court that he had sent the helper, whose real name is Mark Lyons, to comfort people in distress but that he was well aware that assisting a suicide was against the law.

Asked by his own counsel, Mr Roger Frisby, QC, why he did not inform the police when he realized what Mr Lyons had done, Mr Reed said: "From what I knew by then, I still considered that Lyons's action was motivated by compassion. I was appalled that the only person willing to do what she (the woman) wanted was someone like that".

He said his suspicions had been confirmed after an inquest into the woman's death when he heard the description of "the shabby man" who had been to visit her. But he did not then consider it his duty to inform the police of the man's name. In retrospect, that decision was wrong, he said.

At the inquest, the court heard, it was stated that the woman, aged 90, who had suffered from multiple sclerosis and been totally confined to bed, had died from an overdose of a barbiturate-based drug called tuinal.

On realizing what Mr Lyons had done, Mr Reed said: "I said I was shocked. I could understand why he had chosen to break the law in view of those circumstances, but it was totally unjustified. He had betrayed the trust I had in him.

Mr Reed, of Sanford Walk, New Cross, South London, was giving evidence for the first time from the witness box. Questioned by Mr John Mortimer, QC, for Mr Lyons, Mr Reed agreed that one of the methods of suicide outlined in EXIT's booklet, *A Guide to Self-Deliverance*, was putting a plastic bag over one's head.

The judge, Mr Justice Lawson, asked how the person was supposed to take the bag off. Mr Reed said: "The person does not." The judge replied: "Are you putting forward the suggestion that the person puts it on unassisted?" Mr Reed replied: "Yes. There is no question of taking it off."

Mr Reed and Mr Lyons, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, north London face various charges of aiding and abetting suicide. Mr Lyons faces one charge of murder and five of aiding and abetting suicide and Mr Reed faces two charges of aiding and abetting. Both face three other charges of conspiring to aid suicide. All charges are denied.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

£500,000 MADE FROM BEER KEGS

Nine men will be sentanced on Monday for their part in a £2.5m beer keg racket in which 45,000 stolen aluminium kegs were sold as scrap.

A three-week trial ended at Liverpool Crown Court last night when a jury returned guilty verdicts against three of the men involved. They will appear for sentancing on Monday with six others who have already pleaded guilty.

The jury cleared another man of handling and disposing of the kegs and failed to agree on a verdict for another.

The court was told how the gang set up factory operations in Bootle, Merseyside, and Ormskirk, Lancashire, where they processed the stolen kegs.

They made £500,000 over two years after melting down kegs worth £2.5m into ingots or cutting them into bales before posing as legitimate traders and selling the metal to dealers.

Such was the scale of the operation that Ronald Dunn, aged 49, and Maurice Thurston, aged 46, organizers of the gang, could afford to drive a Rolls-Royce and a Mercedes Benz

Surgeon's wife had heart 'restarted four times'

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

During the fight to save the life of Mrs Margaret Vickers, wife of a surgeon, her heartbeat was restarted four times before she died, Teesside Crown Court was told yesterday.

Dr Susan Jane Adamson, a health physician at Newcastle Royal Victoria Infirmary, said that when Mrs Vickers was admitted her anaemia was so serious that she would have died without an immediate blood transfusion.

The evidence came on the fifth day of the trial in which Paul Vickers, aged 47, consultant orthopaedic surgeon, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and his former mistress, Miss Pamela Collison, aged 34, political researcher, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, deny murdering Mrs Vickers with an anti-cancer drug.

Dr Adamson said Mrs Vickers was admitted to hospital on June 9, 1979 with a diagnosis of aplastic anaemia. She had to monitor her blood count and seek to stabilize her condition with a blood transfusion.

When the blood transfusion was set up, Mrs Vickers became frightened and thought it would poison her. She hid beneath the bedding. Her condition was paranoid, Dr Adamson said.

Dr Adamson said that on June 13 there was a marked deterioration. Her heart stopped beating and she became unconscious. Her heart rhythm was restarted four times

Dr Kurt Schapira, consultant psychiatrist at the hospital, gave an account of Mrs Vickers's mental illness.

He said Mr Vickers had never raised the subject of any organic illness such as cancer nor had he said he was prescribing or administering any drugs.

In reply to Mr Gray, Dr Schapira said Mrs Vickers was suspicious, irritable and under duress to go for treatment for schizophrenia.

He agreed it would not be desirable for a consultant to be known to have a wife suffering from mental trouble.

The trial continues on Monday.

Councils win a round on spending

By Diana Geddes and David Walker

The Government appears to have conceded defeat in one battle in its financial war with local councils.

Behind the negotiations leading to the announcement of the annual rate support grant, due in two months, ministers and officials have accepted that councils cannot cut their current spending by the 6 per cent to 9 per cent necessary to meet the Government's target for 1982-83.

Council leaders have consistently argued that getting on target would mean hundreds of thousands of teachers, cleaners and other municipal workers being dismissed before next summer.

Spending plans are being revised to take into account the impossibility of local staffing being cut within the timetable set out earlier this year.

The rate support grant will be based on the revised figures. Official sanction will be given for a higher level of local spending than previous government statements have assumed.

Councils have not yet been told of the Government's change of heart. The most recent battle between the two sides has been over whether the reduction in current spending required was 5.5 per cent as the Department of the Environment has said, or 9 per cent plus, according to the councils. The councils say the Government's calculation has made insufficient provision for the effect of pay and price increases.

But either way the scale of cuts required between now and the start of the 1982-83 financial year was dramatic: more than 200,000 full-time equivalent jobs on one estimate.

The Government has now agreed that such a rapid rate of *decline in local employment* is unattainable.

□ Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who is responsible for revising planned government expenditure in 1982-83, said yesterday that some departments had put in claims for *higher public spending* which were more optimistic than realistic (George Clark writes). He did not name the ministers concerned.

Mr Brittan said the Cabinet was discussing how much more the Government and the public sector should spend than in published plans for 1982-83. The Treasury was not pressing for a reduction.

HIGH U S ART PRICES CHECKED

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The steep rise in the price of American nineteenth century art, one of last season's sensations, appeared to meet its first check at Sotheby's New York sale on Thursday.

A portrait of "A Blackfoot Chief" of 1888 by Frederic Remington the much revered Wild West specialist was unsold at $300,000 (estimate $375,000-$425,000).

Sotheby's admitted afterwards that they had put too high an estimate on the picture which had been recently on the market.

That expensive failure was an important contributor to the 19 per cent left unsold out of a $4m total. However, the other star pieces of the sale fell short of Sotheby's hopes, although they found buyers.

Four auction record prices were, however, claimed for less important artists: William Robinson Leigh's "Zuni Pottery Painter" of 1907 at £73,952; Alfred Thompson Bricher's "The side-wheeler 'The City of Paul' on the Mississippi River" of 1872 at £60,439; Joseph Henry Sharp's "Elk Foot Taos" at £54,780; and Robert Salmon's "Mail packet off Liverpool" of 1809 £42,582.

British nineteenth century pictures were looking very expensive by comparison at Christie's London, yesterday. Christie's "Fine Victorian Pictures" totalled £213,080 with 25 per cent unsold; the top price was £20,000 (estimate £8,000-£12,000) paid by Richard Green for Thomas Sidney Cooper's "The Midday Rest" of 1878.

Science report

Making microbes to increase crops

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Using genetically engineered microbes to improve soil fertility and so increase *crops in the future should be* an important application of biotechnology, Professor S. J. Pirt, of Queen Elizabeth College, London, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of leading scientists from universities, government departments and industry that exploiting the new biological sciences could relieve the increasing world competition for cereals, protein and fat. He said it was the most important area of research to be encouraged.

He proposed making micro-organisms that release essential minerals contained in compounds in the soil more efficiently than is current agricultural practice. That was one of the schemes he outlined at a meeting called by the British Coordinating Committee for Biotechnology to plan a research and training programme for the future.

He says that only advances in biotechnology can prevent *food imports into Britain rising* and find a solution to the cereal deficit in the Third World. Professor Pirt's own research group is tendering for that purpose a process called a photobioreactor for growing microscopic plants *very rapidly*.

They are converted into sources of carbohydrate, protein or fat, or used as the raw material in the form of biomass for the synthesis of fuels or chemical feedstocks.

The development of the bioreactor for producing biomass from carbon dioxide and solar energy depends on manipulating plants and microbes, and creating conditions, for carbon to be collected in organisms with an efficiency that is four to five times greater than the normal process of photosynthesis.

Professor Pirt says the experimental bioreactor at Queen Elizabeth College has reached an efficiency of 18 per cent in the transfer of carbon to micro-organisms by solar energy.

To stimulate wider research in biotechnology the Science and Engineering Research Council is launching a new scheme under Dr Geoffrey Potter to coordinate work in universities and research institutes.

Dr Potter said he expects the council to allocate eventually more than £2.25m a year for studies in fields as diverse as creating new enzymes and perfecting the technology of fermentation. But the proposals from academic departments for support must be linked to the needs of industry.

DEBATE ON BBC CUTS TESTS MPs

By Kenneth Gosling

The Government and Opposition will have three-line whips on for Monday's debate in the House of Commons on a Labour motion pressing the Government to reconsider the cuts in the BBC's external services.

A government amendment to the motion reaffirms its intention to maintain the services' essential programmes and to improve the audibility of those remaining after the cuts.

Labour's motion is regarded as a fairly soft one designed to encourage the 83 Conservative MPs who signed an early-day motion condemning the cuts to stand by their signatures.

Reports have suggested that the Government may be reconsidering some of the cuts, but there was gloom last night at Bush House, headquarters of external services when it was suggested that ministers may not have been able to clear any reduction of the £3m planned saving with the Treasury.

□ BBC television will feel the first effects of a strike by video editors, over a grading dispute, this weekend. A new Sunday morning series on BBC-1, *The Sunday Gang*, has been deferred and the *Schools Prom* will not be shown on BBC-2 on Monday evening.

Arbitration talks on Thursday were adjourned without a date being fixed for their resumption.

POLICE ORDERED TO PAY £1,000

The police were yesterday ordered to pay £1,000 damages for trespass, unlawful arrest and assault to Mrs Rose Stannard-King, of Alexander Terrace, Toxteth, Liverpool, who was arrested when she refused to move her car which was parked on a private road, blocking another vehicle.

Mrs Stannard-King told Liverpool County Court she was humiliated by the police because she lives in the riot zone and not in a quiet suburb.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 26; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 124; Cyprus 600 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.80; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.80; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 125; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Defence lawyers seek to quash Bill of Indictment

By Lucy Hodges

Lawyers acting for the 15 black youths charged after the death of Terence May, the motorcyclist who died in Thornton Heath in June, moved swiftly yesterday (Fri) to try to keep the case in the magistrates' court.

During a day which began with a hearing in Croydon Magistyrates' Court and ended in front of Mr Justice Neil Lawson at the Central Criminal Court, defence counsel made it clear that they objected strongly to the voluntary Bil of Indictment granted to th Director of Pubic Prosecutions yesterday, to enable the case to be brought to trial quickly.

Mr Rudy Narayan, defence counsel, asked Mr Justice Lawson to quash the Bill on the grounds that a High Court judge did not have the power to grant such a Bill where evidence against the accused depended on identification.

He referred to guidelines given by the Attorney General to the House of Commons in 1976 which laid down that witnesses giving identification evidence should be called at the magistrates' court stage. Mr Narayan suggested these guidelines had the force oif law.

Leave to bring a voluntary Bill of Indictment in the case was granted to the DPP on Thursday by Mmr Justice Michael Davies sitting in chambers. On the ground that committal proceedings, which had lasted three weeks, were taking too long. No defence counsel were present.

In a statement read out to Croydon justices yesterday Mr Justice Davies said it was abundantly clear that committal procedings in te case of the 15 youths, all of whom are charged with riot and seven with murder, had "got completely out of hand, that the magistrates have been overwhelmed and that there is no prospect of the committal proceeding (if they continue) bering completed within a reasonable or tolerable period of time".

Mr Stanley Lowy, chairman of the Croydon bench, said the hearing would be adjourned sine die. Reporting restrictions were lifted after an application from defence counsel.

Lawyers said they were profoundly concerned about the Attorney General's dicision to refer complaints about the conduct of barristers at the committal hearing to the professional conduct committee of the Bar Council.

Quoting from yesterday's report in *The Times*, Mr Donald Anderson, a defence counsel who is also Labour MP for Swansea East, reminded the magistrates that they had adjourned committal proceedings after expressing concern about a witness aged 17 having been crossed-examined for three days.

He also reminded them that they had said advocates in the case were not to be criticized for the way it had gone. He asked to see a copy of the letter the justices sent to the DPP inviting him to bring the case to trial quickly by way of a voluntary Bill of Indictment. Mr Lowry refused his request.

Mr anderson objected that this was secret justice and that the barrister could not challenge the allegations against them because they did not know their source. Mr Lowry replied: "We were profoundly concerned at the lack of progress in these proceedings.

In the afternoon the drama shifted to the Central Criminal Court where Mr Justice Lawson was persuaded to adjourn the Exit case in order to hear lawyers' objections to the granting of the voluntary Bill of Indictment.

He adjourned the case until next week because of lack of time but indicated he did think he had jurisdiction to review Mr Justice Davies's decision.

Three men in Prosser case to go for trial

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Three prison officrs are to stand trial accused of murdering Mr Barry Prosser, aged 32, who died at Winson Green Prison, Birmingham last year.

The decision came during a day of unusual legal imprecision and followed an early telephone call yesterday from Mr Justice Stephen Brown to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The judge said he had granted the director's exparte application for a voluntary Bill of Indictment to accuse the men of Mr Prosser's murder; he did so *without hearing or seeing* counsel for the director, who had been due to appear in his chambers later in the day.

The three men, Melvin Jackson, aged 32, Howard Price, aged 24, and Eric Smith, aged 32, were discharged on a murder charge last month by Mr F. H. Hatchard, Birmingham stipendiary magistrate, who said a jury could not property convict them.

Lawyers said yesterday that judge did not have to hear oral representations if he was satisfied from the papers before him that there was a prima facie case to be answered.

The judge had read the papers delivered to him by the director's staff on Thursday.

The three prison officers have been issued, through their solicitors, with a summons requiring them to appear at Birmingham Crown Court at 10.30 am on Monday. They will appear beore Mr Justice Stephen Brown when consideration will be given to the granting of bail and the ultimate venue of the trial.

When the three were discharged on September 30, it was the the second time that Mr Jackson had been accused of Mr Prosser's murder. In February this year Mr John Millward, Mr Hatchard's predecessor, also listened to the prosecution case against him and decided not to send him for trial.

St Mary-le-Strand crumbling

By John Young
Planning Reporter

One of London's loveliest and most familiar churches is in grave danger. St Mary-le-Strand, on its island site near the Aldwych, is crumbling from the combined effects of time, weather, heavy traffic and the blast of a wartime bomb.

The Greater London Council has threatened to declare it a dangerous structure unless urgent repairs are carried out.

Ironically, the defects have only come to light as the result of a £100,000 cleaning and restoration programme for which an appeal was launched in 1977. The restoration committee, whose patron is the Duke of Gloucester, believes that dismantling, repairing and rebuilding the tower will cost at least £500,000.

The church was completed in 1717 to a design by James Gibbs who, remarkably for a Roman Catholic so soon after the Orange accession, was also the architect of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the Radcliffe Camera, Oxford, and the Senate House in Cambridge.

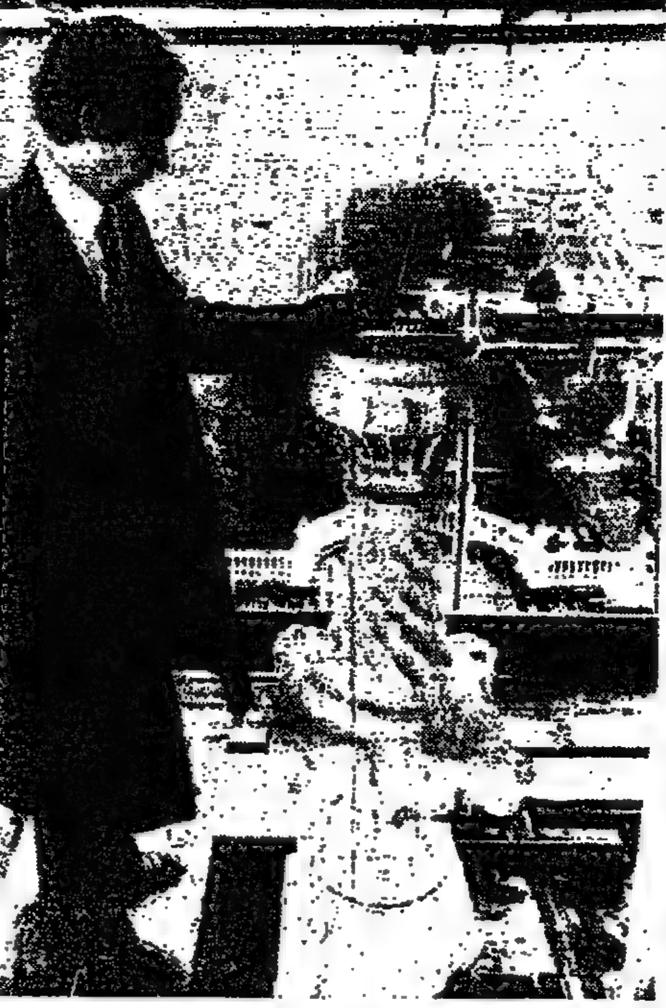
Its tower was so admired that he was even commissioned to add a similar adornment to the St Clement Danes, designned by Sir Christopher Wren, which was rather like being asked to write a new coda for a Beethoven symphony.

The parishes of St Mary's and St Clement's were effectively destroyed in the early years of this century, when it eas decided to drive the new Aldwych Kingsway through the warren of mediaeval streets that lay north of the Strand.

Today the two parishes are united but, although both churches still hold regular services, only a few dozen local residents are left to attend them.

St Clement's was the more fortunate of the two in that after The Second World War it found a sponsor in the Royal Air Force. In the same way St Paul's Covent Garden, was adopted by the theatre community and St Bride's by Christians who work in Fleet Street.

Peter Trievnor



Landmark in danger: Mr Peter Symmons, chairman of the restoration committee examining crumbling stonework at St Mary's

But as its rector, the Rev Edward Thompson, pointed out dolefully yesterday, St Mary's has no such saviour to step into the breach. There is just about enough money left to make the structure safe for another six months, but the scaffolding now enveloping the tower is costing £250 a week and will have to be taken down.

That, he thinks, will persuade people that the restoration is completed, and will make it all the more difficult to relaunch the appial. He is also gloomy about the prospect of getting any money from the Historic Buildings Council, which is suffering from the squeeze on public expenditure.

Theoretically St Marty's could survive without its tower, and whatever money may be raised could be devoted to restoring the interior of what Sir John Betjeman has described as "a baroque paradise." But St Mary's without its tower is almost as unthinkable as the Strand without St Mary's.

Labour kills new deal for tenant farmers

By Hugh Clayton

Hopes of winning Opposition support for an early new deal for tenant farmers have been dashed be decisive rejection in the Labout Party. The agriculture subcommittee of the party's national executive has voted overwhelmingly against a proposed new tenancy law agreed after two years of bargaining be the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association

The two bodies have agreed to seek partial repeal of a 1976 Act which allows the heirs of tenant farmers to succeed to tenancies when their parents die. The association, which represents landlords, says the law has drastically reduced the availability of tenancies to would-be farmers who cannot afford the hundreds of thousands of pounds needed to buy an economic holding.

The association and the union, which represents tenants as well as landowners, have spent the past two months in a reluctant search for support from Opposition parties. They have accepted under protest the decision of the Government not to bring their agreement into law until all Opposition parties have accepted it.

The vote by the Labour subcommittee will probably destroy all chance of legislating for a new tenants' deal before the next General Election. The subcommittee's decision will be considered by the Labour Party's executive next month.

Dr Gavin Strang, a member of the subcommittee and a junior agriculture minister in the last Labour government, said yesterday that the deal had been rejected because it would create two classes of tenant.

The deal between the association and the union is for present law to protect only existing tenancies. New tenancies would revert to the old system in which the heirs of tenants could be evicted from their homes without appeal when their parents died.

IN BRIEF

Down's baby submissions

Mr Justice Farquarson, sitting without a jury, yesterday heard defence submissions in the Down's syndrome baby murder trial at Leicester Crown Court. The prosecution case ended on Thursday and the judge released the jury until Monday.

Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician of Church Broughton, Derbyshire, has pleaded not guilty to murdering the baby, John Pearson.

Summons over blast

A summons under the Health and Safety at Work Act against the chemicals firm Chemstar is expected to be heard at Dukinfield Magistrates' Court on December 16. It concerns an explosion last month at the company's plant at Stalybridge, Greater Manchester, in which a man was killed.

BR is not amused

British Rail is considering prosecuting Mal Hudson, a motor cycle stunt rider from Liverpool, who leapt the 80ft gap between the spans of a disused railway viaduct at Maldon, Essex, without permission.

Docker crushed

Mr Kenneth Harrison, aged 58, a docker from Great Yarmouth, was crushed to death between two trailers as he was helping to unload the ferry Duke of Yarmouth which had arrived in Great Yarmouth from Holland yesterday.

Police chief ordained

Chief Inspector Sidney Rising, former head of the Nottinghamshire police vice squad, who was ordained after 29 years in the force, will take up a post as priest in charge of parishes in Nottinghamshire in January.

Prisoner dies in jail

Michael Lindsay Hilton, aged 21, serving a six-month sentence, died in a lavatory at Kirkham prison, Lancashire, it was reported yesterday.

The arms race

Hope for march on 50s scale

By Robin Young

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is hoping that its peace march in central London today will be on a scale reminiscent of the great Aldermaston marches of the 1950s.

Though the organizers refuse to estimate the numbers they think will march, they are confident that there will be many more than last year, when it was estimated that between 50,000 and 80,000 took part.

The campaign organizers announced yesterday that they knew supporters had hired 1,000 coaches and 26 trains to come to London. Last year there were 400 coaches and two trains.

The march will take the demonstrators from an assembly point on Victoria Embankment by Hungerford Bridge up St James's Street and along *Piccadilly* to an afternoon rally in Hyde Park. CND is providing about 300 stewards, and was meeting the Metropolitan Police yesterday to discuss the management of the march.

One possible source of trouble is the intended particpation of the Spartacist Group, which has called for a Soviet invasion of Poland to suppress the Solidarity movement. The Spartacists intend to march under banners saying: "Smash Nato — Defend the Soviet Union" and "Stop Solidarity's Counter Revolution."

Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND said yesterday: "Ours is a peace march, and the Sparacists are no part of CND, indeed they are usually extremely dusruptive.

"We are not capable physically of excluding anyone, but if they come anywhere near a breach of the peace this will be for the police to deal with."

Mgr Kent said that police had cordoned the Spartacists off from a CND demonstration outside Chatham House earlier this week. He said that in another sense CND's own membership was "out of control".

He said that in the past 18 months national membership had grown from 3,000 to 32,000 "but that is only a fraction of the story. There are also 1,000 local groups, some of which have 1,000 members. Literally nobody knows how many members we have, save to say that the national membership should be multiplied perhaps five or ten times."

Mgr Kent said CND had organized today's march as part of an international campaign to mark the disarmament week which had been called for by the United Nations General Assembly.

"We are all multilatralists, but years of talk about multilateral negotiations have achieved nothing. Unilateralists believe we must take an independent initiative to make multilateralism work, but CND is a broad movement, not a pacfist organization."

The march organizers refused to predict the size of the march because they said the effect would be nullified id the police did not confirm that the target had been achieved.

Plea to victims of Strangelove syndrome

By Ian Bradley

People have been put under a spell by the nuclear bomb and feel lured to their imminent destruction by it, a leading academic expert on human behaviour said last night.

Dr Nicholas Humphrey, assistant, director of the Department of Animal Behaviour At Cambridge University, referred to what he called the Strangelove Syndrome.

He said: "We are in a state of superstitious helplessness over the bomb, hypnotizd by its dread beauty and fascinating power. Some people have an apocalyptic vision of nuclear war as a cleansing holocaust, a period of renewal like the day of judgement".

He used the third Bronowski memorial lecture on BBC television to make a strong call for and end to the nuclear arms race. Recalling the power of public opinion in ending the British slave trade, forcing the American withdrawal in Vietnam and now creating a free trade union movement in Poland, he urged his audience to cease being "the passive, fascinated spectators of nuclear tragedy" and to apply their hands to the brake.

Dr Humphrey compared public attitudes to the bomb to the lemming-like way in which many European Jews faced extermination during the last war. He argued that like the Nazis' treatment of the Jews, the idea of nuclear war is simply too horrifying to comprehend or except.

He said that mankind could not reconcile the horror of the bomb with normal expectations about life, civilization and bringing up children.

"If we cannot carry on normally under the shadow of the bomb", he said, "then we have a duty not to carry on normally."

Dr Humphrey's lecture, entitled *Four Minutes to Midnight* occupied 50 minutes of prime television time on the eve of today's mass demonstration against nuclear weapons organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

It also comes at the end of a week where the subject of nuclear weapons has been brought to the fore by exchanges between President Reagan and President Brezhnev about a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe.

In the lecture, which was pre-recorded, Dr Humphrey did not refer to today's CND demonstration or the Reagan-Brezhnev exchange. Nor did he refer to the BBC's decision to withdraw an invitation to Professor E. P. Thompson, another distinguished exponent of the anti-nuclear case, to give this year's Dimbleby lecture.

Leading article, page7

Cash crisis threatens 30 Riverside Studios jobs

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Riverside Studios, in Hammersmith, West London, faces the loss of 30 of its 36 staff unless it can raise £56,000 in the next 4 weeks to finance operations until the end of the financial year.

The 30 have been given redundancy notices which will take effect on Noverber 15 if the money is not found.

The Riverside and other London venues will organize fund-raising benefits during November, supported by international artists, including the Royal Ballet, Ballet Rambert, Lynn Seymour, Pete Townshend and the Comic Strip.

The theatre has launched an appeal for the sum and has asked the Greater London Council for help. The theatre will be left with a skeleton staff of six to conduct a holding operation until the spring if the target is not reached.

The Riverside Studieos has suffered from cash shortages in the second half of the year since the opening in 1978; but this year has been worse. The theatre yesterday blamed the recession and its effects on the box office and said that one of it subsidizing bodies had reduced its grant and that it was difficult to attract private sponsorship.

The Riverside is the third London theatre this week to announce it is in difficuty. Sadler's Wells Theatre is reducing its full time staff from 40 to 32.

The Mermaid Theatre is also in troubie in its new premises, largely because its £1m appeal has so far yielded less than £500,000.

DPP NOT TO PROSECUTE POLICEMEN

No public prosecution will be brought against police involved in the case against Edward John Covill, aged 32, who served two years of a six-year sentence for rape before his conviction was quashed.

The Director of Public Prosecutions' office said yesterday: "We have decided that there is insuffcent evidence to prosecute any police officer."

The DDP had been considering action against the police after Mr Covill, of Park Road, Stratford-on-Avon, was released three months ago.

The Court of Appeal hearing followed an anonymous letter to the mother of the 11-year-old Girl Guide who was attacked.

It was from another man, who admitted he was the rapist and gave enough information to convice the police.

Basque country tense in wake of ETA deaths

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 23

Police clashed with demonstrators repeatedly today in the San Sebastián area, and thousands of workers and schoolchildren stayed home in a show of sympathy for two members of the Basque separatist organization ETA who *were shot dead on Wednesday* while apparently trying to escape.

A call from *Abertzale* (Basque patriot) groups for a general strike met only limited response, however. Most big factories in the Basque country continued to operate. The protest action was most notable in San Sebastián, Hernani and Tolosa, as well as in the home towns of the two dead extremists.

Rioters blocked main roads by dragging vehicles across them in Pasajes and San Sebastián. Police equipped with full riot-control gear patrolled the principal routes, dispersing groups of demonstrators with rubber bullets and *tear gas grenades.*

In Ibarra, near San Sebastián, family members and intimate friends attended the burial of one of the activists, Señor José Juáregui Altube, as police blocked access to the cemetery to all others. The mourners defiantly sang the "Euskao Gudariak", the Basque Soldiers' song.

In Amorebieta, near Bilbao, police broke up an assembly of citizens called by *Abertzale* politicians before the burial, which only family members were allowed to attend, of the other separist, Señor José Andrés Eczaguirre Gogorza.

In Madrid, police took Señor Iñaki Esnaola, a member of the Basque regional parliament, into custody in a roundup of suspected accomplices of the ETA. A member of a party which openly sympathizes with many of the actions of the ETA, Herri Batasuna (People's Unity), Señor Esnaola is a prominent lawyer from San Sebastián.

Police confiscated copies of the Basque daily newspaper *Egin* from news-stands in the Basque region yesterday and seized the plates from which that paper had been printed. *The seizure was presumably* carried out under a law "for the defence of democracy".

The newspaper, organ of the revolutionary leftist nationalist elements in the Basque country, was suspected of publishing an "apology for terrorism" in the form of stories which presented the two dead men as heroes.

Tv chief resigns over politics

□ Señor Fernando Castedo, the Director-General of Spain's state-run television network, resigned under Government pressure as a result of his failure to do *away with what the ruling* Centre Democratic Union (UCD) considers a socialist slant in programmes, according to reports published here today.

The Director-General, who could not legally be dismissed without a two-thirds vote of the network's multi-party board of directors, resigned last night during a three-hour meeting with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister.

He had been under fire from members of his own party, the UCD, almost since his appointment in January, but the pressure mounted considerably after the unexpected victory of the conservative Popular Alliance (AP) in the elections for the regional parliament of Galicia

Earlier this month Agustin Rodriguez, The president of the UCD, said the government party would no longer tolerate "socialist instrumentalization of public television".

Marriage apartheid defied

Johannesburg, Oct 23. — The Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa has defied one of South Africa's most basic apartheid laws by instructing its clergymen to marry people of different races.

The church, in moves likely to result in a head-on collision with the Government, also urged its ministers to ignore banned material when preaching and invited its congregations to organize peaceful protests against apartheid.

The actions were adopted yesterday at a week-long general assembly of the church in Johannesburg. — Reuter.

□ The South African Air Force has preselected six Coloured (mixed blood) candidates for pilot training and, in a complete break with tradition, three are likely to be admitted for training, according to reports here (AFP reports).

Cairo keeps up Sadat murder revelations

From Robert Fisk
Cairo, Oct 23

Almost three weeks after President Sadat's assassination the Egyptian Government is producing a daily series of "revelations" about the killing, stories designed to shock the population which has recovered with remarkable speed from the events of October 6.

Less than a day after an Egyptian magazine claimed that Mr Sadat's assassins wanted to declare an Islamic republic along Iranian lines, President Hosni Mubarak has told the newspaper *Al Ahram* that the organization behind the killing wanted to liquidate the country's military. political and religious leadership.

Whether Egyptians believe the sensational reports now appearing in the government-controlled press is open to question.

Having been told that the assassins were a small extremist group operating without any widespread support, they are now being regaled with tales of plots of such depth and ingenuity that they might be forgiven for thinking that Lieutenant Khalid Ahmad Shawki al-Islambuli and his colleagues were a good deal more powerful than was at first disclosed.

The magazine *Al-Mussawar*, for instance, suggested this week that the Muslim fundamentalists behind the assassination planned to take over the Egyptian radio and television and declare an Islamic republic.

This would hardly have been possible unless they were far stronger than had hitherto been revealed.

According to the magazine, Egyptian security men have seized documents which *revealed plans to carry out* a series of assassinations of political leaders over a period of two years.

Mr Mubarak claimed that even opposition leaders were on the group's death list, a suggestion obviously intended to bring Egypt's tame opposition parties into line behind the authorties.

Indeed, today's Cairo newspapers carried photographs of the leaders of the Socialist Labour Party and the Liberal Socialist Party talking to the President after making appropriate gestures of suport for the Government.

Lieutenant al-Islambuli and his three comrades meanwhile are still undergoing interrogation at the hands of military intelligence, apparently at a barracks in the Cairo suburb of Helipolis. Just what they are revealing, if anything, has not been disclosed.



Skull going home

The skull of *Proconsul Africanus*, a possible early ancestor of man (above), is due to return to Kenya this weekend after spending the last 30 years of its approximately 20 million years of existence in the *Natural History Museum* in London (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi).

The skull was discovered by the archaeologist Dr Mary Leakey on Rusinga Island, Lake Victoria, in 1948. It was lent to the Natural History Museum, on the understanding that it remained the property of Kenya and would be returned after study.

Documents regarding it were recently discovered in Kenya's national archives after being misplaced. This was followed by a request for its return and Mr Richard Leakey, the Director of Kenya's *National Museum*, is flying to Nairobi with it this weekend.

The museum says this is the only known skull of *Proconsul Africanus.*

□ The Egyptian Government has called for the return of a 3ft high fragment of the Sphinx which is now in the British Museum (David Cross Writes).

MOONIE LEADER IS BAILED

From Our Correspondent
New York, Oct 23

Thousands of flag-waving followers of the Rev Sun Myung Moon, who are known as "Moonies" chanted their support outside the Manhattan Federal Court yesterday as the Korean-born leader of the Unification Church was arraigned on tax evasion charges.

Mr Moon, dressed in a dapper grey suit, pleaded not guilty through an interpreter. He was released on \$250.000 (£138,000) bail and his passport was confiscated.

He is charged with failing to report \$112,000 in interest earned on \$1.5m in accounts at a New York bank between 1973 and 1975. It is also alleged he received \$50.000 in unreported stock in a company of which he is chairman.

Controllers win brief reprieve

Washington, Oct 23.—Although the Federal Labour Relations Anthority has ordered withdrawal of recognition from the trae union covering 11.500 striking air traffic controllers, dismissed by President Reagan, a court has blocked the decision at least until next week.

This is the forst time the Government has decertified a union by stripping it of its bergaining authority. The court ruling came hours after the authority had ordered decertification of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (Patco) yesterday.

A spokesman for the appeals court said it had issued a temporary stay until it received a response from the Government. —Reuter.

Leaders meet in Athens

Kyprianou seeks clarification of Greek policy on Cyprus

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 23

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the first Socialist Prime Minister of Greece, has had to come to grips with the Cyprus problem today, barely 48 hours after coming to power.

The Prime Minister had an extensive first round of talks today with Mr Spyros Kyprianou, the Cypriot President, who came to Athens to find out which of Mr Papandreou's campaign pronouncements on Cyprus have survived as Government policy.

At stake here is the Waldheim formula that could revive the deadlocked intercommunal talks by prompting a new negotiating basis for the territorial issue on a 70-30 ratio. The hope is that the Turkish Cypriots would eventually accept a zone of 28 per cent. This number has almost magical connotations.

In Athens, however, the problem was whether the Papandreou Government would be, like its predecessor, in favour of a continuation of the intercommunal dialogue or not.

Two days before the elections, Mr Papandreou told a news conference that no Cyprus dialogue was possible without prior withdrawal from the island of not only the Turkish forces, but the Greek Army contingent, as well as the sovereign British bases. It was the first time he had included the British bases.

In welcoming Mr Kyprianou at his office today, Mr Papandreou said the Greek Cypriots could count on Greece's support "until there is a just solution that will safeguard the independence and unity of Cyprus, free from any foreign troops".

Another key question for Mr Kyprianou will be the nature of the relationship between Athens and Nicosia. While in opposition, Mr Papandreou had strongly critized the previous government for adhering to the doctrine "Cyprus decides, Greece supports". He said this was an escapist policy.

The criticism was seen as implying that Mr Papandreou believes Athens should have a greater say in decision-making about Cyprus — a policy that led to confrontation when Mr George Papandreou, the Prime Minister's late father, sought to impose it in 1964, when he was Prime Minister, on Archbishop Makarios.

The approach was softer today. Mr Papandreou told journalists: "I know this is a difficult and delicate phrase of the Cyprus problem. This is why we meet today, so that we may get briefed and, in turn, express our friendly views to President Kyprianou."

An official statement later said today's sessions had beenn devoted to a full briefing of the Greek Government on the latest positions. There would be another private private session between the President Karamanlis and the Prime Minister on Monday.

During a working luncheon later, Mr Papandreou accepted an official invitation to Cyprus from Mr Kyprianou, who is to have talks tomorrow also with Mr Karanmanlis

□ **PLO recogniton:** Greece will recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) formally at the end of the year and invite M Yassir Arafat, its leader, for an official visit, officials here said today. (AFP reports).

The move would make Greece the first member of the European Community and Nato to recognize the PLO. Mr Papandreou confirmed rumours circulating here last night that Athens would recognize the PLO before the end of the year. Asked about the reports, he said: "Yes, that is correct," but added, "I cannot get into details for the moment." The visit by Mr Arafat would take place this year.

□ **Censorship lifted:** The Government today lifted censorship of films and songs, imposed price controlsl on raw materials and began drafting legislation to recognize leftist groups which fought the Nazis in the Second World War.

The decision to lift censorship will not mean unrestricted screening of pornographic films. Under Greek law a public prosecutor may intervene when considerations of public morality are at stake.

Mr Nikos Akritides the Commerce Minister, announced price controls at the production level, replacing the gradual freeing of prices applied by the Conservative Government.

OAU reply expected soon on Chad peace force

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Oct 23

Officials of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are expected to reply soon to a call by President François Mitterrand of France for the early dispatch of a peacekeeping force to Chad.

M Mitterrand's message to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the OAU chairman, was sent in the light of French fears of a new outbreak of civil war between the rival factions led by President Goukouni Queddei, supported by Libya, and Mr Hissène Habré, the former Foreign Minister, who is said to be receiving support from Egypt and Sudan.

Mr Moi has asked African states, including Nigeria, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, to provide men and support for an OAU force. Several states have said they would be willing to support such a force.

OAU officials say privately many details on financing and other aspects need to be settled, and they regard M Mitterrand's view that the force could be quickly assembled and moved into Chad as over-optimistic.

The OAU summit conference here in July approved a proposal to create the force, and Libya said it would withdraw its forces from Chad as soon as it was asked to by the Chad Government. Mr Goukouni made it clear that the Libyans would remain there until the OAU force was ready to replace them.

Cameraman kicked unconscious

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Oct 23

A photographer for *La Prensa*, the conservative daily, was kept in hospital last night after being severely beaten by police who were breaking up a small student rally outside the Ministry of Education building here.

Señor Sergio Vijande, the photographer told the paper he was covering a demonstration called by students to demand university reform when police arrived on the scene, dragging one student away by the hair,

Señor Enriqeu di Napoli Vita the secretary general of the federal police, said today that some policemen had "overstepped the mark".

Britain attacked for spending aid money in Mexico

From Nicholas Ashford, Cancun, Oct 23

Britain has come in for severe criticism over a decision to use £30m of aid money to help finance the construction of a plate steel mill in Mexico.

It was announced today that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who is attending the North-South summit conference Cancun is to extend her stay in Mexico until Monday in order to attend the signing ceremony for the £220m contract.

It is for the second stage of a business scheme known as Sicartsa 2, which has been awarded to the British company, Davy International.

Mr Evan Luard, former junior minister at the Foreign Office and now a senior representative of Oxfam, said today that it was "wicked to spend the small amount of British aid aavilable on a project of this kind which benefit so few peopel".

Mr John Mitchell, director of the World Development Movement, said: "The use of £30m of overseas aid money to win this contract is a disgraceful misuse of aid funds." He pointed out that country like Mexico, which has oil wealth, could not normally qualify as a recipient of British capital aid.

This is the second time that the some company has been involved in a dispute over the use of British aid to secure a large contract. Recently the Government agreed to contribute £150m towards at £1,200m contract which Davy International won in India.

Between them, the two deals will account for almost a fifth of Britain's capital aid programme.

President Reagan, meanwhile, has continued to hold a series of bilateral meetings with participants between sessions at the summit here. By the time he leaves tomorrow he will have had private meetings with all 14 leaders from developing countries attending the conference.

This morning he met President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Chadli of Algeria. Later today he was to meet Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia with whom he was expected to discuss the subject uppermost in the thinking of the Reagan Administration—the proposed sale of Awacs surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

The Senate is due to vote on the sale next week and at the moment the 100 senators are evenly divided about the deal. Since the House of Representatives has already rejected the deal, a negative vote in the Senate would effectively block the sale.

☐ WASHINGTON: The United States Defence Department formally notified Congress today of its proposal to sell Pakistan 40 advanced F16 jet fighters for $1,100m (about £611m).

This comes after acceptance by Pakistan of a $3,200m package involving arms and economic aid over five years.—AP.

How to be manipulated in luxury

From Nicholas Ashford
Cancun, Oct 23

President Marcos of the Philippines has won a sort of gratitude from among the 2,000 or so journalists who have gathered on this palm-fringed sand bar off the Mexican coast to cover what is known as the international meeting on cooperation and development. "At least he's given us something to write about", muttered one.

The 22 world leaders attending the meeting are practically imprisoned in the luxury Sheraton Hotel, with the result that only carefully synthesized versions of what they are saying to each other ever reach the press.

President Marcos, however, is not the sort of man to let slip the opportunity offered by the presence of so many journalists. Even before he arrived he created a stir when it was revealed that he was bringing his own furniture to Cancun, a new holiday resort with nothing but luxury hotels and villas.

And to ensure that no-one should be fumbling around for material thousands of copies of his biography and glossy background notes about the Philippines were circulated in the hotels and conference centre.

When he arrived several truckloads of local peasants were brought over from the Mexican mainland to stomp up a popular welcome. Later, when he decided to go water-skiing (to which he was taken by helicopter gunship) the assembled masses of the Filipino press were summoned to observe the event.

But while President Marcos may have created the biggest splash at Cancun, most attention has been focused on President Reagan and how he would get on with leaders from countries like Algeria, Tanzania, and China.

He appeared to be off to a bad start when he was 13 minutes late for the opening session of the conference which led one anxious secret serviceman to comment: "Everybody is here except Rawhide." Attempts by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State to blame the President's tardiness on an inefficient hotel lift did not endear the Americans to their Mexican hosts.

But President Reagan is too much of a professional performer to be thrown by such an incident. He just switched on the charm and deflected much of the criticism

US expects 'no more Cancuns'

Continued from page 1

countries lacked the facilities to build adequate stockpiles.

Addressing the opening session of the meeting yesterday, President Reagan had said the United States was willing to engage in global negotiations only if participants accepted essential understandings.

The poor nations have been pushing for a wide-ranging overhaul of the world trading and financial system. Broad agreement to press ahead with this process has been seen as the touchstone of a successful outcome for the summit, but the conditions laid down by the United States for its participation are regarded by the Third World as tough. One top United States official frankly admitted at a private dinner that the conditions are "our way of saying 'no' as nicely as possible".

Any display of consensus is unlikely to last after leaders have departed. One American official said there wil' "definitely be no more Cancuns." The Mexican hosts are displaying some irritation at the way the United States has tried to dominate the proceedings by shouting louder than anyone else.

In her statement, Mrs Margaret Thatcher added little to the known British position. Under pressure from other European Community countries, Britain has become more flexible towards the developing world.

Mrs Thatcher said again Britain would support the global negotiations, and although her Government attaches some conditions to this, they are less tough than those of the United States.

SUSPECTED EXTREMISTS ARRESTED

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Oct 23

Four West Germans wanted by police in Munich for questioning in connexion with a right-wing anti semitic group, were arrested last night in two police raids in the Ghent area.

Extradition proceedings are expected to start within the next week. The four are alleged to have fled to Belgium on Wednesday just after Munich police broke up a unit of the Peoples Socialist Movement of Germany (VSBD) in a gun battle during which two group members were killed.

The movement can count on some sympathisers in the west Flanders area, where extreme right-wing groups have operated in the past. One of the best-known, the Flemish Military Order (VMO), has a commemorative ceremony planned for Sunday at Diksmuide, only 30 miles from Ghent.

Correction

The headline on October 17 above a report on the collapse of Holland's coalition Cabinet incorrectly read: Amsterdam Cabinet resigns. The seat of the government is The Hague.



A woman and her horse pass a copy of Picasso's "Guernica" in the village of Caltojar, central Spain, where the artist's centenary is being celebrated by adorning walls with copies of his work painted by villagers.

Drama unlikely at congress

French Socialists go for image of unity

From Charles Hargrove, Valence, Oct 23

The victory congress of the French Socialist Party—the first since it swept into power at the polls—opened here this morning in the vast, hangar-like hall of the trade fair.

It was filled to capacity with an audience of nearly 5,000 party delegates, supporters, delegations from 30 countries—including one from China—and a member of the Afghan resistance movement.

There was a record press contingent of 800 French and foreign journalists for this three-day event. This is the ransom c success. But it has put under severe strain the limited housing and catering facilities of this medium-size town of 70,000 in the Rhône valley, which lies in the orbit of Lyons.

The congress is historic in more than one respect. It is also the first in the ten years since M Francois Mitterrand launched his new Socialist Party on the long march to power that his powerful personality is absent from an important gathering of his supporters and his friends.

Although he is now, as he insisted on the evening of his election, the president of all Frenchmen, he had expressed the wish to attend. He thought the better of it, however, and in any case is in Cancun, fighting the cause of the developing countries.

But, like a presiding deity, he is present in the minds of everyone there "above the fray", as M Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly emphasized today in an interview.

Two of his closest advisers, M Pierre Beregovoy, the secretary-general, and M Jacques Fournier, his deputy, are at Valence with a watching brief along with a large posse of ministers.

It is the first party congress since 1971 at which only a single resolution is proposed for adoption by the 800 voting delegates.

Unity is the keynote. The many trends and currents which go to the making of French socialism, reflecting the whole gamut of political sensitivities, as the Socialists describe them, from social democracy to Marxism, have offiically ceased to exist. A party of government, as the Prime Minister insisted a few days ago at Lille, cannot perpetually ask itself questions.

So there will be no drama at Valence, like the clash at the Metz congress two years ago, which opposed M Mitterrand and M Michel Rocard, the unsuccessful candidate for the party nomination last year and still its most popular public figure, according to the most recent opinion polls with his belief in market forces and common sense being at least as strong as his ideological commitment.

Since then, the influence of the Rocardians has steadily declined and their representation on the new party executive to be approved by congress, was cut substantially when nominations were decided a week ago.

For this reason, they refused to put a resolution of their own, in spite of the urgent promptings of the Mitterrandists precisely because they did not wish to stand up and be counted. They rallied to the text their opponents proposed and decided to bide their time until the wind should change.

The main issue before the congress, is however, the equally thorny question of relations between the Government, the parliamentary group, and the party, which are by no means clear cut. The socialist MPs press, at times successfully, for more radical change, with the party militants, like all militants, one step ahead of them.

It was striking from the outset of the congress. M Jean Poperen, the party number two, in his opening speech, said party objectives were to "make the country enter irreversibly into Social democracy".

Carters get apology from paper

Washington, Oct 23.—The *Washington Post* today apologized to former President Carter and his wife Rosalynn for a gossip column item about reports that President Reagan might have been "bugged" before his inauguration in January.

It printed on its front page a letter to the Carters from the paper's publisher, Mr Donald Graham, in which he retracted the report and apologized to them for publishing it.

Mr Carter had said that he would sue the paper for libel after it published the report on October 5. The paper said that neither its executive editor nor Mr Carter's lawyer would say whether the letter was part of a negotiated settlement.

The letter said: "I wish to retract the item that appeared in the *Washington Post*. When we published the item we had a source whom we believed to be credible and reliable, and he identified his sources as two members of your family.

"We now believe the story he told us to have been wrong and that there was no "bugging" of Blair House (the official White House guest residence) during your administration. Nor do we now believe that members of your family said Blair House was 'bugged'.

"I also wish to apologize to both of you for its publication and regret any embarrassment that it caused you."

After Mr Carter notified the paper that he planned to sue for a "seven-figure amount", it printed a controversial leading article saying: "It is one thing, however, to read that item to say such a tale is circulating . . . and quite another to conclude from this that the place was in fact bugged.

"Based on everything we know of the Carter instinct and record on the subject, we find the rumour utterly impossible to believe."

Mr Graham's letter defended the leading article, saying it spoke for the paper's management and was not intended to suggest that the paper printed rumours it knew to be false because "that is not the policy of the *Washington Post*".—Reuter.

Turkish leader assures West of good intensions

From Sinan Fisek, Ankara, Oct 23

General Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of State, gave a warning today that anti-Turkish propaganda aimed at breaking off Turkey's links with the West came from "ideologically prejudiced circles".

In his speech inaugurating the new 160-member Constituent Assembly, which he termed as "another important step towards democracy", General Evren said he hoped the West would "find in its conscience the answer to the question: who will profit if Turkey is separated from the West?"

The coup of September 12 last year was "neither a deviation, nor a departure from democracy", he said, "but the beginning of a process to reinstate the democratic regime . . . in a sound and healthy manner."

This was why Turkey continued to have relations with such international organizations as the Council of Europe, the EEC and the European Parliament, he said.

Before the 160 new MPs—all named by the ruling National Security Council—were sworn in, General Evren told them that their most important task would be to prepare the new constitution. He set the guidelines for the future work of the assembly, which is made up mostly of senior civil servants, retired officers and academics.

The presidency should not be a figurehead post as it had been in the past, he said, and human rights and basic freedoms should be enhanced, but not in a way to "put the state in a powerless or inactive position". There could not be a communist or religious party, and the rights and freedoms of individuals could not be unlimited.

One reason why the National Security Council, which he leads, decided to abolish political parties last week, was because "it was discovered that they were in the process of introducing their manoeuvres for influence into the new assembly", he said. The assembly would draft and enact a new law on political parties.

The assembly will hold its second meeting on Tuesday to elect a Speaker

EEC unlikely to applaud

The European Commission has yet to find an opportunity to study a text of General Evren's speech to Turkey's new Constituent Assembly, but it will take a good deal of persuading that any words really will be backed by action (Ian Murray writes from Brussels).

Concern about lack of progress towards democracy in Turkey has prompted the Commission to freeze £360m aid, and it now looks very unlikely that a planned new financial agreement between the EEC and Turkey will be approved as scheduled before the end of the month.

The Commission is particularly concerned about the ban imposed on political parties and trade unions, and has asked its representatives to investigate stories that political prisoners have been tortured.

In the light of this it is likely that the Commission will want to see something more tangible than the text of a speech before it is convinced that Turkey has taken a real step down the path towards restoring democracy.

Karpov agrees to a draw to end longest game

Merrano, Oct 23—The eighth game of the world chess championship ended in a draw on the 80th move today leaving Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion with an unchanged 3-1 advantage in the series over Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger.

The eighth game had been adjourned on the forty-first move. Karpov had a slightly stronger position.

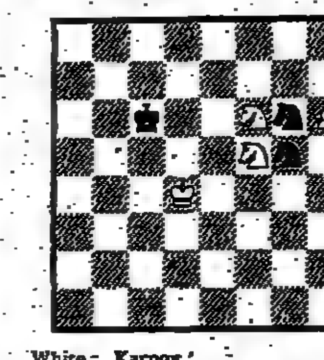
Chess experts said the result was likely to cheer Korchnoi, because Karpov was unable to win despite the advantage of playing the white pieces. AP

In our later editions yesterday, both Kt and N were used to indicate Knight moves, and in the diagram of the position of the game, Queen symbols were inadvertently used to indicate Kings Also White's twenty-fourth move was shown as B-R5; it should have been B-R4.

	White: Karpov.	Black: Korchnoi
1	P-K4	P-K4
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3	B-B4	B-B4
4	P-B3	Kt-B3
5	P-Q3	P-Q3
6	QKt-Q2	P-QR3
7	0-0	0-0
8	B-Kt3	B-R2
9	P-KR3	B-K3
10	B-B2	P-Q4
11	R-K1	PxP
12	PxP	Kt-KR4
13	Kt-B1	QxQ
14	RxQ	QR-Q1
15	B-K3	P-B3
16	BxB	KtxB
17	Kt-K3	Kt-B5
18	P-KR4	B-B2
19	Kt-K1	Kt-B1
20	P-B3	Kt-K3
21	Kt-Q3	R-Q2
22	B-Kt3	Kt-K2
23	Kt-Q5	Kt-B3
24	B-R4	P-QKt4
25	B-B2	R(B1)-Q1
26	B-B4	K-B1
27	P-KKt3	R-Q3
28	P-QKt4	Kt-K2
29	Kt-K3	R-B3
30	R-R3	Kt-B1
31	PxP	PxP
32	Kt-QKt2	Kt-Kt3
33	K-B2	RxR
34	BxR	R-Q3
35	B-K2	B-K1
36	R-R5	R-Q1
37	K-K1	P-B3
38	R-R6	R-Kt1
39	B-Q1	Kt-B1
40	Kt-Q3	Kt-B2
41	R-R5	R-1 (sealed)
42	P-KB4	PxP
43	PxP	Kt-Kt3
44	B-B3	R-Q1
45	B K—2	Kt—R5
46	R-R7	R-Q2
47	K-Q2	Kt-K3
48	RxR	BxR
49	B-Kt4	P-Kt3
50	P-B5	PxP
51	BxP	K—Kt2
52	P—K5	Kt—B1
53	BxB	KtxB
54	P—K6	Kt—Kt3
55	Kt—B4	K—B1
56	K—Q3	Kt—B1
57	Kt—Kt4	K—K2
58	Kt—B6	K—Q3
59	K—Q4	Kt—K2
60	Kt—B7 ch	K—B2
61	Kt—R5	P—B4 ch
62	P x P	Kt—B3 ch
63	K—K3	Kt x P (B4)
64	Kt x BP	Kt x KP
65	P—R5	Kt—B1
66	K—K4	K—Kt3
67	Kt—Kt5	P—R3
68	Kt—B7	Kt—K3
69	Kt—K6	Kt—B4 ch
70	K—K3	Kt—R5
71	K-Q2	P-Kt5
72	PxP	KtxP
73	KtxRP	Kt-B4
74	Kt-B5	Kt-Q4
75	P-R6	Kt-K5ch
76	K-Q3	Kt-Kt4
77	K-Q4	K-B3
78	Kt(B5)-Kt7	Kt-K2
79	Kt-B8	Kt-Kt3
80	Kt-B5	Draw agreed

Position when draw was agreed

Black: Korchnoi



White: Karpov

S African paper says Russians have sent advisers to Botswana

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Oct 23

The first batch of an unknown number of Russian military advisers has arrived to take up residence in Botswana, the former British protectorate of Bechuanaland, *Beeld*, one of South Africa's leading Afrikaans newspapers, reported today.

The Soviet advisers reported arrival comes about a month after Botswana took delivery of a number of Russian-made armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition, which were shipped from Russia to Mozambique and then brought overland by rail to Gaborone, the Botswana capital.

The arms purchase, and the arrival of the Soviet personnel, which occurred shortly after a visit to Moscow by Brigadier Ian Khama, the second-in-command of the Botswana Army, have given rise to fears here that Botswana is falling prey to Soviet influence.

Pretoria is obsessed by the fear of Soviet expansion in southern Africa and sees South Africa as the last anti-communist bastion. This is one of the reasons why the South Africans are reluctant to grant Namibia (South-West Africa) its independence.

Covering more than 230,000 square miles, Botswana occupies an extremely sensitive position, jutting southwards into the heart of South Africa.

There is increasing concern in Pretoria that Botswana, with the two other former British High Commission territories of Lesotho and Swaziland, are developing into operating bases for the African National Congress, the black resistance movement banned in South Africa.

Traditionally, the small Botswana Army of 2,000 to 3,000 men has relied on British, Irish and Belgian equipment.

The Botswana Army chief, Major-General Mompati Merhafe, has defended the Soviet purchase on the grounds that it merely proves his Government's non-alignment and readiness to buy weapons from any source.

It is understood that President Quett Masire was initially against buying Soviet arms and accepting Soviet advisers, and would have preferred to purchase American weapons, even though they were more expensive. But Brigadier Khama, son of the late President Seretse Khama, threatened to make a public issue of the difference in price and the President backed down.

No rush to one-party state, Mugabe says

From Stephen Taylor, Bulawayo, Oct 23

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, on a tour of politically hostile territory, today told supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo, his main rival, that the country would not become a one-party state until they gave their consent. If they wanted Zimbabwe's present system of Government to continue it would.

He gave his assurance at Plumtree, a border town about 60 miles west of here.

Eariler in the day he visited a school at Entumbane, the Bulawayo township where in February members of his and Mr Nkomo's former guerrilla armies were involved in bloody clashes that left more than 200 dead

Mr Mugabe was on the third day of a tour of Matebeland, the region which provides the basis of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front party. Although the two men are bound together in a coalition government, the relationship has been frequently strained and the Ndebele people of the region remain deeply suspicious about the intentions of Mr Mugabe's Shona-based Zanu (PF) party. Today Mr Mugabe was at his most reassuring. "Some people suspect that because I have talked of a one-party state that their party must die. We will not force a one-party state on you but will continue in the hope that you will change", he said

But he continued in a vein which clearly reflected the Government's opinion that the other black paries in Zimbabwe are defunct. "There are only two parties in Zimbabwe. If they join hands by agreement we will have a one party state", he said.

Mr Nkomo did not join the tour party, saying that he had prior engagements. The tour finishes tomorrow with a rally at Bulawayo's Barbourfields stadium

Mr Mugabe said that Zanu (PF) and the Patriotic Front had fought for the same objectives and had achieved the country's independence together. "Why, then, do you fight among yourselves. Have you heard Mr Nkomo and I fighting in Salisbury? If there is no agreement we sit down and discuss it".

Meanwhile, nurses who had been on strike for a week agreed to return to work tomorrow after the suspension of the teachers' strike yesterday.

Dr Simon Mazorodze, the Minister of Health, told the nurses yesterday that the Government would consider their grievances and it appeared that most nurses were prepared to return to work.

Both nurses and teachers have indicated, however, that they will strike again if they are not satisfied with the response to their demands.

IN BRIEF

Trudeau proposal accepted

Ottawa.—Mr Pierre Trudeau and Canada's 10 provincial premiers appear to be headed back to the bargaining table to settle their dispute over bringing home the Canadian constitution from Britain.

In a message to the Prime Minister, Mr William Bennett, premier of British Columbia, accepted his proposal for a first ministers' meeting here on November 2. If the meeting takes place, it will be the first time since September last year that the first ministers have met face to face on the patriation issue.

Thief takes £14,300 from church body

Geneva.—An armed man in a wig and false moustache escaped with the equivalent of £14,300 in Swiss and foreign currencies from the World Council of Churches after forcing a young woman cashier to accompany him from the building without raising the alarm.

Keeping out crime

Golden Beach, Florida.—This wealthy seaside town has closed all but one road leading to the rest of Dade county, where violent crime has increased rapidly. A blockhouse with a gate at the remaining open road is to be built with round-the-clock guards to keep out criminals, curious tourists from nearby hotels, joggers and Haitian refugees.

Carrington trip

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will visit Saudi Arabia for talks with Crown Prince Fahd from November 3 to 5. The purpose of the trip is to explore in detail the proposals made by Prince Fahd for an Arab-Israeli settlement. It will also be an opportunity for Lodd Carrington to discuss the proposed multi-national peace-keeping force for Sinai.

Paratroopers charged

Foix, Southwest France.—Three British Paratroopers, Peter Doswell, aged 26, John Lamb, 24, and Gerard Smith, 21, were charged with manslaughter here after the death of a young Algerian-born Frenchman following a brawl early on Monday. They are members of the Third Parachute Battalion on manoeuvres.

Sahara peace plan

Dakar, Senegal.—Mr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, arrived here from Mauritania where he said the United States would play a role in settling the Western Sahara conflict.

Indian arms deal

Paris.—India completed details of the purchase of France's Mirage 2000 combat aircraft in an arms deal worth an estimated 20,000m francs (£2,000m), French officials said.

Now Mehta moves on to Wagner Act 2

by Christopher Walker

Jerusalem

Earlier this week, a leading Hebrew newspaper printed a cartoon of an Israeli symbolically trying to block out the sound of a Wagner concert by sticking a Mercedes-Benz into one ear and a German-made television set into the other.

Zubin Mehta, the Indian-born musical director of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, treasures the cutting as a graphic example of what he considers the hypocrisy of much of the violent opposition which this week sabotaged his efforts to conduct Israel's first Wagner concert.

The concert should have been given yesterday *afternoon*, a few hours before the start of the Jewish sabbath. But after the fights and abuse which followed attempts to play the Prelude to Tristan and Isolde at the end of two earlier concerts, Mehta desided it should bu scrapped. Apart from the general reaction, he had learnt that his militant opponents had decided to pack the hall and stop the musicians by force.

An affable and articulate cricket lover with an Indian passport and not a drop of Jewish blood in his veins, Mehta might seem an unlikely person to spark off such an emotional national debate.

But the need to lift Israel's unofficial ban on Wagner — the *result of his antisemitism* and the association of his music with the Nazis — has become something of a personal crusade in the 13 years that Mehta has been musical director of the IPO.

In that time, few Israelis have questioned his musical talent or his personal devotion to the country. "In Vienna two years ago I was called a Jew-lover, and I replied that I was proud of it. Now, minutes after conducting the Israeli national anthem, I have been called a Nazi. I am getting it from both sides."

In spite of the furore, the insults and the threats, Mehta remains unrepentant about his decision, which he says was taken with the full support of 113 of the orchestra's 115 musicians (all Israeli citizens), the orchestra's board of directors, the great majority of the audience in the two concerts where the attempts to play Tristan were made, and the Israeli public at large.

"I did not do it from a political point of view. I knew the public wanted to hear Wagner and I know the musicians want to play him, and that is enough", Mehta told me. "In my conscience I know I have done nothing wrong. I have always tried to take into account the feelings of the survivors of the Nazi holocaust."

Among Jewish musical figures abroad who sent him telegrams of *support* were Leonard Bernstein and Daniel Barenboim. Inside Israel, many leading music critics backed him. But other prominent Israelis were critical, among them Mr Gideon Hausner, the prosecutor in the televised trial of Adolf Eichmann. He argued that the ban should remain at least until the last survivors of the holocaust were dead.

Mehta shows no sign of ducking the debate and will try to influence opinion through the Israeli media.

He says a process of Wagnerian education must begin designed to destroy such myths circulating in Israel as the claim that Wagner (who died in 1883) was a close friend of Hitler. Pressed, he *refuses to hazard* any guess *on* when the IPO will attempt to play Wagner in public again, though he hopes it might be under Leonard Bernstein next April. I am determined to go on with the process because I think that although the first battle has been lost, a positive step has been taken. People's minds have been opened. People have started thinking about the issue, and that is important.

Mehta claims that his own primary motives were musical, but *that the opposition soon became* political, with a small but loud minority trying to impose itself on the majority.

A cool and lucid man of 45, Mehta suddenly becomes passionate when discussing the Wagner issue. "It is vital that we do the music of the 19th century's greatest musical revolutionary after Beethoven. If an orchestra cannot play Beethoven and Wagner it might as well not exist."

He added with a note of incredulity that the IPO's concert master had never once heard a Wagnerian opera from beginning to end. "There is a complete void in the education of Israeli musicians and it is vital that it be filled". *Stylistic knowledge is lacking.* Musicians thirst for repertoire.

He acknowledged indirectly that in the present climate, there was no hope of lifting a similar ban on the works of Richard Strauss.

Mehta claimed that the problems of trying to perform Wagner in Israel had all been envisaged in advance and a decision taken last July to approach them "with the maximum haste". The idea of placing a Wagner work in an advertised concert, or of beginning the experiment with a Wagner-only concert, had both been dropped in favour of playing a work at the end of a normal concert — after giving the audience warning and the chance to leave.

At private rehearsals during the week the IPO played four Wagnerian works in preparation for yesterday's cancelled concert. "The effect was quite amazing. At the end of each session, the whole orchestra clapped and the applause was solely for Wagner. Only two of our *members* refused to *play. One,* who has had a heart condition for 10 years, subsequently went into hospital — and we were accused of sending him there. That is just a sign of how dirty things have been getting."

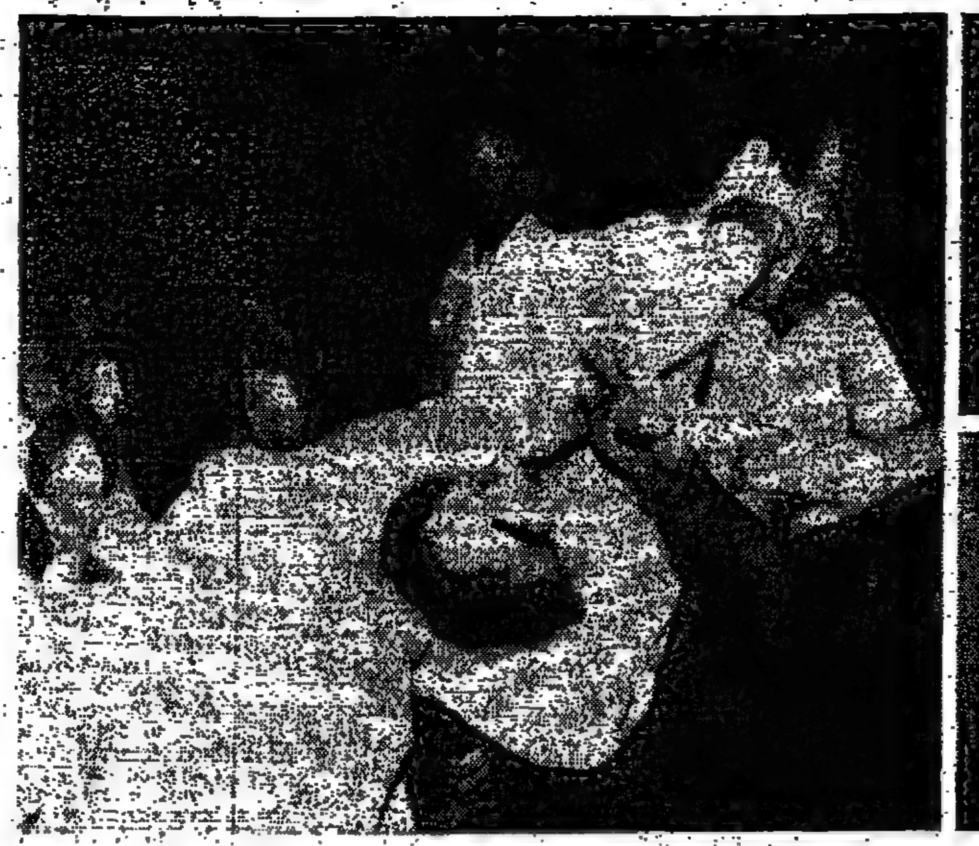
Mehta and his many local defenders (most, but not all, on the left of Israeli politics) claim that trying to ban Wagner's works raised disturbing parallels with the Nazis' own policy of burning books — irrespective of content — merely because they were written by Jews.

"Wagner was basically a second class human being, but I do not think Beethoven was a terribly nice person either. At some point, a man's creativity transcends his real character. After we recognize his *genius, we do not need to go into* his character any more.

"Bruckner was rather idiotic, naive and childlike. Mahler was a great intellectual, a towering giant. Yet if you put their music side by side, you find *they are equally* great cathedrals."

Whatever the final outcome of his Wagner campaign, it has ensured that Mehta will never again be treated simply as a rarefied musical genius when he makes his regular visits to Israel in the future. As he found this week when a Tel Aviv traffic policeman stopped him at 2 am for crossing a red light, he has provoked a bitter national argument which is unlikely to be conducted in rational terms.

"My father has a number on his arm and one day he is going to kill you," the policeman shouted, completely forgetting the prospective *summons.* "Never, *ever* play Wagner again."





The passions Wagner arouses in Tel Aviv: two members of the audience come to blows while the Israeli Philharmonic plays music from Tristan and Isolde. Right: Zubin Mehta and the composer he champions

Croydon: no normal defeat for the Tories

Does the Alliance's victory at Croydon mark a real and lasting alteration to Britain's party system? Or is it just another short-lived by-election defeat for an unpopular mid-term government?

Croydon is as good a test of current party support as any one by-election is likely to provide. It is the kind of marginal seat a party needs to win to form a government with a secure majority. Unlike *Warrington, its social and* political make-up is close to the national average and the three main candidates were personally and politically inconspicuos (as in most seats at a *general* election). With the polls showing a close contest, neither Conservative nor Labour supporters had any reason to vote tactically. Turnout was higher than average for a by-election, but not markedly so. *Only* the dimension of London local politics makes it slightly untypical.

The statistics of Mr Pitt's win certainly look impressive. His share of the vote almost quadrupled, from 10.5 per cent at the 1979 general election (and 11.9 per cent as recently as last May's GLC elections) to 40 per cent. The Conservative and Labour shares dropped by 19 and 14 per cent respectively; in both cases to less than two thirds of what they were in 1979.

The Alliance took a similar number of votes from the two major parties: it was certainlt *more than a refuge for* discontented Conservatives.

The result proves, if further proof were needed, that the Alliance can win seats which the Liberal or SDP alone *could not. To have competed* against ea other would have split the centre vote to the benefit, probably, of the Conservatives. The result of a Liberal standing alone, in the absence of a formal Alliance (or without its backing), *is* less certain. But Mr Pitt's third place in the GLC elections, held after the formation of the SDP but before the Aliance, strongly suggests that he needed the Alliance label to win.

But is the Alliance vote big enough to suggest a genuine party/realignment? One way of answering is to compare it with equialent by-elections in the past — in Conservative-held seats under unpopular Conservative goverments. On that basis there remains a tiny ray of hope for the Government.

The Conservative-to-Lib/SDP swing of 24.2 per cent was fractionally below that in Orpington in 1962 (26.8 per cent) and Ripon in 1973 (25.2 per cent), and well below that for neighbouring Sutton in 1972 (32.6 per cent). In the general elections that followed these earlier by-election defeats — held, admittedly, when the economy was in better shape — the Conservatives bounced back to near victory, regaining Ripon and Sutton immediately, and Orpington eventually. What is to prevent a repetition in 1983-84?

Yet these comparisons underestimate the significance of the Conservative defeat. In the earlier by-elections the Liberals had a stronger base on which to build: local election successes in Sutton and Ripon, and a *second place at the preceding* election in Orpington. In Croydon, by contrast the 1979 Liberal vote was below its national and regional average.

Moreover, the earlier by-elections were in solidly Conservative seats where Conservatives knew that a protest vote for the Liberals could not let Labour in; but in marginal Croydon, to switch from Conservative to Liberal SDP was much riskier. The anti-Conservative swing may have failed to break the record, but was very substantial nonetheless.

There is not a crumb of comfort for Labour. By any yardstick, statistical or political, their's was an appalling result. It is unusual for the Opposition party's vote share to fall in a by-election; very rare when the Government is highly unpopular; but alomost unprecedented on the scale of Crouydon NW (Sutton againg being the exception).

Once again, the opinion polls faltered over a by-election. They picked the winner, but as in Warrington consistently underestimated the Lib/SDP vote. The MORI poll on Wednesday came closest by incorrectly placed Labour second, overestimating its support by 5 per cent. The last Gallup poll, conducted mainly over the weekend, got the rank order right but gave the Lib/SDP only 37 per cent. Close inspection of all the *polls would have detected* a gradual drift in the campaign to the Alliance and away from Labour.

Paradoxically national opinion polls by Gallup and MORI to gauge current voting *intentions* at a *general* election suggest the following changes since 1979: Alliance +28 per cent (compared with the Liberals in 1979); Consrvative −20 per cent, Labour −8 per cent. In Croydon, after excluding the minor party vote, the figures were Alliance +30 per cent, Conservative −18 per cent, Labour −14 per cent.

Placed alongside the *Warrington by-election, the* national opinion polls and the district and county council by-elections, the result in Croydon looks more like a staging post than a turning point in British elections. The swings at *Warrington (27.5* per cent from the Conservatives, 23.4 per cent from Labour) were very close to Croydon's, suggesting that neither by-election was a flash in the pan.

Throughout 1981 the national polls have consistently found Alliance support to be close to 40 per cent, its steadiness being as significant as its size. This support level is *exactly reflected* in the many but little noticed local authority by-elections.

None of this proves Mr Pitt's claim that the Alliance is now unstoppable. Much of its vote remains negative rather than positive (although that is also true, to a lesser extent, for the Labour and Conservative parties).

Gallup found that 58 per cent of those voting Liberal/SDP at Croydon gave as their main reason a dislike of the other parties rather than a liking for the Allience. Croydon confirms that the British electorate is *de*-aligned from the old party system; whether *it will re-align to a new one* still remains to be seen.

Ivor Crewe

The author is co-Director of the British Election Study and Director of the Social Science Research Council Survey Archive, both at the University of Essex.

Steady nerves at the Last Chance Saloon

Crisp, clear-eyed, and accustomed to giving orders as he is, Sir John Treacher, the man who came in when Victor Lownes was sacked from the Playboy Club, is nevertheless rather tired of always being referred to as an admiral. "People seem to think that because I came out of the *Navy,* I *must know nothing at* all. I have been working in industry for four and a half years (National Car Parks), working at the coalface", as he puts it.

"In my book, all this —" he gestures to the neatly stacked files and records of gaming returns — "is like any other business. It has a cash flow of £200m a year of which we hold rather less than twenty per cent. We pay £16m to the Government in corporation tax and so on. We pay £8m in wages and £7m to our suppliers, and we make about six per cent net profit."

It visibly irks Sir John that *any one in the* gaming industry should suppose he knows nothing about running a big organization like Playboy. "anyone who wants to know about regulations ought to have their own nuclear reactor", he says, *in* a rare reference to his naval experience. The implication is that maintaining a set of checks and balances over gaming tables is a good deal less complex.

In fact he has been going through a rapid learning process, in the training department, discovering the finer points of blackjack and punto banco. Before his arrival at Playboy, Sir John's gambling had been mainly of the matchsticks across the kitchen table variety. He has had tuition in learning about dirty tricks, from which the gaming industry, human nature being what it is, will always be at risk. Sir John *recounts with relish* how a complicated ruse involving switching banknotes, worthy of *The Sting,* can be foiled.

Appeals against the magistrates' refusal to renew the Playboy and the Clermont licences have now gone in. The game is not yet over: the roulette wheels are still spinning and the cards still turning in Park Lane and Berkeley Square. The question is, will the next spin of that great wheel of fortune of the British legal system, namely the appeal hearing, put the group back on its winning way?

The first point to note is that *appeal involves* a totally new hearing in which new arguments and new evidence may be adduced, before a Crown Court judge.



Sir John: 'We have tightened up'

Life at Playboy headquarters is a bit like the last chance saloon. The 1,500 staff employed in the group are working on with no assurance about their future, which makes their situation edgy.

What particularly rocked the management was the severity of the judgment against its conduct. "No one accused the clubs of bribery, corruption, fraud embezzlement, secret bank accounts, tax evasion, or even shredding of documents," Sir John points out. "On the contrary, the case against us was constructed from the records we kept ourselves and faithfully handed over."

Yet, he said the magistrates' verdict, on technical offences, concerning matters like the granting of credit, was as severe as if the company had been guilty of larceny. In an argument much favoured by casino operators, Playboy managers complain that the ultimate sanction of shutting down the whole operation for minor technical offences is like bringing in the death penalty for stealing a lamb.

Just how heavily the technical offences weighed with the magistrates against other misedmeanours, or matters such as the relationship with the American parent company, is not known. The magistrates do not give reasons for their judgment. In the crown court — the hearing will probably be early in the new year, and meanwhile *the clubs remain open* — the company's record and present management's fitness will be tested before a judge and four magistrates.

What hurt Playboy most was the finding that offences were committed "*habitually*" on its premises. What the premises were used for habitually, playboy's counsel insisted, was *gaming.* The use of the term habitual is more than a point of semantics, because it automatically removes the magistrates' option to exercise discretion.

Sir John likes to make unscheduled rounds of the casinos, sometimes late at night, to see how things are going. "If the top team sets the standard, the people down below welcome it," he declares. "No one here dislikes the fact that we have tightened up."

To ordinary mortals, the amounts of money wagered in British casinos by the high rollers are almost too heady to grasp. Even in these straitened times big players may win, or more likely lose, £100,000 in a night, and in the course of a year turn over *millions.*

"It's not just the percentage on the game which wins for the casino," Sir John notes, "It's the velocity. The average player turns his money over several times on a night's visit. The house edge may be only one and a half per cent, but in a night's play, it comes out nearer twenty per cent." The conclusion would seem to be that casinos run more efficiently make more money.

David Spanier

Can there be a middle way?

Geoffrey Smith

The time has come when the Government will have to answer one critical question: can it live with its own differences? This is traditionally the great Conservative *virtue. The ethos of loyalty,* the capacity not to be diverted by mere conflicts of opinion, are what have made the Tories a governing party. But that seems to have changed. From the day it took office this Government has been divided, and there is no prospect of these differences being resolved in the near future by the triumph of either wets or dries.

The Blackpool conference provided ample evidence that Mrs Thatcher still retains the support of the party activists. They would resent any attempt to dislodge her; and there is no chancr of her *being replaced at this stage.* This is not becaurse she commands the full personal support f eeither her Cabinet or the Parloiamentary party. Far from it, but there is no obvious successor in whom there is full confidence, and no disposition to move effectively against her.

There has been much discussion of running a stalking horse in the leadership election next month. The intention would not be to defeat Mrs Thatcher outright but to secure a sufficiently large minority vote against her to demonstrate the extent of the disaffection and just possibly to make her position untenable.

The difficulty has not been in discovering a credible *candidate for such a role:* Mr Geoffrey Rippon has the seniority, the toughness and the enjcyment of a good fight that are required for such a task. But to many of those whose support would be essential the cperation itself does not look credible. These are not easy days for a wet Conservative MP, especially if the officers of his constituency association are dry — a not infrequent combination.

If he were to back another candidate for the leadership he would expose himself to considerable pressure, and a feature of Conservative politics these days has become the greater readiness of constituency associations to put pressure on their MPs.

It would be all right to back a successful contender, because today's rebellious backbencher would then become tomorrow's loyal subject of the new king. But to take part in an unsuccessful rebellion — even worse, one with no serious hope of outright *victory* — would be foolhardy. That is how it seems to number of backbenchers who would have to support any challenge to Mrs Thatcher if it were not to fail ludicrously.

They would prefer to wait until a member of the present Cabinet stands against Mrs Thatcher. But there is no sign of that happening. Many are deeply unhappy with her: one of her critical failures as Prime Minister has been her inability to come to terms with her barons. But they have not reached the point of wishing to strike against her.

So the Government is going to remain under dry leadership, but it is a leadership that is unable to secure the agreement of the Cabinet to the full economic policy that it would like. That was evident from Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. The last time the Cabinet had discussed public spending had been at the traumatic meeting of July 23 when only four ministers had been in favour of the Treasury's proposals for curbing the growth in expenditure for the next financial year — Mrs Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Leon Brittan and Sir Keith Joseph.

This week they were joined by three of the newcomers: Mr Nigel Lawson, Mr Norman Tebbit and Mr Cecil Parkinson. In some accounts Mr Norman Fowler has been added to their number; but *while* he expressed his general approval for the Treasury's strategy, he was firmly opposed to the specific proposals put forward — and in this instance it is the specifics that count.

Lord Hailsham and Mr Nott were absent, Lady Young did not speak, and the others were in varying degrees critical of the proposals. The meeting was not acrimonious. There was no heated argument, partly perhaps bacause the form of the proceedings was for each minister to take it in turn to state his general position. But the conclusion was clear. There is not now, and there does not seem likely to be, a majority in this Cabinet for the Treasury's intention to cut the spending plans for next year by *approximately £3,500m,* which would be consistent with a target for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement of £8,000m to £10,000m.

The Treasury's target for cuts was not endorsed, and it was not stated whether the next stage would be a further round of bilateral negotiations between the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, mr Britten, and the spending ministers or whther a small group of ministers would be appointed to acr as a vetting committee for departmental estimates. But whatever *mechanism* may be adopted, it would be a surprise if the Treasury wee to get bery close to their objective.

So there will be deadlock. The wets cannot get rid of dry leadership and impose an alternative strategy of their own. the dries cannot force their policy through this Cabinet, even though the Prime Ministed reshuffled it in September with the obvious intention of having more likeminded minsters around her.

How can this deadlock be resolved? Another Cabinet reshuffle would hardly be feasible politically. For the Chancellor to introduce another tough Budget, and present his colleagues with a *fait accompli* just before delivering his speech, would impose severe strains on *Cabinet cohesion.*

The only reasonable course is for the Cabinet collectively to discuss not only spending but also the Budget strategy well in advance of its presentation, so that an agreed economic policy can at last be hammered out. One of the most serious weaknesses of this Government has been its failure to consider together its economic strategy with any degree of thoroughness. Such general discussions as there have been have been too short to be worthwhile.

This approach would require a readiness to compromise. It might also involve some risk of premature disclosure of the Government's intentions. But the Government's fortunes will depend critically on its being able to transform the present stalemate into a constructive compromise.

The Mermaid's stormy days

A chill economic wind has ruffled the waters of Puddle Dock at Blackfriars on the Thames. Less than four months after its widely-heralded reopening as an enlarged and greatly improved theatre, Bernard Miles' beloved Mermaid is being forced into temporary closure.

The present production, *Shakespeare's Rome,* will come off next Saturday after only three weeks, and the Mermaid stage will remain dark until Lord Miles reopens in his well-worn but still trusty *Treasure Island* on December 16. Since the Mermaid reopened on July 7 after a two-year reconstruction, much has gone wrong.

Lord Miles relaunched his theatre with a production of *Eastward Ho!,* a Jacobean comedy previoulv performed at Puddle Dock in 1962. It was unenthusiastically reviewed, played to disappointing houses, and was taken off after five weeks when its losses had reached £70,000. It was an expensive play, requiring as it did an eight-piece orchestra at Musicians' Union rates.

Children Of A Lesser God, which followed with a six-week run, did much better, playing to capacity houses and now transferred to the West End. Then came the Roman effort, a combined *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Julius Caesar;* it has suffered from poor reviews and the lack of any eye-catching name in the cast.

Troubles have not been confined to the artistic. Lord Miles and his staff had high hopes for the new riverside restaurant incorporated in the refurbished building; it would, they believed, attract people into the theatre and provide a substantial cash flow from its 120 seats. But it failed to do so; within a short time its manager had to be dismissed and its doors closed.

It remains closed, while the Mermaid management debate the wisdom of bringing in professional caterers to run it, although the smaller front-of-house restaurant and its adjoining bars remain in flourishing business.

The Mermaid now has little cash flow and no reserves. A £1m appeal fund was launched several years ago to equip the new theatre and provide an operating fund, the cost of actual reconstruction having been borne by the site developers in return for being allowed to build an adjoining office block. Half the fund was to have been for equipment, the other half for investment.

To date the appeal has raised only £475,000, and in the intervening period inflation has pushed the cost of equipping the interior to nearer *£720,000. There is* as yet nothing with which to open an investment account.

Another danger is that the Arts Council grant to the Mermaid, £150,000 this year, could be reduced next year, as it may be to many other theatres, if the Government continues to tighten its fist on the disbursement of public funds.

Lord Miles believes that six or seven years ago, he would have had no difficulty in meeting the appeal fund target. "But inflation has roared away from us." His general manager, Anne Rawsthorne, adds that £1m is needed "to keep this ship looking good."

Plans are already in hand to keep the ship afloat. Lord Miles and his staff are preparing an aggressive sales drive to attract commercial conference and convention business to the theatre, to make the building earn its keep during the day. They believe that their well-equipped auditorium and catering facilities will provide the perfect venue for such events as product launches and sales conventions.



Lord Miles: after a run of bad luck at the theatre he created, it's back to the old faithful Treasure Island

Another hopeful sign is the Arts Council's more flexible approach to changes in the planned programme. "In the past we have been obliged to stick to the programme for the year we presented *when* applying for our grant. Now, if we find ourselves with a smash hit, they are unlikely to object if we ditch the rest of the programme and keep it running for a year," said *Lord Miles.*

"After all, they are in the business of saving theatres."

The problem remains of finding the required *smash* hit. The Mermaid is investing a great deal of faith and hope in Christopher Hampton's dramatization of George Steiner's book *The Portage To St Christobal of A.H.* which will be produced early in the New Year once Long John *Silver has* vacated the stage.

Lord Miles has always rejected criticism that his artistic policy is insufficiently adventurous, but he does admit that it may have been an error of *judgment* to reopen the theatre so soon.

"Perhaps we should have ensured that the restaurant was properly established and running, and waited until Christmas to stage our first production."

Nonetheless it is plays rather than plates which get people inside a theatre, and the need for a long-running smash hit which puts a bottom on every seat, every night, was never more urgent. Lord Miles, whose personal project the Mermaid has been since he launched it in his back garden in 1950, and who is now aged 73, is determined to hand on a going concern when he finally retires.

Alan Hamilton



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

CHRISTIANS AND THE BOMB

The revived Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament makes a show of its strength in London today. Many tributaries feed it and they include the Christian churches, which are making an increasingly important contribution both in numbers and authority to "peace movements", especially on the continent of Europe. The churches do not of course have a monopoly of moral concern about nuclear armaments or of moral arguments against them. Nor for that matter are Christians all of one mind as to how their consciences illuminate this dark question.

The essence of the moral argument which is employed in the service of unilateral nuclear disarmament is that there are no circumstances and can be no circumstances such as to provide moral justification for the employment of the virtually limitless power of destruction locked up in the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the western alliance. It is a destructive power capable in theory of obliterating the human race, though one suspects that specimens would somehow somewhere survive. Policies of strategic nuclear deterrence presuppose the possibility of the deliberate escalation of nuclear exchanges until the terminal point is reached. Such a policy cannot in conscience be endorsed and must be opposed.

The form of that argument is anything but new. Recital of the horrors of war has in all ages been enough to lead some to condemn it as absolutely wrong; has led them to the conclusion that no cause however good justifies preparation or engagement in warfare. Erasmus posed the question, "If you find by balancing one set of advantages and disadvantages with another that an unjust peace is better than a just war, why should you want to try the fortunes of Mars?" His question receives the modern answer, "Better Red than dead": better submission than resistance at so dreadful a cost.

More palatable to rulers (and to most of their subjects) than principled pacifism has been the theory of the just war. The theory has two legs. The cause must be just — self defence, liberation from tyranny etc.; and the means of waging it must be proportional to the object served by it. By blowing away proportionality — the mass annihilation inherent in nuclear armaments is reckoned to be excessive to any war aim however virtuous — the nuclear dimension is held to have destroyed the concept of justifiable warfare. A just nuclear war becomes a self-contradiction.

It can be objected that this position is founded on too crude a view of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence and the pursuit of nuclear balance. Not all nuclear weapon systems are indiscriminate or limitlessly destructive in their effect. It depends on their size (there are battlefield weapons), on their precision (which is becoming very great), and their targeting (which may be directed at "key aspects of state power", a phrase used by British ministers in distinction from centres of population). In the light of those qualifications the advent of nuclear weapons may appear to be a little less apocalyptic and rather more in a line of development with the weapons of mass destruction of earlier wars. Further, to a unique degree, and probably quite genuinely on all sides, nuclear weapons are deployed not for the purpose of winning war, but for the purpose of heading off the aggression that precipitates it. The morality of their possession deserves to be judged against that motive.

However, the moralist may doubt if sufficient control could be kept over a developing nuclear engagement to limit the potentially vast and indiscriminate force of these weapons in the way suggested. And while conceding that the primary purpose of a nuclear strategy of flexible response is deterrence, he is entitled to point out that the effectiveness of the strategy rests ultimately on a readiness to use the weapons in the order and to the extent that the theory requires. It is that readiness — that deformity of will, as he sees it — that he refuses to sanction.

Those who arrive at that conviction (and very many do), and feel, as they must, a duty to act upon it, may proceed by one of two ways. They may conclude that nuclear warfare is so horrendous and iniquitous that it must at any cost be prevented from happening; or they may conclude that a policy of reliance on nuclear weapons is so morally disordered that it must be rejected and the weapons themselves renounced. These different conclusions may lead in different directions, and neither runs through a landscape of moral or practical certainties.

Renunciation entails the possibility (the likelihood in the world as it is) that not all others will follow. Nuclear arms cannot be uninvented, and those left in sole possession of them would have overwhelming force at their disposal. It is unsafe to assume that the exercise of that power would be forgone. It would rest, on this argument, in the hands of those who had not taken the path of morality. Their will would be enforceable, their value system prevail. The moral consequence of that possibility has to be weighed against the risk inherent in a policy of nuclear deterrence.

The other path — the avoidance of nuclear war at any cost — leads immediately from moral to political judgment. It is not self-evident that the avoidance of nuclear war is best arranged by unilateral disarmament in Britain or Europe, or by popular revolt against the defence policies of western governments. Every canvassed course of action — the closure of nuclear bases, a unilateral gesture of some kind, a nuclear-free zone, rejection of neutron weapons or the new generation of theatre missiles, withdrawal from Nato, neutralism — has to be examined, if it is put forward in the name of peace, for its practical effect on the equilibrium which, however insecurely, now preserves the peace. Moral conviction may dictate the objectives of policy, but it is no guarantee of sound political judgment and no substitute for an understanding of power politics in the present.

COMING OF AGE

The Liberals and their Social Democratic allies have every reason to be satisfied with the Croydon by-election result. They have proved that it is possible for an alliance candidate not only to secure a dramatically high share of the poll, and to come a good second, as in Warrington, but actually to win a seat in a parliamentary by-election. For a new force, struggling to establish itself in British politics, there can be no substitute for victory.

It has been especially reassuring for the Liberals in this instance. They have shown that it is posssible to win without a nationally known figure. In that respect the victory has been more impressive than it would have been if it had been secured by Mrs Shirley Williams. It is only fair for those of us who counselled Mr Pitt to stand down in her favour to acknowledge this. He has also demonstrated that support for the alliance can be mobilised by a Liberal candidate as well as by a Social Democrat.

The alliance has now shown at both parliamentary and local government by-elections that it can bring into the polling booths the support that it attracts in opinion polls. If it continues along this course its claim to form the next government will have to be taken seriously. This means that it will have to be measured by more exacting standards: for its capacity to run the country, rather than just as a healthy new force in British politics. It will not have to put itself into the straightjacket of programmatic politics, with a neatly packaged policy for everything under the sun. But it will have to develop in more depth the broad themes that would characterize an alliance administration. It will also have to let the country know according to what criteria an alliance Prime Minister would be chosen, even if it cannot announce in advance who that would be. Croydon should be seen not only as a triumph for the alliance, but also as the moment when it grew up. The age of innocence is over.

For the Conservatives Croydon offered a degree of unexpected reassurance. It is never pleasing for any party to lose a seat in a by-election, but it is not an unusual experience for a party in office halfway through a Parliament. It was taken for granted that this would be the Conservative fate at Croydon with the economy in such difficulties, and the party in such disarray. It had even been widely predicted that the Conservative candidate would come third, and possibly a poor third at that. In coming second the Conservatives have established a base on which it should be perfectly possible for them to mount a recovery at the general election if the country's economic fortunes have improved by then. The evidence of Croydon suggests that they are not being wiped off the political map, as many of them had come to fear.

But for Labour the message of Croydon is indeed grim. For what is supposed to be the principal opposition party to come third in a marginal seat when the government is in such difficulties must be considered a disastrous performance. It shows that the voters have not been reassured by those narrow victories against the hard left at Brighton. The impression persists of a party that is both gravely divided and passing under extreme left-wing control. Labour is being judged, and judged rightly, as a party that is not fit in its present condition to run the country. If this message is not heeded, Croydon will be a bench mark in the decline of Labour as a front-line party as well as in the rise of the alliance.

THE SPECIALIST

The board of the Faculty of Oriental Studies in Cambridge has come unstuck. Its proposal to remove Iranian Studies from its Tripos was rightly rejected last week by a ballot of the Regent House, Cambridge's sovereign general assembly of dons. The members of the board had made themselves appear philistines with too little appreciation of the intrinsic value of learning, egoists willing to sacrifice a college's department to save their own, and Stalanists determined to impose a party line on their juniors. It took great courage to be an orientalist and sign the fly-sheet opposing the proposal, according to one of its sponsors. Yet a number of orientalists did so, including some of Cambridge's most distinguished, as did many dons from other faculties.

The faculty board was presented with the all-too familiar problem of having to make expenditure cuts in order to live within its income, and came to the conclusion that it was no longer possible "to envisage the inclusion of a comprehensive range of important Oriental languages and subjects within the Tripos, however desirable that might seem to be on purely academic grounds". They felt that Iranian Studies was a suitable candidate for the axe since only sixteen undergraduates had actually taken the course in thirty-three years, and since the teacher of it, Dr Ilya Gershevitch, is due to retire next year.

Iranian Studies, it should be explained, are not quite what they sound. Although modern Persian is an Iranian language, it is taught separately as a subject in its own right. Iranian Studies stand in relation to it more or less as classical studies do in relation to modern Romance languages or modern Greek. They involve the languages and civilizations of ancient Iran — the land of the Aryans — a much wider area than the state which bears the name today; though by a curious anomaly they also include one modern, non-Persian Iranian language, Ossetic, a descendant of ancient Scythian spoken by an obscure people of the northern Caucasus.

Philologically, ancient Iranian languages are of the greatest importance for the study of the development of Indo-European languages in general — providing, as it were, the link between Indo and European. Historically, the role played by ancient Iran in the development of western civilizations, both Hellenistic and Islamic, hardly needs to be recalled. Ancient Iranian will always be a minority discipline, but one whose exponents fellow-scholars in other disciplines will always be glad to consult. It may, sadly, be necessary for Dr Gershevitch's post to be kept unfilled, for financial reasons, for a year or two after his retirement. But the proposal to remove the course — the only one available in Britain at undergraduate level — from the tripos was a mistake. The very rarity of the species makes its preservation a duty, and scholarship without counting heads is not the least of a university's services.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Proposals for young unemployed

From the Chairman of Youthaid

Sir, Your recent letters under the headings of "Understanding unemployment" and "Youth unemployment" make sad reading. My professional and personal concern is with the young and when I contemplate the apparently quite serious suggestion from Mr Cooper (October 16) that unemployment benefit can be paid only to those who congregate in disused cinemas and factories to practise "crafts, sports, medicine (*sic*), the arts and so on" and to be organized as an "almost self-governing section of the community", *I know that the probes* of the brave new world can be wished upon us tomorrow if we give Mr Cooper and those thinking like him their heads. Nor are Lord Horder's "large-scale labour camps" (October 19), specially designed for the useless young, one scrap better.

Are these letters, my very dear Sir, truly representative of your readers' thinking about what is potentially the greatest tragedy and the most profound social problem confronting this country of ours? Of course boredom and social rejection are the evils resulting from the appalling and callous way in which our society is betraying its youth and is suppressing its energy, its enthusiasm and its idealism. Have those from older generations really considered what their own feelings and attitudes might have been at school-leaving age if, as for so many young people today, there were no career opening out, no soundly based training schemes readily available and leading on to good openings, no prospect of a stable home and the creation of a new family? Would they have been pleased to accept the offer of old cinemas and camps on slag heaps?

There are, Sir, better ways than these defeatist and cynical solutions — ways which recognize human dignity and worth, which may well require great sacrifices by older generations if they are to share their gains and their opportunities with those entering adult citizenship. Yet sharing, I believe, will be the only key to the problem because it will show in the most practical way possible that we intend to keep faith with our youth and our country's future.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN SWALLOW, Headmaster,
Ongar Comprehensive School,
Ongar,
Essex.
October 22.

From Mr Alan Reiach

Sir, Lord Horder's letter in *The Times* of October 19 surely deserves wholehearted support. May I point out the parallels today with the not dissimilar conditions that prevailed in the United States in the 1930s?

During the depression in the early thirties in America, a degree of national service of a peacetime kind was introduced as part of the New Deal. The CCC (Civil Conservation Corps) took up some of the slack of unemployment by putting able-bodied men to work on public projects of community value: forestry improvement, making of nature trails, general land reclamation schemes, etc. There were many outlets for untapped energy in those difficult times. Even artists and writers were employed in the preparation of guidebooks and such like.

It has always seemed a great pity that our government of the day, after the last war, abolished national service as a normal transition period between school-leaving and career training.

As Lord Horder suggests, could not a similar corps be formed here in our present emergency? A year out after school would be both morale-boosting and those involved would have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts were canalized in socially useful ways.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN REIACH,
3 Winton Loan,
Edinburgh.
October 21.

From Mr R. L. Jacobs

Sir, Mr Andrew R. Cooper's letter on the inevitability of unemployment and what to do about it (October 16) blew in a breath of harsh, fresh air. Unnecessarily harsh, I think. His suggestion that the problem be treated as "an opportunity for compulsory education" had an unpleasant tang of totalitarianism.

Society should meet its obligation to fill the dangerous vacuum into which compulsory educated school-leavers are being precipitated, not by prolonging compulsory education, but by creating educational opportunities of the kind Mr Cooper describes and (human nature being what it is) *providing financial inducement to take advantage of them.*

The alternative on offer should not be Mr Cooper's harsh further-education-or-else-no-unemployment-benefit, but the option of more unemployment benefit for those who take advantage of the opportunities.

Too generous? Surely not. Most parents and grandparents would willingly foot their share of the extra taxation bill in order that something be done to save their children and grandchildren from the heart-rending situation of those worried youngsters on the box.

Yours etc,
ROBERT L. JACOBS,
27 Asmuns Hill, NW11.
October 17.

Art works lost by poorer nations

From Dr David Hamilton

Sir, Whether or not Richard Dowden is correct in asserting (article, October 19) that it will take an Act of Parliament to permit the British Museum Trust to part with its treasures, there is no doubt that the issues of ethics, ownership and patriotism at stake are so complex that they will take many years to resolve.

An aspect of the problem created by the "looting" of other nations' treasures, which may be more manageable, arises from the seizure of historical records and archives. The 350 Ethiopian manuscripts to which Dr Richard Pankhurst refers (October 21) came from the personal collection of Emperor Theodore and include a number of documents absolutely crucial to the study of Ethiopian history. Other manuscripts of considerable importance to Ethiopian students are held in libraries at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and Windsor, and in Italy, France and the United States.

It seems unforgivable that of all this important material, at the moment the texts of only those documents selected and quoted by scholars travelling or writing in Europe or the USA are available for research in Ethiopia.

Could not Unesco be persuaded to divert a little of its energy to promote the microfilming of these and other similar documents so that their texts can be quickly and inexpensively returned on microfilm for study in the home context by students and scholars of the country concerned?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HAMILTON,
164 Brixton Road, SW9.
October 22.

From Mr David Sturdy

Sir, It is very far from true to say, "No one has yet asked for the Elgin Marbles" (feature, October 19). Unofficially since 1833 and officially since the nineties, the Greeks have made many requests for the return of these great treasures, architectural sculptures which formed a vital and integral part of several still-surviving structures.

All too often the acquisition of cultural treasures has been accompanied by wishful thinking, self-deceit and plain dishonesty, though it is frequently difficult to tell which of those involved is suffering from which of these mental defects.

The authorities of the Cabinet des Medailles of the Bibliotheque Nationale have accused the British Museum of benefiting from the proceeds of burglary. They have several times alleged that a number of the treasures of St. Denis, taken in a daring theft in 1804, were smuggled across the Channel in a plaster-cast of the Laocoon (in wartime!) and soon passed into our national collections through the hands of the collector Towneley.

The truth has never been revealed and, in fact, the principal item mentioned in this tale, Abbot Suger's chalice, can be seen, not in the British Museum, but in the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The great Provençal collector and savant Fabri de Peiresc, set an example for us all when it turned out that a group of classical inscriptions, assembled for him in the Aegean, had instead reached London, to grace Lord Arundel's House in the Strand (and now to be seen in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford). He "rejoyced, when he heard that those rare Monuments of antiquity, were fallen into the hands of so eminent an Hero. For, his utmost end being publick profit, he thought it mattered not whether he or some other had the glory, provided that what was for the good of the Common-wealth of learning might be published".

Yours truly,
DAVID STURDY,
54 Hawley Road, NW1.
October 21.

Checks on prisons

From the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Prison, Pentonville

Sir, The Board of Visitors at Pentonville Prison take very great exception to comments in the letter written by two representatives of PROP (October 17).

It is the bounden duty of members of boards of visitors to act as "watchdogs" and this was emphasised by the Home Secretary, addressing the Annual Conference of Boards of Visitors in October, 1980, when he said he looked upon us "as a window on the world for the prison service"

To this end members have the right of access to *all* parts of the prison at any time of the day or night without warning. In Pentonville there are weekly visits paid in rotation by members and these will include visits to segregation cells; in addition some members like to pay extra visits.

Unannounced visits together with visits at unusual hours are welcomed by the Governor and there are very few corners or "inner recesses" of the prison that are not visited frequently as our check list shows. Visits include those paid late at night and during the dischargo period early in the morning. None of us in the conscientious discharge of our duties has ever been criticised as a "persistent nuisance."

Yours faithfully,
RACHEL GIBBS,
OLIVER SEBAG-MONTEFIORE,
HM Prison, Pentonville,
Caledonian Road, N7.

Poland's new leader

From Professor Ghita Ionescu

Sir, Michael Binyon's perceptive reports from Moscow are high on the list of the attractions of *The Times*, but his analysis of Russian reactions to the takeover by a General of the Communist Polish party and government (report, October 19) seems to me to go less deeply than usual. He writes: "But the Russians cannot but feel uneasy at the spectre of a fraternal party being headed by a military man: such a link with military rule does not follow the orthodox model of communism. The Russians would not mind if a state of emergency was declared that allowed the party to take drastic measures against Solidarity; but they do not want Poland to appear like a Third World country, headed by an army general."

But who are the Russians of whom Binyon is speaking? Obviously he is referring to the leaders, not to the people, and he implies that the political leadership is in the hands of the official leaders of the CPSU. I think that this was true yesterday and may be only partly true today. For the Polish political crisis throws a fascinating light on the USSR political crisis.

As I wrote some months ago in an article for *Government and Opposition* (published in September, 1981):

Readers may remember that in my last Reading Notes I had already drawn attention to the domestic and international significance of the rise of the Polish army apparat. Of course this rise is understandable in domestic terms ... with a Communist Party in liquidation, and a Catholic Church directing the opposition, but still in need of a political party which cannot yet be formed, the army apparat is bound to try to fill the vacuum which politics, like nature, abhors. But the greatest significance of this ascent of the Polish army apparat lies in its relation with the USSR ... the supreme question is *who* within the complex policy-making machine of the USSR most favours the Polish army apparat, as against the discredited party apparat? Or in other, simpler words, are the military members of the Soviet Praesidium watching with particular interest whether a pragmatic (non-ideological), nationalistic (anti-world revolutionary), effective (as against discredited and outflanked), and traditionally popular (as against specifically hated) apparat could provide a better regime than a harassed party apparat in another communist country? After all, it was Karl Marx who said that when something starts in Poland, it must spread to Russia.

Yours sincerely,
G. IONESCU,
Government and Opposition,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

Devil's Bridge

From Mr V. D. B. Williams

Sir, May I correct the statement about Devil's Bridge by Mr Douglas B. Hague (October 6) that "two elephantine castellated girders 1372 mm by 419 mm" are to be provided as part of the proposals. This is not so; the girders referred to form part of the existing structure and are to remain undisturbed, as they are in almost perfect condition.

The simple truth of the matter is that the two parapet lattice girders alongside the bridge are severely corroded in parts, and must be replaced. Consideration is being given to replacing them with a similar type of construction, but at the same time endeavouring to provide adequate safety standards to cater for any possible vehicular impact, where the consequences at the particular site could be very serious.

Yours faithfully,
V. D. B. WILLIAMS,
County Engineer and Surveyor,
Dyfed County Council,
Llanstephan Road,
Carmarthen.
October 21.

Mr Grant's decision

From Mr John Grant, MP for Islington Central (Labour)

Sir, I should be grateful if you would allow me to briefly explain through your columns the extremely unfortunate sequence of events which led to the article, "Why I am quitting my Labour seat", appearing under my name in your late editions today (October 22).

I do so because I had told my local Labour Party on the previous evening that I would make no immediate public statement about my decision not to seek reelection as their parliamentary candidate. I adhered strictly to that undertaking because I did not wish to influence the outcome of the Croydon by-election to the detriment of a good and decent Labour candidate. I intended to make my views known in detail during the following weekend and asked delegates at the local meeting to observe confidentiality for that long.

The news was nevertheless leaked the same night, though that alone would not have caused such concern. But I was not then contactable and *The Times* article, written but unused some weeks earlier, concerned with mandatory reselection in general terms and not with my subsequent decision about reselection, was taken out of cold storage.

As an ex-newspaperman I well understand the problems of late-night decisions and deadlines. But what appeared has caused me considerable anguish and embarrassment. It looks as though I deliberately misled my local management committee and dishonourably sought to adversely affect Labour's Croydon vote. Whatever my current misgivings, such behaviour would be unforgivable and nothing could be further from the truth. I hope you will allow me to put the record straight.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRANT,
House of Commons.

Middle East regimes

From Mrs Marion Woolfson

Sir, Although I am not a supporter of Colonel Gaddafi, I think that, to be fair, *some* comment is in order concerning Robert Fisk's claim that Libya had broadcast "ferocious antisemitic sentiments" (October 14). Tripoli radio certainly called on the Egyptians and other Arabs to oppose Zionism, but where is the "antisemitism" in this? Or have the Zionists finally succeeded in convincing *The Times* that to oppose political Zionism is to be "antisemitic"?

Anyway, this is a ridiculous term to apply to Arabs who are far more "semitic" than the majority of European Jews, but if it were true of the Libyans, I do not believe that they would have extended several invitations to me (which I have so far been unable to accept) to visit Libya, and I do not think the Libyan Government's representatives in this country would invite me, and a number of other anti-Zionist Jews, to be present at their receptions.

Another point is that I do not think the two writers, one Egyptian and one Jordanian, whom I met on my last visit to Baghdad, where they had sought refuge after having been subjected to savage ill-treatment in Sadat's prisons, would agree that Saddam Hussein's "savage dictatorship made Sadat's Egypt look like a Swedish-style democracy", as Mr Fisk puts it.

These two (who had been incarcerated for having failed to agree with Sadat's views) were at least capable of understanding that the ordinary people of Egypt had gained nothing but increased poverty and misery under Sadat, whereas Iraq has made enormous strides in the spheres of social welfare and economic development with vast sums poured into hydroelectrical and agricultural projects, urban redevelopment, an impressive anti-illiteracy programme, legislation to outlaw sex discrimination and the introduction of compulsory education from primary level.

Yours faithfully,
MARION WOOLFSON,
35 Camden Mews, NW1.

University cuts

From the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Stirling

Sir, Your editorial, "The cost of university cuts" (October 10), is most welcome. It should encourage more informed public discussion than there has been on two aspects of these cuts — their timing and the mechanism by which they have been distributed between the universities.

You describe the cuts as an "abrupt reversal" and link this with references to "wasted human and academic resources" and the loss of skills which may be keenly missed when recovery becomes possible. It is beyond dispute that whatever the cut-back agreed as necessary, it could be accomplished with less damage to the quality of university teaching and research, more cost effectively and in a way more appropriate to the demographic trend which is the raison d'etre of retrenchment, if the period of run-down were delayed for two years and then spread over a rather longer period, say seven years rather than four.

Secondly, you discuss whether the present mechanisms for distributing finance are the best and comment on my suggestion that more influence could be accorded to student choice and therefore less to the University Grants Committee. There are many implications of such a shift which require most careful examination before implementation would be supportable. Given widespread dissatisfaction with the UGC (illustrated, for example, by statements on the radio from the President of the Confederation of British Industry and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition on the evening before your editorial appeared), it is surely sensible to look at possible alternatives. You found your opinion that my suggestion is "almost certainly mistaken" on the view that it was designed to "escape from the painful realities of deciding how much higher education this country can afford — and how much it can afford to forego". With respect, Sir, you misunderstand the point. It is for government to decide the national level, which it does when it determines the UGC appropriation.

The UGC *then* allocates that sum and thereby determines the pattern as between — and to a lesser extent within — the universities. It is this process of apportionment which I have suggested deserves further thought. In doing so, I am not suggesting that the level of funding now being made available for the university system is adequate to sustain the Robbins principle in the years immediately ahead. The eloquent letter you published from the Vice-Chancellor of Durham on the same day as your editorial illustrates that the Robbins principle has been abandoned, and our experience at Stirling also confirms this sad fact.

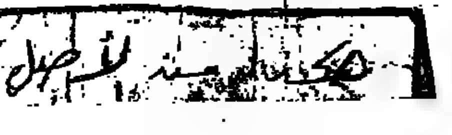
Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ALEXANDER,
The University of Stirling,
Stirling,
Scotland.
October 13.

Bridling at Brideshead

From the Reverend A.H. Mead

Sir, Although Evelyn Waugh knows now, I suppose, that Anglican orders are valid, he will have been surprised to learn from Lord Brideshead that the Bishop of London has jurisdiction over private Roman Catholic chapels in the depths of the country.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MEAD, Librarian,
St Paul's School,
Lonsdale Road,
Barnes, SW13.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 23: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a Charity Concert given by the Northamptonshire Police Force, at Spinney Hill Hall, Northampton.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester opened the extension to the Exhibitions Gallery, Kettle's Yard, Northampton Street, Cambridge, this evening.

Lieut-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 23: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon. Angus Ogilvy, this afternoon opened "Cradle of Mankind", and exhibition of photographs taken by Mohamed Amin at Lake Turkana in Northern Kenya, at the Commonwealth Institute, London.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

The Earl of Ulster is seven today.

Prince Michael of Kent will take part in the London/Brighton RAC Veteran Car Run on Sunday, November 1.

Countess Arthur Tarnowski gave birth to a son in Aberdeen yesterday.

Marriage

Mr J. M. Sassoon and Miss S. C. R. Barnes
The marriage took place quietly in London yesterday between Mr James Sassoon, son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Sassoon, of 33 Chester Square, SW1, and Miss Sarah Barnes, daughter of Sir John and Lady Barnes, of Hampton Lodge, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

The brides parents gave a small party afterwards at Brooks's.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain J. P. Edmonson-Jones, RAMC and Captain L. M. Vaid, QARANC
The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Edmondson-Jones, of York, and Lydia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Vaid, of Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Mr L. J. Eves and Miss C. StB. Hare
The engagement is announced between Lester, son of Mr and Mrs D. Eves, of Bromley, Kent, and Celina, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Hare, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr E. O. Jackson and Miss P. M. Thwaites
The engagement is anounced between Edward, son of Mrs A. M. E. Jackson, of Farnham, Surrey, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Thwaites, of Canberra.

Captain R. M. R. Hodson and Miss J. I. Skaggs
The engagement is announced between Richard Hodson, The Light Infantry, elder son of Major and Mrs R. V. R. Hodson, of Beckington, Somerset, and Judy, daughter of Mr N. Skaggs and Mrs A Revels, of California, United States.

Mr K. I. Mackenzie and Miss F. M. Poole
The engagement is announced between Ian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs K. R. Mackenzie, of Caldy, Cheshire, and Fiona, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Poole, of Hampton, Middlesex.

Mr D. J. Metcalf and Miss J. A. Battell
The engagement is announced between David James, son of Mr R. Metcalf, of Plawsworth, and the late Mrs I. A. C. Byard, of Ealing, London, and Judith Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Battell, of North Shields, Tyne and Wear.

Christening

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, is godmother to the infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, who was Christened *Eloise Anne Elizabeth* by the Rev E. G. H. Saunders at St Michael's Church, Chester Square on Friday, October 23. The other godparents are the Earl of Euston, Lord Tollemache, Lady Ramsay and Lady Cecil Cameron of Lochiel.

Service dinners

Royal Naval Reserve
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended the annual Trafalgar Night dinner given by London Division, RNR, on board HMS President last night. The toast to the Immortal Memory was proposed by Mr Keith Speed, MP. Guests, who included Sir Robin Gillett, Alderman R. C. L. Charvet, the Prime Warden of the Shipwrights' Company, and the Masters of the Coopers' and Master Mariners' Companies were received by Captain G. K. Beattie, RNR, Commander D. W. Green, RNR, presided.

The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment
Brigadier M. D. K. Dauncey, Colonel of The 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment, presided at the annual dinner held last night at County Hall, Chester. The guests included the Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, the High Sheriff of Cheshire, the Mayor of Chester, the Dean of Chester and Brigadier G. C. Leroy.

RAF Rudloe Manor
A dinner was held last night at RAF Rudloe Manor when officers entertained their ladies. Squadron Leader W. F. Floyd presided, and the guests of honour were Air Commodore I. M. Young, Provost Marshal (RAF), and Mrs Young. Group Captain G Biggar, commanding officer, and Mrs Biggar attended.

Guild of Freemen of the City of London
The Hon Peter Brooke, MP, entertained members of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London and their ladies at dinner last night at the House of Commons. The Master, Mr John E. Harvey, presided. Among those present were:

Mr Deputy Henry Duckworth (Senior Warden), Mr Deputy Bernard L Morgan (Under Warden), Mr W Arthur Hodkinson, Sir Cecil Mant and Mr Derek Kemp.

Japan Society of London
Princess Chichibu of Japan and Sir Hugh Casson, accompanied by Lady Casson, were the guests of honour at a dinner given last night at the Hotel Inter-Continental by the Japan Society of London to commemorate its ninetieth anniversary. The guests were received by the president, the Ambassador of Japan and Mme Fujiyama and by Mr Dudley Cheke, chairman and Mrs Cheke.

Action '81
The Duke of Westminster, patron, Action '81 (The Chester Committee to mark the International Year of Disabled People), presided at a gala ball and dinner held last night at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester. Other speakers were Mr Duncan Goodhew, the Mayor of Chester and Mr Bob Clough-Parker, chairman.

Society of Engineers
Mr A. J. Gardner, president, welcomed guests at the annual dinner of the Society of Engineers held last night at Glaziers' Hall. The guest of honour was Sir Austin W. Bunch. Other guests include Professor Winifred Oppelt and Dr Detlef von Berg.

Dinners

Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol
The annual dinner of the Society of Merchant Venturers of Bristol was held yesterday at Merchants' Hall, Bristol. The principal guests of the Master, Mr Andrew Breach, were the Earl of Selkirk, QC, and Sir Alec Merrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University. Others present included: The Lord Lieutenant of Avon and the Lady Lieutenant of Avon, the Lord Mayor of Bristol, the Duke of Beaufort, the Bishop of Bristol, [illegible], the Chairman of Avon County Council and the Masters of the City Companies.

Association of Lancastrians in London
The annual dinner of the Association of Lancastrians in London was held last night at the Dorchester hotel. Dame Rose Heilbron, president, presided and the speakers were Mr Frank Crozier and Mr Owen Oyston. Others present included: [illegible]

Luncheon

National Maritime Museum
The Hon Anthony Cayzer, chairman of the trustees, and Dr Basil Greenhill, director, entertained the following at luncheon at the National Maritime Museum on Wednesday:

Mr Tyge Dahlgaard, Danish Ambassador, Sir Arthur Drew, chairman, Standing Commission for Museums and Galleries, Mr Bernard Feilden, Mr William Whitfield, Dr Ewan Corlett and Mr E. V. Wright.

Reception

Ordnance Board
Officers of the Ordnance Board held a reception last night at Stationers' Hall. Rear-Admiral J. R. C. Baylis, president of the board, and Mrs Baylis received the guests.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, October 23, 1956

From Our Correspondent, Bangkok, Oct 22.—The tradition of the ancient Siamese monarchy was that the King should be at the same time an almost immeasurably superior being to be addressed only in a special language and a very human personification of his people. This tradition had worn thin since the revolution of 1932, and the death by violence of King Ananda in 1946, but it was revived today in a ceremony both imposing and touching. King Phumiphol, ninth King of the *Chakri dynasty*, became for 15 days a member of the Bhuddist order of monks in dress and apparatus indistinguishable from the most humble of his subjects. The head of the King was completely shorn, and he walked into the temple in a white robe supported by a silver sash. No previous monarch has actually become a monk while reigning, and the fact that the King is known to be humanly pleasure loving has increased the effect of his decision. The occasion was an impressive demonstration that the Siamese virtues can still come to the surface in the new Bangkok of Cadillacs and Coca Cola.

Birthdays

Lord Elwyn-Jones, CH, the former Lord Chancellor, is 72 today.

TODAY: Sir Geoffrey Bateman, 75; Mr Phil Bennett, 33; Rear-Admiral J. H. Carill, 56; Sir Robin Day, 58; Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, QC, 80; Mr Peter Gellhorn, 69; Colonel Sir John Gilmour, 69; Mr Tito Gobbi, 66; Mr Wally Herbert, 47; Professor Dame Elizabeth Hill, 81; Miss Sena Jurinac, 60; Miss Margharita Laski, 66; Sir Terence Morrison-Scott, 73; Professor W. Linford Rees, 67; Sir Robert Sainsbury, 75; Brigadier Sir John Smyth VC, 88.

TOMORROW: Lord Brimelow, 66; Mr Colin Coke, 74; Dame Mary Colvin, 74; Major-General Sir Robert Delacombe, 75; Major-General Sir Julian Gascoigne, 78; Mr Martin Gilbert, 45; Mr Joe Mercer, 47; Professor D. J. Wiseman, 63.

Latest wills

Mr Jan Walter Susskind, of Chalk Farm, north London, the Czech-born conductor and pianist, left estate valued at £3,327.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):

Carter, Mr George Gordon Dodwell, of Uckfield, Sussex £415,508
Chapman, Mr Lawrence Ervin, of Rothley, Leicestershire £952,300
Gatley, Mr William Fred, of Cubbington, Warwickshire .. £206,731
O'Brien, Margaret Clodagh, of Guildford, Surrey .. £210,099

Pastoral reorganization and the parish priest

One does not readily think of ecclesiastical law as a growth industry, but over the last decade or so some Church lawyers must have had an extra work load through the operation of parts of the Pastoral Measure 1968. Under powers given by this law, diocesan pastoral committees have been quietly transforming the face of the Church of England by "schemes", legally drawn, *inter alia* to create many group and team ministries.

Pastoral reorganization is the name given to the Church's equivalent of the Beeching axe. Its blueprint for reducing the number of full-time parochial clergy is the Sheffield Report, a now ageing document which attempted to allocate a fair number of clergymen to each diocese according to the alleged needs of the population of that diocese and the estimated available number of priests for the whole of England, together with the ability of the Church to pay them.

Before 1968 the parson's freehold stood in the way of implementing that report. The change of law in that year enabled diocesan pastoral committees, subject to representations and appeals, to abolish certain benefices, thus leaving the incumbents nothing to hold except compensation (if they were determined enough to object to "proposals" and to claim compensation if their objections were overruled).

With varying degrees of enthusiasm (or lack of it), dioceses, with their bishops, have set about the exercise of cutting their Cloth according to the means which the combination of endowments and parish shares afforded them. This exercise was presumably necessary if bankruptcy was not to ensue. But one wonders if it is always carried out in the best way and for the right motive. It is significant that the Pastoral Measure antedated the Synodical Government Measure 1969 by one year. The latter Measure gives opportunity of massive democratic consultation at all levels, before any change of law or practice in the Church is implemented. As a result, deanery and diocesan synods have an overloading of large issues to be debated and reported on, except pastoral reorganization. From a limited experience I wonder how far the policy behind proposals for pastoral reorganization is discussed by diocesan synods, or whether merely the mechanics are dealt with and that by diocesan staffs and pastoral committees — a presynodical government spirit.

Is the eagerness of archdeacons to streamline the pay and deployment of the clergy directed solely towards having a tidy and efficient ecclesiastical machine? Of all Churches, the Church of England should, by its parochial structure, its history and its mild establishment status, have a concern for the local communities it serves as well as for its paid-up members.

Some dioceses have been keen to use group or team ministries as methods of staffing a number of parishes. In them the individual incumbents are replaced by either a group of partly independent incumbents working together, or by an integrated team of clergymen led by a team rector. Rumours trickling in from "pioneer" dioceses suggest that group ministries are not very effective as means of the clergy working together and that team ministries are often in practice a repeat of the Victorian pattern of a vicar and assistant curates.

Disenchantment with both methods, it is said, has led to moves to terminate these ministries. But reliable information as to what is happening in other parts of the country is thin. An exception is the recent report from Bath and Wells Diocese. From this it is clear that neither type of ministry should be imposed on clergymen or congregations. They should rather result from long consultation at grass roots level and from a real desire to work in that particular way.

Parochial clergymen are notoriously individualistic. It is therefore unprofitable to put together a number of good, even holy, men and expect them to be a happy group or team. Education in group dynamics should precede this type of pastoral reorganization.

For my part I should prefer to be pastorally reorganized by becoming incumbent of a plurality (or possibly of a united benefice). In this way the extra village or villages I became involved with would retain their independence and identity, and would know me as their own incumbent (even if a shared one). Any system is fallible but perhaps for a local community a regular share of the devil they know is better than a share in a composite devil they don't quite know.

Here is a chance for the Church to stand in rural areas against the flood which tends to sweep away the identity and cohesion of small communities. Larger units for local government; reduced numbers of village schools threatened removal of unprofitable telephone kiosks and reduced public transport contribute to this flood. If I became "Incumbent of Blankby within the Group Ministry of Hogsnorton West", might I add a drop or two to the flood?

Ronald Pearse
Rector of Asfordby

Services tomorrow: Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Jubilate and Te Deum (Britten in C), Canon Webster; HC, 11.30 (Kodaly) Missa Brevis; E 3.15 Mag and Nunc dimittis Howells (The Gloucester Service), A, I waited for the Lord (Mendelssohn) Hymn of Praise, Miss Pauline Webb.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Ireland in F, Achieved is the glorious work (Haydn), Canon Chalen; Sung Eucharist 11.40, Stanford in C and F, E and 6 S, Rubbra in A flat Lord who hast made us for thine own (Holst) Canon Charles; Christian Endeavour Service 4.30, Organ Recital 6.5, Kevin Bowyer; E 6.30, Canon Charles.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC 9; Cathedral Eucharist 11, Jackson in G, A, Surely thou hast tasted (Rose), I sat down under his shadow (Bairstow) Canon Penwarden; 3.30 Cathedral Evensong Stanford in C, A, Blessed City (Bairstow); Bishop of Southwark.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL AT ST JAMES'S PALACE: HC, 8.30; MP 11.15, A, O how amiable are thy dwellings (Weelkes) Canon Hewitt.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY: (public welcomed): MP 11.15 (TD Britten Festival), Canon Young; A, Lord let me know mine end (Greene); 12.30 HC.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, GREENWICH: (public welcomed): HC, 8.00 and 12. 11 Morning Service with Holy Baptism, Rev J A O Oliver, A, The heavens are telling (Haydn).

GUARDS CHAPEL, WELLINGTON BARRACKS: M, 11, Ven Archdeacon H J Stuart, HC, noon and 6.30.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL: (public invited, entry via Lincoln's Inn Gateway): Holy Communion and Sermon 11.30, Rev F Boyse.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: (public welcomed): HC, 9.15, M, 11, T D Howells (Windsor Service), A, Lord, let me know mine end (Greene), The Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, FLEET STREET: (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP 11.15, A, O thou sweetest source of gladness (Charles Wood) The Master.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF CHURCH): (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 and 12.15; 11 Matins and Sermon, The Resident Chaplain, Stanford in B flat, The Lord is my Shepherd (Schubert).

CHAPEL ROYAL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE: (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11, Vaughan Williams in G, A, Make a Joyful noise (William Mathias) Rev J T Bleasa; E 3.30, Watson in E, A, Sing Joyfully (Byrd).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11 Rev P Delaney.

ALL SAINTS, MARGARET STREET: LM, 8 and 5.15, HM, 11, Rev C S Somers-Edgar; Solemn Evensong 6, Rev J W Holden; Wood in E flat No 2).

ALL SOULS, LANGHAM PLACE: 11, Prebendary M Baughen; 6.30 Service with informal music, Rev J Stott.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET: HC 8.15; Sung Eucharist 11, Missa Sancti Johannis de Deo (Haydn), The Heavens are telling (Haydn), Rev Dr A W Marks.

HOLY TRINITY, BROMPTON: HC 8, Sung HC 9, M11, Rev S Williams; 6.30 ES, Dr G Scott-Brown.

HOLY TRINITY WITH ALL SAINTS: Prince Consort Road, SW7, Feast of Dedication, HC 8.30, Choral Mattins and Eucharist 11, A, My house is a house of prayer (Howells), Rev Dr M Israel.

HOLY TRINITY SLOANE ST: (Sloane Sq tube), HC, 8.30, HC, 10.30, Canon Roberts, HC, 12.10.

ST ALBAN'S, HOLBORN: 9.30, SM; 11, HM, Fr Gaskell, Mass in G Minor and O taste and see (Vaughan Williams); 5.30, LM.

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY: (AD 1123): HC, 9; M, 11, TD Gibbons in F, A, Turn back O man (Holst) Rev A Cook; E, 6.30, Blow in the Dorian mode; A, The heavens are telling (Schütz), The Rector.

ST BRIDE'S, FLEET STREET: HC, 8.30; Choral Mattins and Eucharist 11, Prebendary Dewi Morgan; Choral Evensong, 6.30, (Sermon in music).

ST GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Stanford in B flat, A, O most merciful God (Darlow), The Rector.

ST JAMES'S, PICCADILLY: HC, 8.30; Sung Eucharist, 11; EP 6.

ST MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER: HC 8.15, 12.15; 11, Choral Mattins Canon Baker.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion, 9.45, Rev C Hedley, Morning Service, 11.15, The Vicar; Choral Evensong, 4.15, Evening Service, 6.30, Rev P Stevens.

ST MARY ABBOTS, KENSINGTON: HC, 8 and 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30; M, 11.15; E, 6.30.

ST MARY'S, BOURNE STREET: LM, 8, 9.45, 7, HM 11, Fr D Pearce; Missa, Quand je pens (Lassus); Laetentur Caeli (Hassler); Adoramus te (Lassus).

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11, Rev. R. Salenius; Mass in G minor (Vaughan Williams); Jubilate Deo (Britten), 6.30 Rev. C. K Hamel Cooke.

ST MICHAEL'S CHESTER SQUARE: HC, 8.15 and 12.15; M, 11, Rev. M. Hollingworth; E 6.30, Rev. A. C. C. Pearson.

ST PAUL'S WILTON PLACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE: HC, 8 and 9, Solemn Eucharist 11, Howells Collegium Regale; Rev. A. C. C. Courtauld.

ST PAUL'S ROBERT ADAM STREET: 11 Rev. A. Kirk; 6.30 Bishop Goodwin Hudson.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, CHELSEA: HC, 8, 11, MP, Rev. D. Pateman; 6.30 EP, Rev. D. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, GLOUCESTER ROAD: LM, 8, 9; HM 11 (Harold Darke in F), Rev. R. Browne; E and B 6, Prebendary Harbert Moore.

ST VEDAST, FOSTER LANE: SM, 11, Missa Brevis (Walker), The Lord is my Shepherd (Smart), Rev. G. Hudson.

ST COLUMBAS (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND) PONT STREET: HC 11 and 5, Rev. Dr. J. Fraser McLuskey; 6.30, Film Service, Best Boy.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND) RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN: 11.15, Dr P. F. Green; 6.30, Rev. G. Melvyn Wood.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: MV 8, 9, 10.30 (sung), 12 noon, 5.30 and 7. Vespers and Benediction, 3.30, Mass 10.30 Missa Papae Marcelli (Palestrina); Tu es Petrus (Palestrina); Tunes Petrus (Morales); 3.30, Magnificat Octavi toni (Bevan); O taste and see (Vaughan Williams).

THE ORATORY, S.W.7: HM 11, Spatzen messe (Mozart); LM 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.30, 4.30, 7; Vesp 3.30.

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, KINGSWAY: SM, 11, Plays sung Mass for a means (Shephard), Justorum animae (Stanford).

ST ETHELDREDA'S, ELY PLACE (HOLBORN CIRCUS): Mass (Parosi), Missa Benedicamus Domino Gradual (Goller), Dextera Domini Offertory (Dunne) Ave Verum.

ST PATRICK'S, SOHO SQUARE: SM, 4 pm, Mass in G (Cuthbert W. Smith), Justorum animae (Sir Richard Terry).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, FARM STREET: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: (United reformed), TAVISTOCK PLACE: 11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. Daniel Jenkins; 11, Rev. M. Forward; 6.30, Rev. J. Miller.

ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH: (Presbyterian/Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, N.W.8: 11 am, Rev. J. Miller.

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER: 11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. R. John Tudor.

WEST LONDON MISSION, HINDE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, W.1.: 11, John Richardson. 6.30, Martin Forward.

CITY TEMPLE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, EC: 11, Rev. Dr. B. Johanson, 6.30, Rev. R. Dorey.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, BUCKINGHAM GATE: 11 and 6.30, Rev. Dr. R. T. Kendall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, CITY ROAD: 11, Rev. Dr. R. C. Gibbins.

Memorial service

Sir Gilmour Jenkins
A memorial service for Sir Gilmour Jenkins was held yesterday at St Marylebone Parish Church. The Rev T. R. Coleman officiated. Dr Ronald Hope, representing the Marine Society, read from Ecclesiasticus XLIV and Mr Nigel Bunting, grandson, from Peace, by Henry Vaughan. Sir Robert Armstrong, Director of the Royal Academy of Music, gave an address. Professor Kenneth Park, Professor Roy Teed, Miss Jean Stewart and the choir from the Royal Academy of Music (conductor: Mr Peter Lea-Cox) also took part in the service. Among others present were:

Mr and Mrs Alec Jenkins (son and daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Patrick Bunting (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs Nigel Bunting, Mr and Mrs Christopher Jenkins, Miss Charlotte Jenkins, Mrs Ashe and Mrs Baines (grandchildren), Helen and David Jenkins, Thomas Ashe and Nicoletta and Helen Baines (great-grandchildren), Mr and Mrs David Jenkins.

Sir Edmund Compton, and Mr James Saunders (vice-presidents, Royal Academy of Music) with Mr Frederic Lloyd (chairman) and Mrs Lloyd, Sir Anthony Lewis (principal) and Lady Lewis, Mr George Hambling and Mrs Hambling, Sir Ashley Clarke, Mrs Ralph Vaughan Williams, Sir Charles Sopwith, Mr Robert Rendell, Mr Hugh Cubitt, Mr S. O. Quin and Mrs Quin and other members of the academy; Viscount Runciman of Doxford (president, Marine Society, also representing the president of the General Council of British Shipping) with Mr Bernard Cayzer (chairman, Marine Society) and Mr H. G. Davy (representing the Director General of the General Council of British Shipping); Sir Kenneth Clucas (Department of Trade), Sir Patrick Dean, *Sir Alexander Glen*, Sir David Willcocks (Royal College of Music) with Major D. A. Imlay and Mrs Imlay, Sir John and Lady Fisher, Sir Leslie Bowes, Sir Peter Baldwin (Department of Transport), with Mr Peter Lazarus and Mr J E Saunders; Mr R O Braithwaite (representing the Diplomatic Service), Mr L F Aldridge (representing the president, Chartered Institute of Transport) with Mr T L Beagley and Mr A F Beckenham; Captain G. W. Wakeford (Nautical Institute), Mr Martin Williams (Musicians' Benevolent Fund), Mr J J Gawne (Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Furness Withy and Company), Mr L J A Collins (P and O), Mr Tom Goff and Mr T Hardy (Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association), Mr John Vandenburghe and Miss Bertha Hann (Farnham and Bourne Music Club), Mr Bernard Benoliel (Ralph Vaughan Williams Trust), Miss Susan Michael and Mr Steven Barron (Royal Academy of Music Students' Union), Mr John Profumo, Miss Elisabeth Holden, Mr Max Nicholson, Mr G B Shannon, Mr David Ropner, Mr Ian Hunter, Mrs B Kenball-Cook, Mr and Mrs Arthur Propper, Mr C P Scott-Malden, Mr Antony Reardon-Smith (Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons), Mrs T R Coleman and Mr Ian Boyle (ROSPA).

PARLIAMENT October 23 1981

Time for action on new technologies

COMMONS

It was time for the talking to stop and action to start on a new EEC strategy to boost the European share of the world market in information technology, Mr John Wakeham, Industry Under-Secretary of state for Industry said when opening a debate on information technology.

He moved that the Commons take note of a European Document covering proposals for a Community strategy on information technology, particularly in the fields of microelectronics and telecommunications. It proposed support for the Community's microelectronics industry and for harmonization of action on a Community-wide market in telecommunications.

He said the Government had recognized the importance of the rapidly growing information technology industry. Initiatives taken to stimulate the industry included the British Telecommunication Act, a substantial liberalization of the telecommunications monopoly, and £80m earmarked over the next four years to help research, development and manufacture.

Next year had been designated information technology year, involving exhibitions, demonstrations, literature, and a major conference at the end of the year, which would be the highlight.

The Government aimed to have a microcomputer in every secondary school by the end of 1982, and hoped the scheme could be extended in due course to primary schools. Response to the Department of Industry's and the Manpower Services Commission's initiative to set up information technology centres to help the young unemployed, encourage the production of marketable products and stimulate he start of small businesses, had been encouraging. The locations of the initial 20 or so centres would be announced in the next few weeks.

The United Kingdom's attitude towards EEC cooperation in this field was positive as it could be very fruitful. Within the overall policy of public expenditure restraint and the United Kingdom contribution to the Community budget, expenditure in this area should be given priority in budget discussions.

It was unrealistic to believe at present that it was practical for Europe to be entirely self-sufficient in stategic technologies but it was a valid objective and the microelectronic regulation was a useful step towards that objective.

The recommendations would be an important contribution to the Government's efforts to secure assurances on reciprocal market access following United Kingdom libetralization.

British Telecom and United Kingdom suppliers were being encouraged to seek Community discussions and find ways of breaking down obstacles to cross-border trade.

Mr John Garrett, an Opposition spokesman on Industry (Norwich, South, Lab) said Europe lagged three to four years behind the United States and Japan in the development and application of micro-technology. Europe's world market share of production was under 10 per cent and it might be too late for it to get into this area.

The risk was that the proposed spending by the EEC might undermine existing schemes and that the Government might be tempted to save public expenditure by using EEC funds for purposes to which it was already committed. Funds should not be used from the EEC to substitute for programmes already decided upon by the Department of Industry.

Britain risked becoming an offshore island of American technology with manufacturers forced to rely on foreign suppliers. The new technology offered an unique opportunity for harmonization in an area where the Japanese and Americans did not yet have a stranglehold.

Mr Wakeham, said it was not correct that the Government had no policy for dealing with the rates for investment and research compared with the United States and particularly Japan which presented massive problems for British and European industry.

The Government had taken initiatives in an attempt to deal with this in the light both of the need and the conflicting claims of its resources.

The important point here was that in the United States and Japan private investment was many times greater than government support. The British Government was trying to act as a catalyst but in the end took the view that it was the companies who were mainly going to take the initiatives which would be decisive.

The motion was agreed to.

OBITUARY

MR REG BUTLER

Sculpture of the human form

Mr Reg Butler, ARIBA, the sculptor, died yesterday at the age of 68.

In the revival of sculpture which has been so marked a feature of British art in our time, Reg Butler took a distinguished part. He was one of that generation which was encouraged by the example of Henry Moore, but seemed to find more direct inspiration in the imaginative linear constructions of Calder and Giacometti, the ductility of metal fir [illegible]ing more favour with them than the mass and solidity of carved stone.

Thus Butler had some affinity with Kenneth Armitage, Lynn Chadwick, F. E. McWilliam, Bernard Meadows and other British sculptors whose work attracted international interest in the 1950s, though as time went on his individual position apart from the rest became evident. He moved steadily towards a humanistic stand point and a naturalistic treatment of the human figure, without loss of the vitality which his earlier productions showed.

Reginald Cotterell Butler was born on April 28, 1913, at Buntingford, Hertfordshire. Though he showed a bent for sculpture at an early age, he was trained as an architect and became an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects when he was 24.

From 1937 to 1950 he practised as an architect and industrial technologist, and was studio master at the Architectural Association School in 1937-39. A wartime interval in which he worked as a village blacksmith in Sussex, 1941-45, made him expert in the manipulation of metal and caused him to make a serious effort as a sculptor.

He gave up his architectural practice in 1950 to devote himself to sculpture entirely, after a first one-man show at the Hanover Gallery in 1949. His talents were quickly recognized. He taught at the Slade School for a while and was awarded the Gregory Fellowship on sculpture at the University of Leeds, holding this appointment from 1951 to 1953.

He was commissioned to execute two large metal sculptures for the Festival of Britain in 1951, and in 1952 produced his "The Oracle" for Hatfield College, a work with something of Surrealist ambiguity and fantasy. He had his place among the sculptors in the British Pavilion at the Venice Biennale of 1952 who excited widespread interest.

The work, however, which placed him in the forefront of public notice was his first-prize winning entry in the international sculpture competition, "The Unknown Political Prisoner", organised by the Institute of Contemporary Arts in 1973. His conception of the theme, an "open cage" construction, owed something to Giacometti's "The Palace at 4 a.m.", but could be imagined on a large scale as interpreting the theme set.

The sculpture was received by the uninstructed public with some bewilderment, angry as well as contemptuos. A report having being circulated that Butler had expressed the hope that the work might be enlarged and stood on the cliffs of Dover, some 40 members of Parliament sponsored a motion calling for the protection of that hallowed site. A counter-motion deploring such philistinism was also tabled.

More seriously, an Hungarian refugee picked up the model, which was on exhibition in the Tate Gallery, bent it and threw it to the ground, affronted apparently by its purporting to represent its stated theme. Butler was able to make a second model of the maquette.

While other sculptors of his generation remained addicted to the agonies and curiosities of "metamorphosis", Reg Butler took a line of his own. Where others involved themselves in the vague and disquieting region between the abstract and the organic, he attempted to restore the beauty and mobility of the human figure to the linear framework.

The nature of his effort was fully evident in the exhibition of his work at the Hanover Gallery in 1960. Here the artist showed a desire to give his figures the fulness of human life, though the idea of sculpture as a relation of forms in space was also present. "A Figure Bending" might suggest even something of Hellenistic grace, but the motion of a "Figure in Space" (at once *helpless* and *energetic*) drew one back emphatically to the modern age.

These "figures in space" were perhaps Butler's most creative contribution to sculpture. His work was exhibited in many parts of the world.

MR ROBERT ANNAN

Mr Robert Annan, chairman of Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd from 1944 to 1960, and then president from 1960 until 1973, died on October 22 at the age of 96.

The son of John Annan, he was born on May 16, 1885, and from Uppingham School went to the United States to Columbia University where he graduated at the School of Mines. Later he went out as a mining engineer to the American copper mines which were then opening up. It was a hard life, and he said in later life that conditions had something in common with American films of the pioneering era.

In 1913 he worked in the New York Office of Sir Alfred Chester Beatty, founder and sometime chairman of Selection Trust, and he also came to know Herbert Hoover, later to be President of the United States but at that time interested in mining. In the First World War Annan saw service as a Territorial in the Royal Engineers in France.

In 1930 he joined Consolidated, the company so closely connected with Cecil Rhodes and C. D. Rudd, and in 1944 was appointed chairman.

He was president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in 1936-37. He was for many years the institution's treasurer, and in 1949 was awarded its gold medal. Two years later he was made a Fellow of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

In 1957 Annan was awarded the Egleston Medal by the University of Columbia. His collection of books on mining was of the highest quality.

He married in 1911 Dely, younger daughter of E. L. Weston, of New York. They had two sons. She died in 1967, and he married secondly in 1971 Betty, younger daughter of Richard Abenheim.

DR A. TIBAWI

Muslim scholar

Dr Abdul-Latif al-Tibawi, who was killed in a road accident in London on October 16, was a noted Muslim scholar and a historian of the modern Middle East.

Born in the village of Taibeh, Palestine, on April 29, 1910, he held high administrative and academic posts in mandatory Palestine. He worked for some time for the BBC Arabic service, and lectured on Islamic education at the Institute of Education, University of London.

He also held a research fellowship at Harvard. Some of his works on Islamic history and education, written in English, were translated into Arabic, Persian, French, German and Italian. Tibawi was a member of the Arab Academy in Damascus, to whose Review he made regular contributions. He also had many letters published in *The Times* over the years, most often written in defence of the Palestinian Arab cause on points of historical fact or interpretation; though the last of these letters, appearing only four days before his death, dealt with another subject close to his heart: the correct interpretation of Islamic law. On both subjects he was a tremendous stickler for detail, and never, if he could help it, allowed an opponent's error to go unchastised.

On his retirement from university lecturing in 1977 a *Festschrift*, comprising over 30 original papers by scholars from all over the world, was presented to him under the title *Arabic and Islamic Garland*.

He himself, in the last 20 years of his life, published some 40 articles, four monographs and five books. The books included *Anglo-Arab Relations and The Question of Palestine, 1914-1921; Islamic Education, its Traditions and Modernization into the Arab National Systems; Arabic and islamic Themes;* and *A Modern History of Syria.*

ENZO PLAZZOTTA

T.V.H.B. writes:

Few of the admirers of his sculpture knew Enzo Plazzotta's war record. His stoic calm before he died would not have surprised his old comrades of the Italian Resistance. Few others knew "Selva's" war record.

A reluctant conscript, decorated for valour in North Africa, he quickly fell foul of the Fascists. Later, during guerrilla actions with our Special Forces, his priest's disguise failed and he spent a tough year in solitary confinement. Escaping, he rejoined the partisans, helping PoWs and Jews to get to Switzerland. He guided Ferrucio Parri, Italy's first post-war Prime Minister, back home to head the Resistance.

In 1947 he was commissioned to make and present a bronze statuette, "Spirit of Rebellion", to the Special Forces' Club, and made England his home.

Three things gave Enzo special pleasure in his last weeks: the prospect of making portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales; the news that his fine memorial to Leonardo da Vinci would stand in Belgrave Square; and his promotion to the high rank of Commendatore of the Italian Order of Merit.

He is survived by his wife Gillian, two sons and a daughter.

Dr Robert Benjamin Saunders, GC, who died on September 14 in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, was awarded the Edward Medal in recognition of his brave action in rescuing a miner trapped by a fall of rocks after an accident in the Tebekwe mine, Salisbury, on January 4, 1937. His Edward Medal was converted into a George Cross in 1971.

Law Report October 24 1981

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Less work a 'material difference'

Albion Shipping Agency v Arnold
Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mrs M. E. Sunderland and Mr R. Thomas
[Judgment delivered October 21]

It was open to an employer to justify paying a woman employee a lower wage for doing the same job as her male predecessor by relying on a reduction in the volume of work and profitability of the business as being a "material difference" other than sex, within the meaning of section 1(3) of the Equal Pay Act 1970. That was so whether the claim for equal pay was to be considered under article 119 of the EEC Treaty alone, or under the Equal Pay Act as impliedly amended by the Treaty.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal by the employer, Albion Shipping Agency, from a decision of a Hull industrial tribunal last November that the employee, Mrs Lynn Arnold, was entitled to pay equal to that previously paid to a male employee.

The employer had appealed on the ground that the tribunal had erred in law in failing to determine the application by reference to article 119.

Section 1 of the Equal Pay Act provides: "(3) An equality clause shall not operate in relation to a variation between the woman's contract and the man's contract if the employer proves that the variation is genuinely due to a material difference (other than the difference of sex) between her case and his." Article 119 provides: "Each member state shall ... ensure and subsequently maintain the principle that men and women should receive equal pay for equal work."

Mr Bernard Gateshill for the employer; Mr Stephen Sedley for the employee.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that because of a decline in business the employer had dismissed the office manager, Mr Larsen. The employee had taken over the job of running the office at a considerably lower salary than that earned by Mr Larsen.

She brought a claim for equal pay. On the basis of a decision of the Court of Appeal in *McCarthys Ltd v Smith (No 2)* ([1980] ICR 672), it was conceded that the 1970 Act applied to the employee's case notwithstanding the fact that she sought to compare her position with that of her predecessor. The industrial tribunal in the present case held that a mere change in the volume of work could not be a "material difference" within the meaning of section 1(3) of the Act.

But in *McCarthys Ltd v Smith (No 1)* ([1979] ICR 785), the Court of Appeal held that the 1970 Act did not apply to a claim for pay equal to that of a former employee. The court had referred to the European Court of Justice the question of whether article 119 applied. That court held that article 119 applied directly in the United Kingdom, with the result that the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, affirming the decision in Mrs Smith's favour.

The employee's only claim arose by virtue of article 119. She had no right under the 1970 Act to claim equal pay with her predecessor. It was not clear whether article 119 operated by impliedly amending the 1970 Act or whether it conferred a separate independent right. It was not necessary to decide that difficult question in the present case.

The main argument on the appeal was that the industrial tribunal ought to have had regard to changes in the employer's economic circumstances in considering the issue under section 1(3). The employer submitted that under article 119 some economic considerations could constitute a sufficient justification for different wages: see *Jenkins v Kingsgate (Clothing Productions) Ltd* (*The Times*, July 8).

The employee contended that the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Clay Cross (Quarry Services) Ltd v Fletcher* ([1979] ICR 1), established that economic considerations could not constitute a "material difference" for the purposes of section 1(3) of the 1970 Act.

If the case was to be decided under article 119 alone the decision in *Jenkins* established that economic circumstances might be relevant.

The general statements in the *Clay Cross* case that the employer's economic circumstances were irrelevant had to be read in the context of that case which was concerned with contemporaneous employments. It was not decisive of a case like the present.

In the appeal tribunal's view, where there were successive employments a change in the circumstances of the business could constitute a "material difference". Therefore, whether the employee's claim was to be regarded as coming under article 119 alone or under the 1970 Act as impliedly amended by article 119, a change in the volume of work and profitability could provide a defence to a claim for equal pay.

The case would be remitted to the industrial tribunal to consider whether the employer could in fact show that he was not [illegible] taking advantage of the employee's position as a woman to get the work done at a rate lower than a man would have asked.

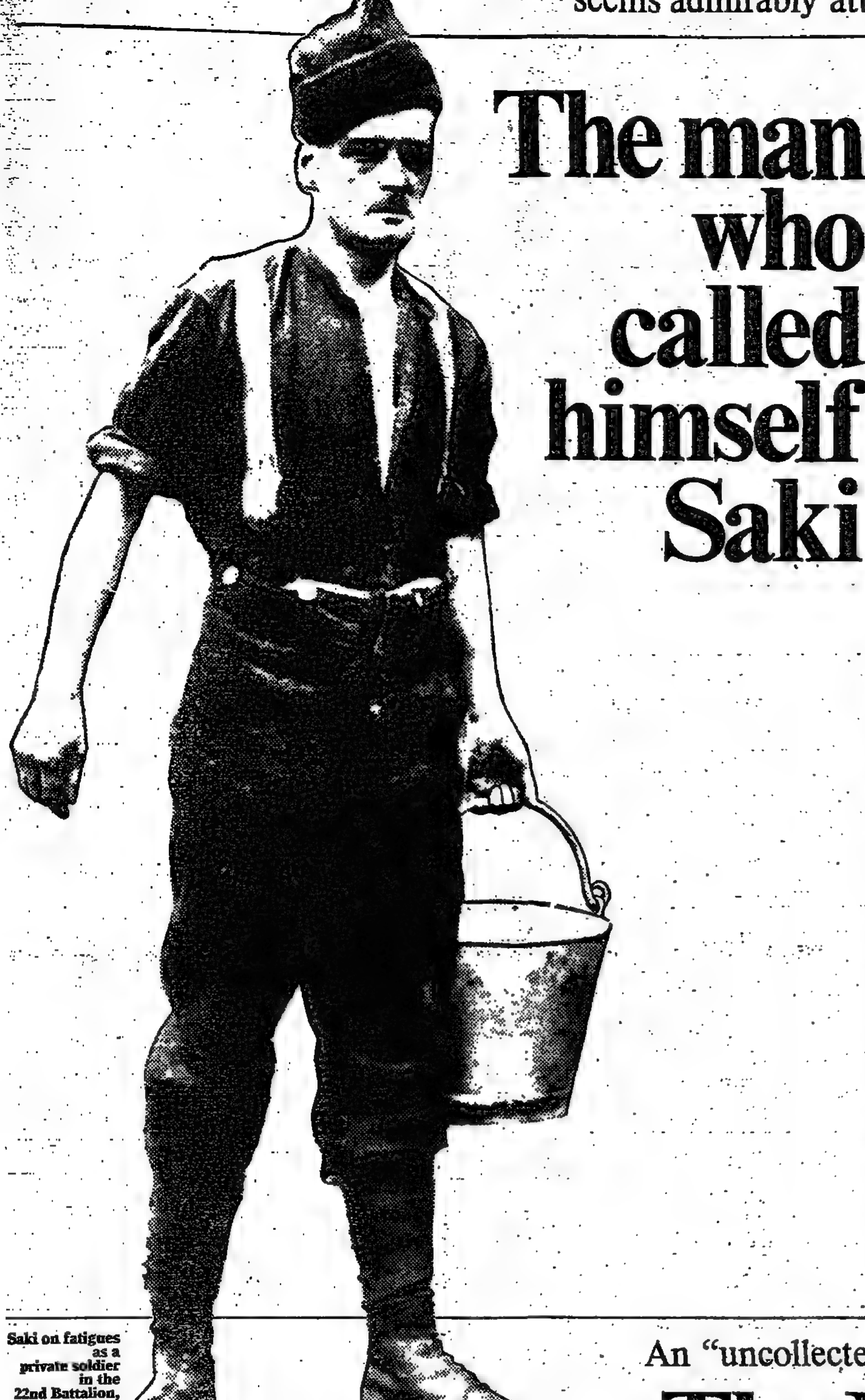
The appeal would be [illegible] and leave to appeal granted.

Solicitors: Husband, [illegible] Williams & Co, Liverpool; [illegible] & Rosen, Hull.

Saturday Review

A.J. Langguth salutes an Edwardian writer whose mixture of high comedy and cruelty seems admirably attuned to the Eighties.

The man who called himself Saki



Saki on fatigues as a private soldier in the 22nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

The writer who called himself Saki was clever enough; the critics of his own day, those languid years before World War 1, never disputed his wit.

But even as they laughed, they were dubious about recommending his short stories to a larger public. The *Athenaeum*, for example, wondered whether any reader of Saki could ever be induced to return to more wholesome fare. The *Spectator* worried that a vein of freakish inhumanity in the work might disconcert the plain person. And so, in the years after his death in 1916, Saki retained a reputation as a rare delicacy, a touchstone against which to appraise new acquaintances. If they did not embrace Saki, the fault was theirs, never his.

Adding perhaps to his appeal was the absence of vulgar biographical detail about the man who had taken his pen name — a "pseudonym of the recondite sort that makes people shy," complained the critic J. C. Squire — from the pages of Omar Khayyam. Even an enthusiast was likely to know little more than that Hector Hugh Munro had been raised by two quarrelsome and malignant aunts; that he had been shot dead by a sniper in the trenches in France at the age of 45; that his devoted sister, Ethel, had published a brief memoir and then destroyed his letters and personal writings.

So the 140 stories, the two novels and the one play stood on their shelf in English letters like highly polished seashells, formed by unseen pressures, admirable for their effortless perfection. When I undertook to write Hector Munro's life, I was less daunted by the myth that no materials had survived than by the strenuous pleading from some of his admirers that a biography might only quash the precious produce of his life, as though I were proposing to set a brass hen on his nest of plover's eggs.

But as I came to understand the forces that had acted on Hector Munro, my admiration for his brilliant stories only increased. And as it turned out, there was more material to work with than legend had allowed. Even a woman like Ethel Munro, heiress to the Munro energy and martial spirit, could not eradicate her brother's every trace.

To begin with, there was the notebook that settled at last the question of Hector's pen name. It had been stored in the attic of his niece, Mrs Juniper Bryan of Belfast. A fair, comely woman, Mrs Bryan gave me a tea complete with potato bread as we lamented together her Aunt Ethel's assault on Hector's effects. Still, she added, some time after Ethel's death those few momentoes that survived had been moved to her own home. If I liked, I could come to stay with Mrs Bryan and her husband, Pat, and comb through their attic at my leisure.

Gratefully I accepted the offer. In June 1979, with hopes unbounded, I climbed to the top of their house and began turning out every box and trunk.

In one old suitcase, I found a commonplace book and recognized at once Hector's spiky bold script; Mrs Bryan confirmed that the handwriting belonged to her uncle. In the book, amid fragments of Hector's own beginning work and quotations from other writers, he had copied out five stanzas from Omar Khayyam about Saki the cupbearer.

Not only were the lines filled with elegiac despair, however; they were also an injunction to meet Death bravely when it came. I was beginning to understand that Hector's inheritance — the Munros were Army and police officers; his mother's father an admiral — had left him riven. The youthful side to his temperament loved elegance, wit, practical jokes. The other side, gradually tightening its hold over him as he aged, thrilled to duty, suffering and gallant death. The quotation from Omar spoke for both natures.

The notebook also laid to rest a minor literary debate. Critics after his death had disputed the origin of the pen name; one editorial writer in 1916 reported with an air of authority that it was a shortening of Nagasaki. Now, with his own hand, Hector had resolved the question.

Another treasury of Saki material rested undisturbed at the Colindale newspaper archive of the British Library. Bound editions of the *Morning Post*, dated from 1902, when Hector went out to the Balkans as a foreign correspondent, revealed his whereabouts, activities, even his feelings, over an eight-year period.

Although he was new to the trade of journalism, he wrote from the start with immense assurance and employed the first person with no self-consciousness. It became clear that Hector was a man who craved excitement but had learned from his aunts never to show emotion. To display sentiment left one exposed to the world's mercy, and Hector knew the world had no mercy. As a result, he covered dozens of riots and disorders, including the 1905 march on the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, but he was careful always to stand aloof to the passions roiling around him.

After King Alexander of Servia and his queen, Draga, were dragged from their bedchambers and thrown from the palace windows, Hector allowed that there had been drama to the murders. But when the first chill had passed and a new king installed, he concluded: "I had seen a King-choosing, a Königswahl — one must put the word in German to get its fullest effect — and it had not come up to expectations."

Some ten years later, when life itself was not living up to expectation, Hector knew the remedy. He put on the uniform of an enlisted man and went off to kill Germans or be killed by them.

(There was a bonus to the days at the Colindale archive. While paging through newspapers and magazines for Hector's dispatches, I came upon "The Pond" and five other stories that had been overlooked when Ethel Munro and his editor brought out two posthumous collections of his work.)

Meanwhile, a locket from the Bryan attic had raised perhaps the most troubling question of a biographer of Saki to address. "Oh, yes", said Juniper Bryan when I produced the gold heart set with a turquoise. "That belonged to Aunt Ethel".

But prizing open its tiny hinges, we read the hand-written inscription: "8th May 1908", on one side. On the other: "Hector With best love Cyril". Mrs Bryan remarked that it was an odd trinket for her uncle to have received. I could only agree.

In 1963, when J. W. Lambert was about to publish his splendid introduction to the Bodley Head Collected Saki, the Munro family suggested that he delete two references to Hector's possible homosexuality. Now Mrs Bryan explained that she and her sister had made the request, which Mr Lambert honoured, only to spare pain to their mother, Hector's sister-in-law, who was still living at the time.

Any doubts about that aspect of Hector's life were resolved for me during an immensely entertaining conversation with Ben Travers in his basement flat in London. Long before he became a successful playwright, Travers had worked as an editor for John Lane, Saki's publisher. He had met Hector in the Lane offices in 1911, when Ben was in his mid-twenties and Hector just past forty.

They had lunched a few times at Hector's club, the Cocoa Tree, and the younger man felt that he had never met a man who was better dressed or more flawlessly groomed.

By the time of our talk, Travers was past ninety, but with his robust frame and his supple mind, I could fully expect that he would celebrate his hundredth birthday in a London theatre, watching a revival of one of his farces.

The National Theatre had recently introduced a new generation to Travers's *Plunder*, and we agreed that the time was right, at last, for Saki. The mixture of high comedy and cruelty that had given pause to critics of his own time had been imitated often, never surpassed, over the last sixty years. Writers like Evelyn Waugh and Noël Coward had taken Saki as their master, but in the 1980s what had once been a rarefied taste had become more generally acquired. Readers were harder to shock and harder to amuse, but Saki, we were sure, was still admirably equipped to accomplish the latter.

Although he spoke freely about Hector's homosexuality, Ben Travers paused to remind me that "many of our brilliant men have suffered in that way." To him, it was not the important thing about Saki, and he wanted to be sure that I appreciated Saki's kindness, generosity and courage.

Some months ago, when I read of Ben Travers's death, I was sorry I had counted so heavily on his indestructibility. Why hadn't I sent him copies of "The Pond" and the other stories I had found? They may not be the very best of Saki, but I know they would have cheered Ben Travers. He had admired the man, but he had loved the wit.

A. J. Langguth's *Saki: A Life of Hector Hugh Munro* will be published by Hamish Hamilton at £12.50 next Thursday.

An "uncollected" short story

The Pond

Mona had always regarded herself as cast for the tragic rôle; her name, her large dark eyes, and the style of hairdressing that best suited her, all contributed to support that outlook on life. She wore habitually the air of one who has seen trouble, or, at any rate, expects to do so very shortly; and she was accustomed to speak of the Angel of Death almost as other people would speak of their chauffeur waiting round the corner to fetch them at the appointed moment.

Fortune-tellers, noting this tendency in her disposition, invariably hinted at something in her fate which they did not care to speak about too explicitly. "You will marry the man of your choice, but afterwards you will pass through strange fires", a Bond Street two-guinea palm-oilist had told her. "Thank you," said Mona, "for your plain-speaking. But I have known it always."

In marrying John Waddacombe, Mona had mated herself with a man who shared none of her intimacy with the shadowy tragedies of what she called the half-seen world. He had the substantial tragedies of his own world to bother about, without straining his mental eyesight for the elusive and dubious distractions belonging to a sphere that lay entirely beyond his range of vision; or, for the matter of that, his range of interests.

Potato blight, swine fever, the Government's land legislation, and other pests of the farm absorbed his attention as well as his energies, and even if he had admitted the possibility of such a disease as soul-sickness, of which Mona recognised eleven distinct varieties, most of them incurable, he would probably have prescribed a fortnight at the seaside as the most hopeful and natural remedy. There was no disguising the fact, John Waddacombe was of the loam, loamy. If he had cared to go into politics he would have been known inevitably as honest John Waddacombe, and after that there is nothing more to be said.

Two days, or thereabouts, after her marriage, Mona had made the tragic discovery that she was yoked to a life-partner with whom she had little in common, and from whom she could expect nothing in the way of sympathetic understanding. Anyone else, knowing both her and John and their respective temperaments, could have advanced her that information the moment that the engagement was announced. John was fond of her in his own way, and she, in her quite different way, was more than a little fond of him; but they trafficked in ideas that had scarcely a common language.

Mona set out on her married life with the expectation of being misunderstood, and after a while John arrived at the rather obvious conclusion that he didn't understand her — and was content to "leave it at that." His wife was at first irritated and then disheartened by his attitude of stolid unconcern. "Least said, soonest mended" was his comfortable doctrine, which failed woefully when applied to Mona's share of the reticence. She was unhappy and perturbed about their lack of soul-fellowship; why couldn't he be decently distressed about it also?

From being at first theatrically miserable she became more seriously affected. The morbid strain in her character found at last something tangible to feed on, and brought a good appetite to the feeding. While John was busy and moderately happy with his farm troubles, Mona was dull, unoccupied, and immoderately unhappy with her own trouble.

It was at this time, in the course of one of her moody, listless rambles, that she came across the pond. In the high chalky soil of the neighbourhood, standing water was a rarity; with the exception of the artificially made duckpond at the farm and one or two cattle pools, Mona knew of no other for miles round.

It stood in a clay "pocket" in the heart of a neglected beech plantation on the steep side of a hill, a dark, evil-looking patch of water, fenced round and overspread with gloomy yews and monstrous decaying beeches. It was not a cheerful spot, and such picturesqueness as it possessed was all on the side of melancholy; the only human suggestion that could arise in connection with the pool was the idea of a dead body floating on its surface.

Mona took to the place with an instantaneous sense of fascination; it suited her temperament, and it mightily suited her mood. Nearly all her walks led her to the beechwood, and the Mecca of the wood was always the still dark pond, with its suggestion of illimitable depths, its silence, its air of an almost malignant despondency. If one could indulge in such a flight of fancy as to imagine a hill rejoicing, or a valley smiling, one could certainly picture the pond wearing a sullen, evil scowl.

Mona wove all sorts of histories about the pool, and in most of them there was some unhappy, fate-buffeted soul who hung wearily over its beckoning depths and finally floated in sombre spectacular repose among the weeds on its surface, and each time that she reshaped the story she identified the victim more and more with herself. She would stand or sit on the steeply inclined bank that overhung the pond on every side, peering down at the water and reflecting on the consequences that would follow a slip of her foot or an incautious venturing over-near the edge.

How long would she struggle in those unfathomed weed-grown depths before she lay as picturesquely still as the drowned heroine of her tale-weavings, and how long would she float there in peace, with the daylight and moonlight reaching down to her through the over-arching catafalque of yew and beech, before searchers discovered her resting-place, and haled her body away to the sordid necessities of inquest and burial? The idea of ending her despondencies and soul troubles in that dark, repose-inviting pool took firmer and clearer shape; there seemed a spirit lurking in its depths and smiling on its surface that beckoned her to lean further and yet further over its edge, to stand more and more rashly on the steep slope that overhung it.

She took a subtle pleasure in marking how the fascination grew on her with each visit; how the dread of the catastrophe that she was courting grew less and less. Every time that she reluctantly tore herself away from the spot there seemed a half-jeering, half-reproachful murmur in the air around her, "Why not today?"

And then, at a timely moment, John Waddacombe, hearty as an ox, and seemingly proof against weather exposure, fell suddenly and critically ill with a lung attack that nearly triumphed over doctors and nurses and his own powers of stubborn resistance. Mona did her fair share of the nursing while the case was critical, fighting with greater zeal against the death that threatened her husband than she had shown in combatting the suggestion of self-destruction that had gained so insidious a hold on her.

And when the convalescent stage had been reached she found John, weak and rather fretful as he was after his long experience of the sick-room, far more lovable and sympathetic than he had been in the days of his vigour. The barriers of reserve and mutual impatience had been broken down, and husband and wife found that they had more in common than they had once thought possible. Mona forgot the pond, or thought of it only with a shudder; a healthy contempt for her morbid weakness and silliness had begun to assert itself. John was not the only one of them who was going through a period of convalescence.

The self-pity and the coquetry with self-destruction had passed away under the stress of new sympathies and interests; the morbid undercurrent was part of Mona's nature, and was not to be cast out at a moment's notice. It was the prompting of this undercurrent that led her, one day in the autumn, to pay a visit to the spot where she had toyed so weakly with stupid, evil ideas and temptations. It would be, she felt, a curious sensation to renew acquaintance with the place now that its fascination and potential tragedy had been destroyed.

In outward setting it was more desolate and gloom-shrouded than ever; the trees had lost their early autumnal magnificence, and rain had soaked the fallen beech leaves into a paste of dark slush under foot. Amid the nakedness of their neighbours, the yews stood out thick, and black, and forbidding, and the sickly growth of fungoid things showed itself prominently amid the rotting vegetation.

Mona peered down at the dark, ugly pool, and shuddered to think that she could ever have contemplated an end so horrible as choking and gasping to death in those foul, stagnant depths, with their floating surface of slime and creeping water insects and rank weed-growth. And then the thing that she recoiled from in disgust seemed to rise up towards her as though to drag her down in a long-deferred embrace. Her feet had slipped on the slithery surface of sodden leaves and greasy clay, and she was sliding helplessly down the steep bank to where it dropped sheer into the pool.

She clutched and clawed frantically at yielding roots and wet, slippery earth, and felt the weight of her body pull her downward with an increasing momentum. The hideous pool, whose fascination she had courted and slighted, was gaping in readiness for her; even if she had been a swimmer there would have been little chance for her in those weed-tangled depths, and John would find her there, as once she had almost wished — John who had loved her and learned to love her better than ever; John whom she loved with all her heart.

She raised her voice to call his name again and again, but she knew that he was a mile or two away, busy with the farm life that once more claimed his devoted attention. She felt the bank slide away from her in a dark, ugly smear, and heard the small stones and twigs that she had dislodged fall with soft splashes into the water at her feet; above her, far above her it seemed, the yews spread their sombre branches like the roof-span of a crypt.

"Heavens alive, Mona, where did you get all that mud?" asked John in some pardonable astonishment. "Have you been playing catch-as-catch-can with the pigs? You're splashed up to the eyes in it."

"I slipped into a pond," said Mona.

"What, into the horse-pond?" asked John.

"No, a pond out in one of the woods," she explained.

"I didn't know there was such a thing for miles round," said John.

"Well, perhaps it would be an exaggeration to call it a pond," said Mona, with a faint trace of resentment in her voice; "it's only about an inch and a half deep."

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GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Administrator: Michael Kaye

Ticket reservations only: 928 3191 Mondays to Saturdays from 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

STUDENT STANDBY TICKET SCHEME
For information on ticket availability on day of performance only, telephone 01-633 0932.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 24 Oct 8.00 pm	LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY Philharmonia Orchestra Simon Rattle Elise Ross Philip Langridge Willard White Rachmaninov The Bells: Ravel Daphnis and Chloe (complete) £2.75, £3.75, £4.75, £5.75, £6.75 (ONLY) Lon Choral Soc
Sunday 25 Oct 3.15 pm	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Klaus Tennstedt (conductor) Jessye Norman (soprano) Robert Schunk (tenor) Marius Rintzler (bass) Wagner Overture, Die Meistersinger: Siegfried Idyll: Die Walküre, Act I. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6 (ONLY) LPO Ltd
Sunday 25 Oct 7.30 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Royal Choral Society (section), Owain Arwel Hughes (conductor) Cristina Ortiz (piano) Strauss Till Eulenspiegel: Rachmaninov Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini: Holst The Planets £4.00, £5.00, £6.00, £7.00 (ONLY) RPO Ltd
Monday 26 Oct 6.55 pm	CONCERT PLATFORM 3 (RFH Waterloo Room). Professor Donald Mitchell will speak about Britten's War Requiem to be performed by the Bach Choir later in the evening. After the talk the speaker will invite the audience to hold informal discussion with him. £1. Royal Fes Hall
Monday 26 Oct 8.00 pm	THE BACH CHOIR Westminster Cathedral Boys Choir Philharmonia Orchestra, Sir David Willcocks (cond). Felicity Lott (soprano), Robert Tear (tenor), Stephen Roberts (bass). Britten War Requiem. £5.00 £6.00 £7.00 (ONLY) The Bach Choir
Tuesday 27 Oct 8.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Claudio Abbado (conductor), Alfred Brendel (piano). Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 2; Symphony No. 1: Piano Concerto No. 3. (Returns only) LSO Ltd
Wednesday 28 Oct 5.55 pm	ORGAN SPECTRUM Nicholas Danby (organ) Couperin 4 Mvts from the Gloria and Offertoire from the Messe des Couvents; Bach Prel and Fugue, BWV 546; Franck Choral No. 3 in A min; Vierne Prelude (24 Pièces en style libre) Fantomes, Etoile du Soir, (Pièces de Fantaisie); Widor Final (Sym No. 8. £1.50 unreserved RFH
Wednesday 28 Oct 6.00 pm	MUSIC OF EIGHT DECADES (RFH Waterloo Room) Susan Bradshaw will give a talk on Alfred Schnittke whose In Memoriam is receiving its British premiere later this evening at the Royal Festival Hall in the concert given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky. £1.50. BBC/LOCB
Wednesday 28 Oct 8.00 pm	MUSIC OF EIGHT DECADES BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA BBC Symphony Chorus, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky (conductor). Victoria Postnikova (piano). Stravinsky Ballet, Agon: Scriabin Prometheus (The Poem of Fire): Schnittke In Memoriam: (First British performance) Janacek (Sinfonietta. £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY) BBC/LOCB
Thursday 29 Oct 8.00 pm	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Klaus Tennstedt (conductor) Bruckner Symphony No. 8 There will be no interval during this performance £2.00 £3.00 £4.00 £5.00 £6.00 £7.00 LPO Ltd
Friday 30 Oct 8.00 pm	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Bernard Haitink (conductor) Mahler Symphony No. 7 There will be no interval during the performance. £4.50 (ONLY) Philharm Ltd
Saturday 31 Oct 8.00 pm	BAND AND TRUMPETERS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC KNELLER HALL. London Philharmonic Choir. Evans, Soh, Kendall. Works by Britten, Wagner, Weelkes, Bencriscutto, Mendelssohn etc. £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY). Army Benevolent Fund
Sunday 1 Nov 3.15 pm	AMADEUS QUARTET William Pleeth (cello) Schubert Quartet in A minor, D.804 (Rosamunde) Quintet in C, D.956. £2.00 £3.00 £4.00 £5.00 £6.00 Ibbs and Tillett Ltd
Sunday 1 Nov 7.30 pm	PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Bernard Haitink (conductor) Radu Lupu (piano) Walton Overture, Scapino; Mozart Piano Concerto in C minor, K.491; Walton Symphony No. 1. £2.00 £3.00 £4.00 £5.00 £6.00 £7.00 Philharmonia Ltd.
Monday 2 Nov 8.00 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller Thea Musgrave. In Celebration of the Bi-Centenary of Vincent Novello. Mozart Symphony No. 40; Musgrave Peripeteia (1st pf) Elgar Introduction and Allegro, Mendelssohn Italian Symphony. £2 £3 £4 £5 £6 £7 RPO Ltd
Tuesday 3 Nov 8.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Chorus Claudio Abbado (conductor) Alfred Brendel (piano). Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor) Verdi Four Sacred Pieces. £4.00 £5.00 £6.00 £7.00 (ONLY) LSO Ltd
Wednesday 4 Nov 5.55 pm	ORGAN SPECTRUM WILLIAM DAVIES Wagner Ov. The Mastersingers, Ride of the Valkyries; Quilter Children's Overture; Mendelssohn Scherzo, A Midsummer Night's Dream; works by: Ravel, Gould, Liszt, Kreisler & Litolff. £1.50. Royal Fes Hall
Wednesday 4 Nov 8.00 pm	BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Ferdinand Leitner (conductor) Elizabeth Connell (mez-sop) John Shirley-Quirk (baritone) Mozart Symphony No. 32 (Overture in the Italian style), (Please note change), Wolf Songs; Strauss Also sprach Zarathustra. £2 £3 £4 £5 £6 £7 BBC
Thursday 5 Nov 8.00 pm	STEPHANE GRAPPELLI with Diz Disley, Jack Sewing Martin Taylor and special guest JULIAN LLOYD WEBBER. £3 £4 £5 £6 £7 (ONLY) Grant Edward Enterprises Ltd
Friday 6 Nov 8.00 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Walter Weller (cond) Silvia Marcovici (vln). Rossini Overture, The Barber of Seville; Mendelssohn Violin Concerto; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique) £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7. RPO Ltd.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 24 Oct 3.00 pm	RSPB FILMS Seabirds: The Commendable Crow; The Secret Reeds £2.00 £2.40 (ONLY) RSPB
Today 24 Oct 7.45 pm	THE BARROW POETS Heather Black Cicely Herbert William Bealby-Wright Gerard Benson Susan Baker Jim Parker Calendar Songs An evening of humour, music, poems and songs. £1.80 £1.50 (ONLY) The Barrow Poets
Sunday 25 Oct 3.00 pm	ARNALDO COHEN (piano); Mozart Sonata in F, K.332; Schoenberg Six Little Pieces, Op. 19; Three Pieces, Op. 11; Fernandez Three Studies in sonatina form; Chopin Four Ballades. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3. Concertdirectie Dr G. de Koos & Co
Sunday 25 Oct 7.15 pm	JOHANN STRAUSS GALA J. Strauss Orchestra Jack Rothstein (director/violin) Ann James (soprano) J. Strauss Dancers in Costume, Geraldine Stephenson (choreographer). Popular Music of the Strauss Family £2.75 £4.80 (ONLY) Raymond Gubbay Ltd
Monday 26 Oct 7.45 pm	JOHN VALLIER (piano). Brahms Ballade Op. 10/1; 3 Waltzes; Rhapsody, Op. 79/1; Schumann Kinderscenen; Beethoven Sonata in C minor, Op. 13 Pathétique; Rachmaninov 2 Preludes; Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50. RGM
Tuesday 27 Oct 7.45 pm	CHELSEA HARMONIC SOCIETY New Symphony Orchestra Edward de Rivera Una Barry Alison Pearce Susan Tyrrell Edgar Fleet; Timothy Woolford. Stanford Requiem Mass; Jubilee Te Deum. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50 Terry Slasberg Agency
Wednesday 28 Oct 7.45 pm	"The Ascent of Mount Kongur" Chris Bonington Dr Michael Ward in an illustrated lecture. £3.00 £3.00 (ONLY) Matheson & Co Ltd
Thursday 29 Oct 7.45 pm	BBC SINGERS John Poole (cond). Schumann 4 Gesänge Op. 141; Verzweifle nicht im Schmerzenstal, Op. 93; Kodaly 4 Italian Madrigals; The Aged; Bartok Elmúlt időkből; Brahms Three Motets; Geistliches Lied. £1.00 £1.60 £2.10 £2.70 £3.20 BBC
Friday 30 Oct 7.45 pm	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Raymond Leppard (cond), Richard Stoltzman (clarinet). Mozart in Vienna. Mozart Overture, The Impresario; Clarinet Concerto, K.622; Adagio and Fugue, K.546; Symphony No. 41 (Jupiter). £4.00 ECO & Mus Soc Ltd
Saturday 31 Oct 6.30 pm	TAVERNER CHOIR AND PLAYERS Brompton Oratory Junior Choir. Parrott, Kirkby, Denley, Covey-Crump, Savidge, Jenkins, Thomas. Bach St Matthew Passion. £1.80, £2.50, £3.30, £4.25, £5.80 The Early Music Centre
Sunday 1 Nov 3.00 pm	NEAMAN (violin) JONES (piano) SCHNABEL (piano) ROWLAND (piano) Mozart Sonata in F K.497; Bloch Baal Shem; Bizet Five pieces from Jeux d'enfants; Debussy Pour un tombeau sans nom (Six épigraphes antiques); Mendelssohn Allegro brillant, Op. 92; Franck Sonata for violin and piano. £3 £4 £6 £7 (ONLY) In aid of Self Aid of Refugees
Sunday 1 Nov 7.15 pm	JULIAN LLOYD WEBBER (cello) Simon Nicholls (piano) Schumann Drei Fantasiestücke, Op. 73; Chopin Sonata in G minor, Op. 65; Fauré Elégie; Rachmaninov Sonata in G minor, Op. 19. £1.50 £2.30 £3.20 £4.00 In aid of The National Birthday Trust Fund
Monday 2 Nov 7.45 pm	IAN HOBSON (Winner of the 1981 Leeds Int Pno Comp Beethoven Vars; Schubert Sonata, D.958; Busoni Sonatina No. 6; Rachmaninov Etude-Tableaux, Op. 39/3; Prelude, Op. 32/13; Prokofiev Sonata No. 7, Op. 83; Kreisler/Rachmaninov Liebesleid; Liebesfreud. £2 £2.75 £3.50 £4.25 £4.75 Van Walsum Mgt
Tuesday 3 Nov 7.45 pm	NEW MOZART ORCHESTRA Clive Fairbairn (conductor) Celia Nicklin (oboe) Telemann Suite, Don Quixote; Oboe Concerto; Mozart March in D, K.445; Divertimento in D, K.334. £1.50 £2.25 £3.00 £3.75 £4.50 New Mozart Orchestra
Wednesday 4 Nov 7.45 pm	NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA David Josefowitz (conductor) Ralph Holmes (violin) Raphael Wallfisch (cello) Howard Shelley (piano) Beethoven Overture, Coriolan; Triple Concerto; Symphony No. 3 (Eroica). £1.20 £2.60 £3.70 £4.50 £5.50 Conchord Management
Thursday 5 Nov 7.45 pm	JEROME ROSE (piano) Clementi Sonata in B flat; Schubert Sonata in A, D.959; Liszt Three pieces from Harmonies poétiques et religieuses. £1.00 £1.60 £2.10 £2.70 £3.20 Robert Paterson
Friday 6 Nov 7.45 pm	LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA Kraemer (dir) Handel Arrival of the Queen of Sheba; Telemann Horn Conc; Schubert Rondo in A; Bach Brandenburg Conc No. 4. Telemann Concerto for 2 horns; Haydn Symphony No. 43 (Mercury). £1.40 £2.20 £3.90 £4.40 £5. LBO Ltd

PURCELL ROOM

Today 24 Oct 7.30 pm	ENGLISH TASKIN PLAYERS Peter Lloyd (flute) Neil Black (oboe) Elizabeth Worry (piano) 20th Century programme of trios, duos and solo music by Jacob, Hindemith, Fricker, Britten, Madeleine Dring, Poulenc, Varèse, Fauré, Ibert. £1.50 £2 £3. Jane Gray
Monday 26 Oct 7.30 pm	TRIO ZINGARA Sophie Langdon (violin) Susan Dorey (cello) Annette Cole (piano) Haydn Trio in A, Hob. XV: 18; Mendelssohn Trio in C minor, Op. 66; Brahms Trio in B, Op. 8. £1.50 £2.00 Kirckman Concert Society Ltd
Tuesday 27 Oct 7.30 pm	KOENIG ENSEMBLE Jan Latham-Koenig (dir/pno) Mary King (mez-sop) Ian Caley (tenor) David Wilson-Johnson (reciter) Bartok Contrasts for clarinet, violin and piano; Schoenberg Ode to Napoleon; Janácek The Diary of One Who Disappeared. £1.50 £2.50 £3.50 Ingpen and Williams Ltd
Wednesday 28 Oct 7.30 pm	PRIORY CONCERTANTE OF LONDON Frank Stiles (conductor) Bernard Partridge (vln) Michael Dawney Carolan Suite; Stiles Triptych; Anthony Roper Violin Concerto £1.50 £2.25 £3.00 Priory Concertante of London
29, 30, 31 Oct 7.30 pm	SURYA KUMARI And Company of Dancers and Musicians Loves and Intrigues of Rajahs and Devas £1.20 £1.80 £2.40 India Performing

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

GENERAL MANAGER: ANTHONY J CHARLTON · Kensington SW7 2AP

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SEIJI OZAWA conductor

SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 8 (Unfinished)
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 9

Sheila Armstrong, soprano, Yvonne Minton, mezzo, Dennis Bailey, tenor, Gwynne Howell, bass, Philharmonia Chorus

Tuesday, 17 November at 8
£1, £2, £2.50, £3, £4, £6, £7.50, £10, £12 Hall (01-589 8212) & Agents

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TOMORROW at 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

presents a

POPULAR SUNDAY EVENING PROGRAMME including

HOLST: The Planets

See RFH panel for details

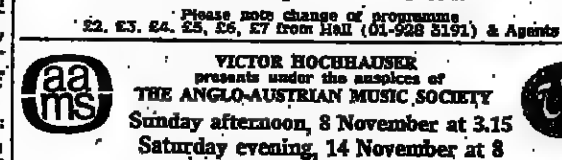
Wednesday 4 November at 8 p.m.

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
FERDINAND LEITNER

Elizabeth Connell · John Shirley-Quirk

MOZART: Symphony No. 32 in G (Overture in the Italian Style)
WOLF: Songs
STRAUSS: Also sprach Zarathustra

Please note change of programme
£2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents



VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents under the auspices of THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN MUSIC SOCIETY
Sunday afternoon, 8 November at 3.15
Saturday evening, 14 November at 8

VIENNA BOYS CHOIR

Sacred and Secular Music, including works by Mozart, Schubert, Bruckner, Debussy, Palestrina, Michael Haydn, Mendelssohn. Folksongs, Austrian Carols; Johann Strauss: Waltzes and Polkas; and one-act comic opera by J. Klerr:

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MONDAY 9 NOVEMBER at 8

CLAUDIO ARRAU

BEETHOVEN: Sonata in E flat, Op. 27 No. 1
SCHUMANN: Etudes Symphoniques
DEBUSSY: Estampes
CHOPIN: Fantasia in F minor
LISZT: "Apres une lecture du Dante"
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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SEIJI OZAWA conductor

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral)
STRAVINSKY: Rite of Spring

MONDAY 16 NOVEMBER at 8
£8, £10, £12.50, £15 (ONLY) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

MONDAY 26th OCTOBER, at 7.45 p.m.
JOHN

VALLIER

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Tickets: £4.50, £3.70, £2.60, £1.80, £1

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
Tuesday 27th October 1981, 7.45 p.m.
The Chelsea Harmonic Society presents

STANFORD

REQUIEM MASS · JUBILEE TE DEUM

Una Barry (Soprano) Alison Pearce (Soprano)
Susan Tyrrell (Contralto) Edgar Fleet (Tenor)
Timothy Woolford (Bass) Peter Jones (Organ)
Choir of West Heath School · Chorus of the Chelsea Harmonic Society
New Symphony Orchestra Conductor: Edward de Rivera
Tickets: £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50 Tel: 928 3191
Concert Management: Terry Slasberg

Thursday 29 October at 7.45 p.m.

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A Journey through Germany and Hungary 1838-1940 with Robert Schumann, Johannes Brahms, Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly.
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THURSDAY 5 NOVEMBER at 7.45 p.m.
ROBERT PATERSON presents

JEROME ROSE

CLEMENTI: Sonata in B flat, Op. 24 No. 2
SCHUBERT: Sonata in A major, Op. posth.
LISZT: Harmonies poétiques et religieuses
£1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents



St John's Smith Square

London SW1P 3HA. Director: Joanna Brendon.
Box Office 01-222 1061. Mon.–Fri. 11 a.m.–6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. at each concert.

Tonight 7.30 pm	MAXWELL DAVIES: First Fantasia on an "In Nomine" of Taverner. Mahler: Kindertotenlieder. Mussorgsky: Pictures from an Exhibition. James Blair cond. David Wilson-Johnson baritone. Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 (NUS). Unilever/YMSO.
Wednesday 4 Nov 7.30 pm	ARNOLD COOKE 75th BIRTHDAY CONCERT in the presence of the composer Cooke: Sonatas for flute & piano and oboe & piano; Song Cycle (1st perf.). Fauré: Piano Quartet Op. 15. Edward Beckett flute. Colin Horsley piano. Roger Lord oboe. Francis Loring baritone. Roger Garland violin. Lynn Fletcher violin. Andrew McGee viola. Roger Smith cello. £3.50, £2.75, £2. Jane Gray
Thursday 5 Nov 7.30 pm	SABBIONETA FESTIVAL ENSEMBLE OF MANTUA, Director CLAUDIO GALLICO. Music of the Gonzaga Age. Works by Pesenti, Mantovano, Scoto, Cara, Anonimo ferrarese, Desprez, Monteverdi. £2, £1.50, The Italian Institute/Sponsor: Lancia UK.

ST JOHN'S, Smith Sq., WEDNESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER at 7.30

Arnold Cooke 75th Birthday Concert

in the presence of the composer

Chamber Music by Arnold Cooke and Fauré

Edward Beckett, Colin Horsley, Roger Lord, Francis Loring, Roger Garland, Lynn Fletcher, Andrew McGee, Roger Smith.
For details see St John's panel.

ROYAL CONCERT 1981

In the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh

Wednesday 18th November, 8 pm
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra

Conductor: David Atherton : Soloist: John Lill
Trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music
Conductor Lt. Col. G. E. Evans RHG/D

Johannesburg Festival Overture .... Walton
Piano Concerto No. 2 .... Rachmaninov
Canzone for St. Cecilia .... Rubbra
Symphony No. 1 .... Sibelius

In aid of the Musicians Benevolent Fund and Allied Charities
Tickets: £10, £8, £6.50, £5, £3.50 available from the Royal Festival Hall Box Office (01-928 3191) and usual agents.

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Eves 7.30. Sun 3.30

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Sun 8th £5.00, £7.50, £10.00
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Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne
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Tel: 01-935 2141 · Mailing list £1.80 year · OF GREAT BRITAIN

Tonight 24 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	THE ENGLISH CONCERT Dir. Trevor Pinnock £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80.	Early Music Centre Festival—4 Concerti by Telemann, Bach, Handel, Haydn. Mozart: Symphony No 29 K201. Early Music and Baroque Series.
Tomorrow 25 Oct. 3.30 p.m.	JOHN HENRY harpsichord. £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50. Early Music & Baroque Series/Roger Stone Mgt	Froberger: Toccata, Suite No 2 in A: Bach: Partita No 1 in B flat; Couperin: Les Fastes de la Grande et Ancienne Ménéstrandise; Suites by D'Anglebert & Rameau.
Tomorrow 25 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	AMSTERDAM GUITAR TRIO £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Basil Douglas Ltd.	Adriaenssen: Madonna mia pieta; Hume: The Virgin's Muse; Paccioni: La Traditora; Gragnani: Trio in D; Fauré: Theme & vars Op 73; works by Kox, Bons, Debussy, Meijering.
Monday 26 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	LINDSAY AND YOUNG two pianos £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50.	George Lloyd: Aubade (1971) 1st perf; Brahms: Sonata in F minor Op 34b.
Tuesday 27 Oct 7.30 p.m.	EMMA KIRKBY sop DAVID THOMAS bass ANTHONY ROOLEY lute. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80.	Earth, Fyre and Aere. Songs and dialogues by Dowland, William and Henry Lawes, Purcell, Caccini, Falconieri, Rossi, Rovetta and Merula. Early Music/Baroque Series.
Wednesday 28 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	Marisa Robles & Friends MARISA ROBLES harp £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80.	Handel: Variations; Mozart: Theme Vars. & Rondo pastorale; Fauré: Impromptu Op 86; Beethoven: Vars. on a Swiss Air. Works by Albeniz, Naderman Rodrigo, etc. Van Walsum Mgt.
Thursday 29 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	Sigiswald Kuijken vln Barthold Kuijken flute Wieland Kuijken viola da gamba Robert Kohnen hpscd	Trio Sonatas by Couperin, CPE Bach, JS Bach: Via da gamba Sonata No. 2 in D; Rameau: 5 concert from Pieces de clavecin; Telemann: 2 Flute Fantasias. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80.
Friday 30 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	MANUEL BARRUECO guitar £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80. Aranjuez Guitar Strings	De Visee: Suite No 11 in B min; Bach: Partita in D min; Giuliani: Sonata in C Op 15; Variations Op 45; Gran Sonata Op 150; Paganini: Sonatas Op 3 1 & 6.
Saturday 31 Oct. 7.30 p.m.	SONGMAKERS' ALMANAC £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80 Song Recital Series	Chabrier — portrait of a neglected master of French music. Songs & opera excerpts. J. Smith, S. Walker, R. Jackson, G. Johnson and Guests.
Sunday 1 Nov. 3.30 p.m.	MARGARET MILLS piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50. Helen Jennings Concert Agency	Schumann: 3 Romances; Ruth Schonthal: Sonata breve. Mozart: Sonata in A min. K310; Brahms: Vars. on a theme by Schumann; Debussy: 2 preludes; Chabrier: Pièces Pittoresques.
Sunday 1 Nov. 7.30 p.m.	DAVID PARSONS lute £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	Weiss: Suite in A; Music by Dalza, Francesco da Milano, Thomas Robinson, Dowland, Gaultier, and Reusner.
Monday 2 Nov. 7.30 p.m.	ANDRAS ADORJAN flute RUDOLF JANSEN piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	Devienne: Sonata in E minor; Cesar Franck: Sonata in A; Ravel: Sonata; Jolivet: 5 incantations; Poulenc: Sonata. Basil Douglas Ltd.
Tuesday 3 Nov. 7.30 p.m.	ALBERT FERBER piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Jane Gray	Bach: 2 Choral preludes; Beethoven: Sonata in B flat Op 22; Schubert: Impromptus in A flat, F min. D935; Debussy: Préludes Bk 2 (complete).
Wednesday 4 Nov. 7.30 p.m.	FRANZ SCHUBERT QUARTET OF VIENNA £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Russian Series / Harold Holt Ltd.	Mozart: Quartet No. 15 in D min K421; Schubert: Quartet No. 11 in E D353; Tchaikovsky: Quartet No. 1 in D Op 11.
Thursday 5 Nov. 7.30 p.m.	APOLLO'S BANQUET Dir. Monica Huggett £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Early Music Network	A Viennese Serenade. Chamber music by Mozart and Sussmayr.
Friday 6 Nov. 7.30 p.m.	GEMINI Dir. Peter Wiegold, Ronald Lumsden piano. £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50.	David Lumsdaine 50th Birthday Concert. Lumsdaine: Mandala 11, & 111 (1st lon perf.); Messiaen: Canteyodjaya. Works by Gilbert, LeFanu, Maxwell, Roe, Tavener, Walker, Wiegold.

WIGMORE HALL TOMORROW at 3.30 p.m.
An introduced harpsichord recital by

JOHN HENRY

For details see Wigmore Hall panel

Alexander Zivkovic for Mava Music presents

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE
SUNDAY 25TH OCT AT 7.30PM

Tickets £5.00, £7.00, £8.50, £10.00
From Box Office (01-836 8108)
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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, CATHERINE ST., LONDON WC2

HANDEL OPERA

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Nov 4, 6, 11 & 13 at 7.30 p.m. PARTENOPE	Nov 7, 10, 12 & 14 at 7.30 p.m. BELSHAZZAR
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THURSDAY 29th OCTOBER at 7.00 p.m.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY

In the presence of T.R.H. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent
COMMONWEALTH PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA and CHORUS
MESSIAH—G. F. Handel
Yara Lebal—Soprano, Kerry Brown—Contralto, Henry Howell—Tenor, John Noble—Bass, Robert Aldwinckle—Harpsichord, Allen Handy—Trumpet.
Conductor MICHAEL BIALOGUSKI

Tickets: Reserved £10, £6, £5, Unreserved £4, £3, Nave £1.50. By post (enclose S.A.E.) from Manager, 24 Hillside Grove, London NW7 2LR or by personal application at special Box Office at Westminster Abbey 10.30-5.30 Mon.-Fri. Cheques payable to C.P.O. Trust Ltd.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Eric Rohmer's delightful film THE AVIATOR'S WIFE (A). Progs 2.10 (not Sun), 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrzej Wajda's MAN OF IRON (A). Perfs: 2.50 (Not Sun) 5.30, 8.15.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (A). Perfs 4.15, 7.40, Daily.

CAMDEN PLAZA. 485 2443 opp. Camden Town Tube. ROSI'S THREE BROTHERS (A). Daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.30, 8.55.

CLASSIC 1 Tottenham Court Rd. 636 6148. FELLINI'S CITY OF WOMEN (X) progs: 2.50, 5.35, 8.25. Fri-Sat only 11pm.

CLASSIC 4 Chelsea, King's Rd. 352 5096. FELLINI'S CITY OF WOMEN (X) progs: 2.05, 5.05, 8.10.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep perfs dly (inc Sun). 1.30, 4.40, 7.50. Late show Fri & Sat, 11.05. Lic'd bar.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN 226 3520. Oscar Winner-Best Foreign Film. MOSCOW DISTRUSTS TEARS (A). 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. The complete version of VISCONTI'S LUDWIG (A). 2.15, 7.00 Book Now 435 9787 after 2.00pm.

ART GALLERIES

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Tuesday 13th — Monday 26th October, including works by: Munnings, Herring, Ferneley, Pollard, Alken, Stark, Shayer, Ladell.
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BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum) TUDOR MAP-MAKING. Until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY. 19 Cork St., W1. 01-734 7984. SIR ROBIN PHILIPSON. Recent paintings and watercolours.

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COLNAGHI ORIENTAL and Shirley Day Ltd. at 14 Old Bond Street, London W1. 01-491 7408. ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF ART IN JAPAN until 27 November. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30, Sats. 10-1.

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FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 A JOURNEY THROUGH GREECE also SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. 20TH CENTURY WORKS ON VIEW. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

LEINSTER FINE ART. 9 Hereford Rd. W2. 01-229 9985. Antonio Segui. Graphic. Pastels. Tues-Fri. 10-6. Sat: 11-3

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St, W1 KURT SCHWITTERS IN EXILE: THE LATE WORK 1937–48 until 31 Oct. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

M NEWMAN LTD. 5 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6PY. ARTISTS OF THE AMERICAS. Monday to Friday. 10 am-5.30 pm.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, 01-748 3354. Until 8 Nov. Mon 12 Noon to 6pm. Tues to Sun, 12 Noon to 8pm. THE HUMAN FACTOR. Arts Council collection exhibition of sculpture made by 10 artists during the 70's.

ROYAL ACADEMY: Piccadilly, London, W1 — THE GREAT JAPAN EXHIBITION: 1 Till Dec 20. : 2 Dec 28-Feb 21. Open 7 days a week, 10-6: Adm £3; £2 Sun till 1.45; £2 Concessionary.

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council), Kensington Gardens, W2. FREDERICK SOMMER and JOHANNES DORFLINGER. Until 22 Nov. Adm. free. Daily 10-5.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. DE STAEL: Paintings 1941-1955. Until 29 Nov. Adm. 60p. CECIL COLLINS: Prints and SCULPTURE FOR THE BLIND. Until 1 Nov. Adm. free. Wkdys 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Recorded information: 01-821 7128.

THOMAS GIBSON FINE ART. 9a New Bond St. W1. Modern British Paintings 1900-1934. Gertler, Gore, Augustus and Gwen John, Lamb, Sickert. Weekdays 10-5.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. THE ART OF THE RADIO TIMES 1881-1981. Until 10 January. Adm. free. MODERN JAPANESE LACQUER ART. Until 8 November. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.30 Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY Whitechapel High St. 01 377 0107 to Nov 1. BRITISH SCULPTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Part 1 1901-50. Sun-Fri 11-6 cl Sat. Adm. £1 (50p) Free Mon 2-6.

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Theatre/Irving Wardle

The comedy's the thing

The Hypochondriac
Olivier

Molière's final play is oficially listed as a "comedie-ballet", a category that does not flourish over here outside the panto season, and which seemed as unreachable as ever from the capering Harlequin and carnival elephant that open Michael Bogdanov's production.

By the time we reach Molieree's own opening scene, wth Argan fretting over the doctors' bills, it is clear that the carnival is not a hopeful piece of ornamentation but an essential structral element. It has already introduced the main characters, defined the play's subject in a song, and supplied a link between commedia and scripted drama. Also, by including an upstage figure of death, it has underlined the famous irony that this comedy of an imagined malady was written by a dying man.

In abandoning Molière's original balletic interludes and substituting *commedia* routines, the show at once solves the stylistic puzzle and offers a summary of his career, from the wandering years with Illustre Theatre to his last phase as a court playwright. Bogdanov's best stroke comes after the second act, when Argan's plain-speaking brother (Michael Bryant) hauls him off to see a show.

The show turns out to be a street performance of Molière's early farce *The Flying Doctor*, played in five minutes flat (not quite matching the Stoppard one-minute *Hamlet*), whose plot related directly to Argan's own family affairs, and sends him off in a rage.

John Bury's set consists of three houses which turn inwards to form the interior of Argan's house where directorial freedom gives way to a very good straight performance of the text. It is a weakness of the piece that it includes so many cameo parts who appear once and are never seen again; also that climactic death trick that Argan plays on his grasping wife and affectionate elder daughter has already been anticipated in the scene with young Louison, who is so well played here by Emily Morgan that it is all Daniel Massey can do to top her effects as a wrathfully reviving corpse.

What Mr Massey does achiev is a sympathetic portrait of Argan. As much in the grip of a ruling obsession as the heroes of *Tartuffe* and *L'Avare*, he is not a monster. He is more in love with medicine than fearful for his own health; and the other characters — most of all Polly James's brilliant clown Toinette — play along with this as an amiable illusion rather than a menace.

The production is continually tacking about to present medicine through non-medical analogies: as in the academic dissertation scene for the ghastly prospective son-in-law (Michael Fenner); the vengeful apparition of Dr Purgon, in the likeness of a hellfire preacher casting out one of the unfaithful; and the ceremonious preparations for the administration of an enema, as if Argan was about to be served a banquet. The concluding mock-medical initiation returns the whole company to the street for a carnival finale reuniting Argan with the outside world; a scene of gentle happiness, ending in death. It left me feeling that, for the first time, I had seen the real ending of the play.



Picture by Donald Cooper

Daniel Massey and Polly James in the Hypochondriac at the Olivier.

Teleview/Elkan Allan

Looking across the generation gap

You will almost certainly be unaware that the best contemporary serial since Grange Hill is to be seen on ITV at present. The reason for your understandable ingnorance is that *Going Out*, as it is called, might better have been called *Going to Sleep*. Midnight is its transmission time in London, on Tuesdays. On Thursdays at 11.30 pm it is shown in Wales, Yorkshire, Westward, Southern and Channel; HTV West slip it in half an hour earlier. Next month, Anglia will show it at 11.30 pm on Sundays, Granada at 11.45 pm on Mondays, Scottish and Tyne Tees at 11.30 pm on Tuesdays, and ATV at 10.30 pm on Fridays.

Grange Hill, which went out first in children's time on BBC1 and is now to be repeated early on Tuesday evenings by BBC2, is almost specifically the predecessor of *Going Out*. Phil Redmond wrote them both (he now only sets the story line for the comprehensive school saga, which is filled in by a team of other writers), and he has begun *Going Out* with a scene in which a group of youths, including one played by Perry Benson from Grange Hill, is seen in school on the last day.

One of them tells a male teacher, "I don't have to listen to any more of your orders or take any more of your lip." The man answers, spiritedly: "And I'm free to knock your teeth down your throat." Yes, good Grange Hill stuff — or bad Grange Hill stuff, depending on your point of view.

I don't want to reopen that long-past controversy about Grange Hill, except to say that even those who dislike the idea of showing — and perhaps therefore encouraging — undesirable sorts of behaviour among city kids have to admit its apparent authenticity. I say apparent because the language is singularly free of expletives, although the dramatization is so skillful that you may not have noticed. It is scheduled to return early next year, with the emphasis on a new first-year intake.

In *Going Out* the effing and blinding is overt, although it is almost equally unnoticeable after the first minute or so, simply because it is so familiar in real life in this milieu.

There are several intertwining plots, as in the precursor: around the rivalries between gangs that carries over from school into the concrete streets and shopping precincts (mostly shot in Portsmouth but it could be any city ruined by bad plastic planning); the dilemma of the one bright boy in our gang as to whether to return for A-levels; the gap between their sexual boasting and the tentative reality; their brushes with the law.

But hanging over almost every scene is lack of work. The four main young men and their girls take it for granted that there will be none for them, and when one of them does land a job, after a bit of subterfuge, he is made redundant. There is no railing against their lot: life on the dole is just a natural state for them, and it made me ashamed.

The script comes over as so realistic that I was not surprised to learn that the director, Colin Nutley, had taken Phil Redmond's words as a starting-point only, and encouraged his young actors and actresses to improvise from their experience. This they do with such ease and brilliance that I was almost disquieted to meet some of them at a little party after the press showing and discover that they were not playing themselves.

Their superb accomplishment derives from their nearly all being products of Anna Sher's amazing workshop for children of Islington. She has been featured so many times on television that you will doubtless be familiar with her skill at turning working class kids into actors, an infinitely more successful way round than the conventional drama schools' attempts to turn precocious young actors into ordinary kids.

As a direct result of seeing *Going Out*, I feel that I can look across the generation gap for the first time in many years and begin to appreciate that the unruly tribe of often violent, often frightening, often threatening youngsters is made up of individuals with a range of personalities and problems. Finding myself seated opposite a lad with an absurd haircut and ring in one ear on a bus, after seeing *Going Out*, I felt emotions other than my automatic incredulity. Instead of fear, I felt concern; instead of mocking, I felt responsible.

However, the extraordinary fact, if we are to believe the man responsible for making the series, is that it was not primarily intended to explain the workless generation to us older viewers, but for the youngsters themselves. Introducing the films, Jeremy Wallington, director of programmes for Southern Television (who seem intent on making the IBA look foolish or worse in having taken away their franchise by coming up almost monthly in their final year with copper-bottomed winners), explained that it was conceived as Southern's response to the Gulbenkian Foundation's 1979 report, Broadcasting and Youth.

This concluded that television was "not providing anything like the range of output appropriate to meet the needs of young people." A follow-up report this year, while noting such attempts as Roadshow, Something Else, White Light and 20th Century Box, complained that too little had been done.

Southern evidently took to heart a quote in the original report: "What seems boring to you?" "People sitting there yak-yak round a table." Wallington said in his introductory remarks that they had "smuggled in" covert propaganda about teenage sex and thieving, but this seemed to me, when I saw the programmes, to be nervous justification for the realism.

There is no need for him to put forward such spurious claims. The making of this serial is in itself a pledge of faith in a generation that must feel, as I now understand, unwanted and unloved.

Only the scheduling, at times when hardly anyone, young or old, can be watching, is a disgrace. The Gulbenkian Report specifically said "it is necessary to schedule programmes at times when young people (and indeed their parents) are available to view", and mentioned 5-7 pm on weekdays and Saturday mornings.

Doubtless the honesty of the language will be cited as an excuse for the absurd late-night timings. It isn't good enough.

Theatre/Ned Chaillet

Theological plots

The Conspirator

Derby Playhouse

Martyrdom is not an ordinary instrument of the Lutheran Church and Dietrich Bonhoeffer was not an ordinary martyr. His subversive opposition to the Nazi rule had more elements of theological debate than of clear sacrifice, and he was certainly involved in plots on Hitler's life. Don Shaw's sprawling examination of Bonhoeffer's life is more concerned with the many ambiguities than with any line of action, and although he calls his play *The Conspirator*, and punctuates the long history of the Nazi era with meetings where Bonhoeffer philosophically sidles into supporting the murder of Hitler, he does not supply dramatic plot.

There is historical tension of course, and that proceeds ceremonially, with time taken to show the theological seriousness of Bonhoeffer as a young man, to present the Reichstag fire, the election of the Nazi party, abortive plots against Hitler, the Munich agreement, the *Krystallnacht*, the onset of war, more plots against Hitler, and Bonhoeffer, in the person of Frank Grimes, returning endlessly to his writing desk.

So much is attempted that the chronology becomes the dramatic event. Christopher Honer's production sets it out with a steady fascination, but there can be no more impact than in the progression of a digital watch. The easy, light touch of Mr Grimes's performance lights up with a few amusing philosophical conundrums, but the importance of the ideas is not conveyed.

Peter Skerrett's imaginative set suffers from dim lights which sometimes limit the stage to the flat dimensions of television, but there is more reason and thoughtful concentration than television permits. While it never achieves the dramatic impetus possible, the play suffers mainly from ambition, which is much the best failing.

Space did not allow me to describe, in my notice Kabuki's performance at Sadlers Wells, of the exhilarating second part of the programme.This self-contained first act of Chikamatsu's Shunkan concludes with five minutes of the most magnificient acting to be een on any stage, and that it is still possible, if not mandatory, to see the great Ennosuke in performance.

Concerts/
Paul Griffiths

Leading sparklers on show

Philharmonia/ Leppard

Festival Hall

Last night's concert by the Philharmonia was really three quite separate little programmes strung together. First there was string music, Tippett's Fantasia after Corelli neatly preceded by the concerto on which it was based, and both played under Raymond Leppard with an alert, youthful brightness. The programme ought to have credited the two leading sparklers, the solo violinists Christopher Warren-Green and Gillian Eastwood.

Then came a pair of opera highlights chosen to show off the many charms of Elisabeth Sösderström: the closing scene from *Capricio* and Tatiana's letter song. In the first we heard Miss Söderström rhapsodizing wonderfully on the opera's argument about the relative importance of words and music, and in doing so revealing the equation to be incomplete, for there is a third component to vocal art, that of the human being performing with his or her own natural instrument. Here, for all the singer's musicianship and her care for the ebb and flow of the text, it was her personality and presence that counted for most.

In the Tchaikovsky excerpt Miss Söderström's vulnerability and radiance again gave her the power to suggest swings of emotion.

Television/Dennis Hackett

Protest or violence

Last night John Morgan brought to a close BBC2's worthy and unavoidably sombre series, *Prisoners of Conscience*, with an update on the apparatus for protest in different parts of the world to which human rights sufferers might turn. In many places it was found to be non-existent, leaving the victims of state injustice with one option: violence.

Such humour as there was was bitter, like the Argentine general explaining that there was democracy but it was just that the people didn't yet play a part in it. In many parts of Latin-America it isn't just a case of dead men tell no stories but of concealing the dead so that ignorance can be pleaded to the watchers outside.

Some 33 years on from the Union Nations Declaration of Human Rights, hope is still immeasurably distanced from reality: three million men, women and children killed or disappeared in the past 10 years - a figure that excludes the casualties of Kampuchea.

A Philippine senator, Jose Diokno, himself a former prisoner, told how his Free Legal Assistance Group was tolerated because the system rendered it impotent. It was allowed to exist as a kind of dressing, a cynical gesture to liberalism. If it looked like making any progress, he said, it would be quashed.

Then, of course there is South Africa, where the courts cannot challenge detention, where blacks pay for education but whites are educated free, where violation of human rights is built into the legal system.

An effective series this from producer, Tristan Allsop, graphic but not overstated, concerned not only with well-known names but with the millions of nameless, with some hope in the bravery of those who resist and the dedication of those concerned that they should not be forgot

Diary Quiz

Some more questions from the week's news. Answers in Monday's Diary.

1 What further unfortunate side-effect, or rather front-effect, of unemployment was revealed this week?

2 Where was Wagner silenced?

3 Why did the Government surrender over Gibraltar?

4 Where can you see the Hyundai Pony?

5 Who is going to dig into the coal industry?

6 Can Can Con Cun, Explain.

7 Who changed his colours for the third time?

8 Swansong in Piccadilly?

9 Which government gave diplomatic status to the PLO this week?

10 Where are dead men's bones likely to jeopardise a gold rush?

12 Who had his cuts cut by a court?

13 Musical chairs in Poland?

14 Why is the 'Doc' in the clear?

15 English as she must be spoke?



The most popular suggestion was 'Halo Sailor' closely followed by variations on the theme of 'Stars and Stripes' including 'Star Spangled Spanner' from Mrs Johnson of Ilkley, which I liked. The winner is Mrs E. Lewis of Bristol for 'Thatcher falling Star'. Congratulations.

The usual bottle of champagne to the reader who sends in the funiest caption to this picture from Monday's Business News.

Dance/John Percival

Smooth show, sharp finish

Maedée Duprès

Riverside

Breaking my journey from Hammersmith to *The Times* after last night's performance by Maedee Duprès, I was able to see part of the presentation at ICA by another of Dance Umbrella's soloists. Watching Junko Kikuchi's witty, subtle dancing of attenuated choreography by herself, Carla Blank and Carmen Beuchat made me realize something about the style of the earlier programme, namely that Maedée Duprès rarely performs simple solos, but almost always what are in effect complete ballets for a cast of one.

Her new programme is, as usual, interestinhgly varied. *Three Sarabandes*, by Ferhus Early to Satie's piano pieces, most clearly shows her distinctive clarity of movement, the way she can combine smooth flow and sharp finish. A broken chair, a tiny parasol and a raincoat provide a different focus for each section of the work and establish a surreal mood.

In *Song form Country*, an enveloping brown coaume by Maria Liljefors, and Mary Fulkerson's gentle, slow choreography show Duprès as a sort of Earth Mother quietly experiencing the happenings and feelings of a rural existence. Gordon Jones's music confirms the pastoral atmosphere with its breathy flute solo, reinforced at times by the dancer's wordless singing.

Duprès herself choreographed *Splitter*, to a well-organized soundtrack of what seem mechanical noises by Stephen Montague. Craig Givens's design for the piece provides a self-destroying structure of curtains balanced by weights which lose their effect as sand trickles form them (but they needed some help on this occasion). Against this, the dancer suggests a kind of apprehensive exploration, like an enigmatic episode from a sci-fu adventure. Beautifully and expressively danced, the programme might benefit from rearranging its parts in a different order.

Radio/David Wade

The pick of the crop

How do you make "a photographic journey" by radio? Elizabeth Troop achieved it in her adaptation from James Agee's *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, now entitled *A Stone, a Plant, a Star* (Radio 4, October 21). Agee, a journalist, and Walker Evans, a photographer, spent a month of 1936 living with three sharecropper families in the South of the United States.

Those sharecroppers at the very bottom of the pile who had neither land nor implements were forced to rent both from the land owners. His price was commonly one half of their cotton crop and a third or a half of the corn, both produced by the unremitting labour of the entire family. This, combined with child-bearing, could bring a woman of 27 to ancient emaciation. "How is it we were caught?" was one refrain punctuating Mrs Troop's script.

Many things contributed to the pictorial and emotional impact of this feature, not least the superlative qualities of Agee's text. For example, while sharecroppers in their landlords' eyes were the lowest of the low and stupid with it (an opinion used also as a refrain), Agee found in them sense and humanity and even, in a few, a latent intellect: this he saw "hang behind their eyes like foetuses in alcohol."

Skilfully the script had been constructed largely out of this exceptional material and Stuart Milligan as Agee spoke it well. Where narrative was needed, a Walker Evans figure supplied it and the character of the families was fleshed out in dramatized sequences, economically and expertly done, as you would expect of a radio playwright as accomplished as Elizabeth Troop. John Theocharis's production blended all three elements with music into a vivid and beautiful programme, of which, I was amazed to learn, the script had apparently been hanging round for months or maybe even years with nobody seeming to show much interest.

Another successful feature was heard a week ealier on Radio 4 and had some points in common with *A Stone, a Plant, a Star*. Shirley Gee, who devised and compiled *Our Regiment*, is, like Mrs Troop, one of that sizeable comany of talented radio playwrights who also happen to be women. Her programme too had been a long time getting to the microphone, but this was principally because it started out to be a picture of army life in the words of serving soldiers.

As the military authorities insisted on vetting every word and an officer played gooseberry at every interview, the project soon ran into difficulies. So Mrs Gee and her producer, David Spenser, decided to abandon the soldiers and try their wives instead. Even then the army would play gooseberry and no doubt certain questions were not asked, certain topics barely touched on or avoided: and army wife who says or does "the wrong thing" can damage her husband's career in a way scarcely open to civilians.

In spite of this, the eight interviews which made up the programme sounded candid and relaxed and the many insights they offered proved quite exceptionally interesting. I was struck particularly by the extent to which these women seemed to distance themselves from their husband's work. One said: "It must be awful to think your husband can kill somebody". All this was blended with immensely atmospheric military sound collected and mixed by Lloyd Silverthorne.

Any radio service which can give us two programmes of such quality must on its own be worth £1 a week, even before you add in Michael Bakewell's adaption of *Gulliver's Travels*, now aproaching its last episode this (Sunday next, Radio 3). Directed 50-50 by Ronald Mason and David Hitchinson, this has been a most satisfactory account of a notable classic. It could have been made for radio, and radio has done it proud: where else, for instance, could you convey so tellingly the relative scale of Gulliver, both as manikin and mountain?

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 003079 of 1981
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division In the Matter of CANNON STREET INVESTMENTS Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 16th September 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the confirmation of the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £7,000,000 to £1,230,905.60.

AND NOTICE is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr Justice Vinelott at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, WC2 on Monday the 2nd day of November 1981.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital, should appear at the time of hearing in person, or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 24th day of October 1981.

STALLARD & CO
Leith House
47-57 Gresham Street
London EC2V 7EJ
Solicitors for the said Company

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

DAVIS, ARCHIBALD WOLF BRASMERE (otherwise Archie Wolfe Davies), of 27b Cannon Place, Brighton, East Sussex. Died on 26th May, 1978. Particulars to Crane & Hawkins, Solicitors of 50/51 Russell Square, London WC1B 4JW, before 29th December, 1981.

SARSON, ANNIE MARGARET, St Martins Nursing Home, 49/53 De La Warr Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, formerly of 49 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, died 1st February, 1981: particulars to Adams & Remers, Solicitors, 213 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, before 23rd December, 1981.

Re: ROLLEI (U.K.) LIMITED AND THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ on Thursday, 12th November, 1981 at 11.30 in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 16th day of October, 1981
H. BRYAN
Director

Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

Banzai! you bidders

The Royal Academy fired the starting pistol last week for the Great Japan Craze. Their winter exhibition devoted to *Art of the Edo Period 1600-1868* opens to the public today and there is no doubt that the "Great Japan Exhibition", as they like to call it, is a great visual experience.

Western collectors have hitherto devoted themselves largely to the minor arts of Japan, netsuke carvings, inro and lacquer, sword fittings and metalwork, prints and porcelain. The Royal Academy show includes examples of all these art forms but puts them in the context of the major arts, painting and sculpture — hitherto little known or understood in the West since few important examples have ever left Japan.

The impact of the exhibition derives from the unfamiliar but consistent aesthetic that runs through all the major and minor arts; it combines a strong attachment to nature, flowers, birds, landscape, even the elements, on one hand, to human vanities, geisha girls, theatre, dress on another, and an extraordinary feel for pure form on the third, an interest in the balance of space, form and colour that leaves most modern abstractionists in the shade.

Having seen and admired, those with an aquisitive instinct are going to want to buy it. And London's dealers and auctioneers are making sure that plenty of opportunities are available over the next week or so.

While the trade exhibitions provide an admirable extension and complement to the Academy show, a word of caution is not out of place. Japanese painting and sculpture has been little traded in the West hitherto. It abounds in the same problems of misattribution and restoration as Western art but Western experts have not yet had the opportunity of learning their way around them.

Before indulging in expensive purchases it may be wise to seek out Japanese, as opposed to Western, advice. Alternatively you can protect yourself by buying from dealers of high repute who can be relied on to take back items that are subsequently questioned. Another alternative is to spend small sums on pieces where attribution or condition is unimportant to the price.

With that caveat, where do you go and look?

☐ Colnaghi's is just round the corner from the Academy, at the southern end of Old Bond St. Last week they opened a major exhibition of *One Thousand Years of Art in Japan* which runs until November 27.

The show is almost exclusively devoted to painting and sculpture and includes some fascinating early pieces that



predate the Edo period. The aesthetic approach that is such a delight at the Academy continues unabated here.

But the quiet spiritual calm of the early sculptures is a new feature; a large wood carving of Yakushi Nyorai, the Healing Buddha, is an outstanding example from around 1150. It is priced at £50,000.

The late seventeenth century double portrait of Sokuhi and Senpo, founders of the still important Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism, has a special importance (£15,000). Most paintings of the two monks are products of the imagination, as with Western paintings of saints. In this case the artist Kita Genki was a contemporary of the monks, and could have painted from the life.

For sheer visual delight you would have to go far to match the "Maple Tree in Autumn" by Ikeda Koson (1801-1866), the texture of the leaves and trunk brilliantly rendered in ink and colours on silk (£14,000).

☐ Bluett and Sons of 48 Davies St, one of London's leading specialist dealers in Chinese art, open an exhibition titled *Chesel, Wheel and Brush* on Monday which also runs until November 27.

As the title implies, this exhibition is largely devoted to the applied arts though it includes some outstanding wood and gilt bronze Buddhist sculptures.

It includes only 23 items, each carefully selected as a masterpiece. The items belong mainly to Japanese dealers with a few items from America, for the pieces have been gathered and the catalogue organized by Mr Harry Packard, an American dealer who has spent the last 30 years in Japan. He has persuaded leading museum experts from Japan to collaborate on the catalogue which thus achieves a remarkable standard of scholarship; Mr John Ayers of the Victoria and Albert Museum is to open the exhibition on Monday, providing a stamp of approval from the world of British scholarship.

Notable among the pieces is a sixteenth century gold lacquer writing box with a design of plovers (£16,000), a thirteenth century votive plaque with a bronze image of Bishamonten, on of the four deva guardian deities (£30,000), and a late sixteenth century tea ceremony dish of Oribe pottery (£16,000).

☐ An exhibition of *Bird and Flower Paintings* opens at Milne Henderson, 99 Mount Street, on Wednesday. The importance of nature themes in Japanese art is underlined by the Academy and here 32 paintings are on offer ranging in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century (and in price from £1,000 to £45,000).

The exhibition includes both large screens and hanging scrolls. Notable is the inclusion of a scroll painting by Motonobu, the greatest sixteenth century painter and founder of the Kano school; his brother Yukinobu and his son Shoei are also represented. The large scale bird and flower screen paintings of the Momoyama period (late 16th century to 1610) are not usually allowed out of Japan, but the exhibition includes one large (unsigned) piece.

☐ For those with enthusiasm but more modest resources the exhibition of *Japanese Works of Art* at the Mayfair Hotel, Stratton Street, is a more hopeful hunting ground. It opens at 6.30 pm on Wednesday (till 9 pm), runs from 12 till 8 pm on Thursday and Friday, and from 12 to 6 pm on Saturday October 31.

Seven London dealers have got together to put on this show: Odile Cavendish, Sydney L. Moss, Tokyo Gallery, Robin Kennedy, Tempus Antiques, Henry Woods-Wilson and Hiroshi Yanagi. They are showing a mix of sculpture, lacquer, painting, screens, prints, netsuke, carvings, porcelain, textiles, cloisonne, bronze, swords and sword fittings.

There will be some 500 pieces on show with prices running from £60 to £10,000. The cheaper end of the market will be represented by porcelain, prints and netsuke carvings.

Not that netsuke carvings, the tiny toggles or buttons used to attach a pouch to the belt, are necessarily cheap. Eskenazi, at 166 Piccadilly, just opposite the Academy, is exhibiting a small group of netsuke from the collection of Professor and Mrs John Hull Grundy, an opportunity to acquire top examples.

Down the road at Spink's in Duke Street there are also important netsuke, mixed with lacquer, sculpture and porcelain. Spinks got in first with their small Japanese exhibition which closes today; the unsold items will remain on view through the autumn.

New York/John Heilpern

Hit the road to dreamland

"Nobody can know better than you that nature makes use of the instrument of human fantasy to pursue her work of creation on a higher level."

"True enough, true enough, but where does all this get us?"

"Nowhere. I only wish to show you that one is born into life in so many ways, in so many forms . . ."

Sometimes, concerned as I undoubtedly am with the theatre of illusion and American Dreams, I am asked what is it really like to be rich and famous in New York, and the answer is, it's very nice.

Provided it happens to you. If it doesn't happen to you — what can I say? It isn't so nice. In fact, it can be horrible. But I see that I am drifting into bitterness. Permit me, then, to illustrate my feelings on the matter by way of a fantasy show playing in Manhattan — call it "The Low Life Show"

I was refused entry to "The Low Life Show". How low, I hear you ask, can a man get? Extremely low. I was refused entry twice. Two years ago, when I first came to New York eager to taste all the shows this essentially showbiz city has to offer, the supreme symbol of illusion was that form of living theatre (or night of the living dead) known as Studio 54.

The paying customers were the show. People dressed up, or down, to rock, pop, snort, smoke, trip and zonk the night away, to be seen midst disco freaks and bald trans vestites, insomniac trash and macho gays, jet-set flotsam and Bianca, Jackie O, Halston, and everyone.

The interiors were the stage set. This fantasy celebration of *nostalgie de la boue* was acted out to light projectors and back-drops, moving scenery and arc lamps, special theatrical effects leading to escapist entrances and exits.

But the entrance was the thing, this was the show of shows (and therefore a hot ticket). Each night of the week, hundreds of people, humiliated, would wait meekly in line in the forlorn hope of being allowed entry. Some, specially costumed, would beg the guards and bouncers barring the way to single them out of the faceless crowd, only to be ignored by the Incredible Hulks who maliciously turned them away. Fists would sometimes fly, violent rituals creating more publicity for the show.

My first entrance was somewhat privileged, for I had been given the equivalent of a seat in the royal box: an invitation to a private party. "Leave this to me, darling," I said to my wife, striding confidently through the crowd outside, past punks with safety pins in their noses, and boldly up to one of several bouncers on the door. I presented my credentials: private party, VIP invite, honorary celebrity status, distinguished member of the press, Englishman, and — only a white lie — personal friend of Vitas Gerulaitis.

I felt it best to be bold. The bouncer looked me up and down. Something was wrong. "I told you", I whispered to my wife, "that I should have worn a dress, too late."

"Stand in line, jerk" said the bouncer, beginning to advance. "Let's go," said my wife, sensing trouble. "Leave this one to me, darling", I announced, "people will always listen to reason."

Whereupon the truth of that particular illusion suddenly hit me, taking the bouncer's fist, which sent me sort of hurtling across Manhattan. When I landed, crumpled in a heap, I had this thought: "If all the world's a stage, why am I lying here in agony."

There was no immediate answer. For there followed a prolonged interval. By chance, the producers of "The Low Life", the two owners of Studio 54, were subsequently goaled for tax evasion, and Studio 54 was closed down. With this sorry course of events, it was said that the former exotic habitues, when confronted by the reality of life without fantasy, changed roles. They got jobs.

No shame in that. It is traditional for resting actors to work between shows. But when Studio 54 reopened last month and I received an invitation to the opening night, I was surprised. "It's awfully decent of them to apoligize in this way," I thought. Alas, nothing more can prevent a man wishing to be part of events than his exclusion from them. "Leave this to me, darling," I announced, clutching the opening-night invitation as we made our way through the mob toward the dear old bouncers of Studio 54.

I had good reason to feel quietly confident. In the year or so since my last unfortunate visit, I had taken to going to a gym. There, for three nights every week, I worked out with a fanatical Rumanian, who was also a black belt in the arts of karate.

"Good evening, gentlemen," I said to the bouncers.

One among their kind looked me up and down. Something was wrong. "I knew we should have come as pirates", I whispered, too late.

"Leave this one to me, my darling."

"No entry", ordered the bouncer, beaming malevolence.

"But."

Upon reflection, it was possibly unwise of me not to have made a preemptive strike. The wallop I received this time, however, was not quite as forceful as the last. With practice, he learns to roll with the punches. You must forgive me, though. Emboldened by my training at the gym, I felt a new man was beginning to emerge (though I knew little or nothing about him). It therefore seemed a matter of honour and necessity to hit the thug back.

What a role I was playing then: "fearless, people's champ, brave, rocky, victor, king, glory, Hero, glory, glory . . .". It was not to be. Several cops quickly stepped in between us, one of them offering a dose of reality in typical New York fashion: "You bust his nose. He busts your nose. I make an arrest. This is *Dumb*. Me? They couldn't pay me to go to such places. You? How should I know about you?"

True enough. But where does all this get us? Perhaps as the good Pirandello says, nowhere. I only wish to say that if it is so that each of us is the author and actor of his dreams; some shows, like some fantasies, are easier to get into than others.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Beware boomerangs

"Don't pre-empt with a weak partner" is a sound rubber bridge maxim. Obviously, any penalty you concede will be in a poor cause. But a greater deterrent is that pre-emptive bids, designed to disrupt the opposition, all too frequently boomerang.

To select the best response to a pre-emptive bid requires judgment, vision, and a sound knowledge of the language of bidding. Imagine that your partner, at love all, has opened three hearts. What action would you recommend with these three hands?

A	B	C
♠KQ4	♠AK63	♠J42
♡872	♡8	♡AQ7
◇QJ63	◇AQ52	◇AK432
♣KQ2	♣AK73	♣AK

A. The worst bid is three no trumps. Of course, with a helpful lead and a benign distribution, you will sometimes succeed, but too infrequently. Four hearts is also over-optimistic. The only sensible call is No Bid. It is a simple matter of valuation.

B. It's amazing how many bridge players who have played the game all their lives still bid three no trumps. Any sensible reconstruction of partner's hand will demonstrate that four hearts will be a good contract. Three no trumps will vary from poor to putrid.

C. This is more difficult. If your partner has the right cards, there might well be a slam. Normally a pre-emptive bid should not contain an outside ace, so Blackwood will be singulaly unrevealing. The correct technique is to cue bid your lowest control, four clubs. Your partner should appreciate that you are interested in a slam but have no spade control. If he has a spade control, it is up to him to take the initiative.

To underline the points I have made, here is a typical hand on which your partner might have opened three hearts.

♠5
♡KJ109654
◇98
♣J105

The competitive bidding which follows a pre-emptive bid often requires delicate judgment.

East-West game. Dealer South.

North: ♠AK42 ♡64 ◇A873 ♣Q105
West: ♠53 ♡KQJ10975 ◇6 ♣A92
East: ♠— ♡A32 ◇KJ10942 ♣J764
South: ♠QJ109876 ♡8 ◇Q5 ♣K83

W	N	E	S
—	—	—	3♠
4♡(i)	4♠	5♡	No
No	5♠	No (ii)	No
6♡	Dble (iii)	No	No
No			

Opening lead ♠A

(i) Despite the vulnerability, the quality of the hearts fully justifies the intervention.
(ii) Relying on his partner to choose between doubling and bidding six hearts.
(iii) Unwise. Without the ♣Q, indefensible. Six spades must be a cheap insurance.

North followed a poor decision in the bidding with a lamentable display in the defence. Declarer ruffed the spade in dummy and returned to his hand with a trump. When he continued with a diamond, North panicked, taking the trick with the ◇A. Hoping that South had two hearts, he forced the dummy with the ♠K. Declarer was able to cash the ace of trumps and dispose of his losing clubs on the ◇K and the ◇J.

North should have had no difficulty in forming a picture of West's hand. Surely the only hope of defeating the contract must lie in the club suit. If North ducks the ◇A, declarer loses no diamond but cannot avoid the loss of two club tricks.

On the next hand, the protagonists were all players of world championship class. France v USA — final of the 1980 World Olympiad. North-South game. Dealer East.

North: ♠983 ♡2 ◇AQJ1063 ♣976
West: ♠Q1042 ♡AJ8 ◇874 ♣A85
East: ♠5 ♡753 ◇952 ♣KQJ432
South: ♠AKJ76 ♡KQ10642 ◇K ♣10

W.: Perron; N.: Wolff; E.: Lebel; S.: Hamman.

W	N	E	S
—	—	3♣	4♣
Double	4◇	No	4♡
No	4♠	No	No
No			

Opening lead ♣K

Closed room

Good players invariably use the cue bid of four clubs to describe a two-suiter. This explains North's amendment to four spades. Notice Perron's double of four clubs. He was subtly suggesting a penalty double without the risk of doubling and finding his partner trickless. If Lebel had had a defensive trick he would doubtless have doubled four spades. Perron overtook the ♣K with the ♣A and forced dummy with a second club.

Although Wolff suspected the bad trump break, he had to try to make the contract, so he cashed the two top trumps, confirming the bad news. Wolff could have gone one down by playing the ♡K; instead he tried to take heart discards on dummy's diamonds. Perron was able to ruff the fourth diamond, cash the ♠Q and wait for two heart tricks. Two down. 200 to France.

Open room

W. Soloway; N. Mari; E. Rubin; S. Chemla.

W	N	E	S
Soloway	Mari	Rubin	Chemla
—	—	3♣	4♣
5♣	Double	No	No
No	—	—	—

Opening lead ♣A

The bidding started in the same way, but Soloway's attempt to maintain the barrage misfired badly. Possibly five clubs is not a bid of which he is particularly proud. On the contrary, North's double showed excellent judgment. No doubt Mari reasoned that as South's bid was based on a major two-suiter, his diamonds would be more valuable in defence than attack. Chemla had no difficulty in finding the diamond switch; so the French extracted a 500 penalty to add to the 200 they had earned in the closed room.

A swing of 12 IMPs to France.

Pope was not a bridge player, but how aptly he wrote:

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Mechanical failings

On this page some months ago I marvelled at the progress made by chess-playing machines in 1980. In fact we were witnessing only the opening stages of their development and practice. Having recently examined no less than 10 new machines, it seems that we are now in the early middle-game, and by this time next year we shall be viewing the transition from middle-game to ending.

The machines have advanced tactically and technically so that, even at the weakest levels, they can readily spot a combination provided it is not more than two moves deep; and, since modern technique concentrates so heavily on the openings, they have markedly improved in the opening field. Even so, they are not yet capable of dealing with a master player, notably in the endings.

If you happen to find yourself in trouble in the opening stages of a game against one of these robots, make with the utmost speed for the ending and you will find yourself once again masquerading in the role of the condescending master.

You will be assisted in this manoeuvre by the fact that the machines still love to make captures and, on the lower levels at any rate, tend to make little distinction between major and minor pieces. Positionally, too, they have much to learn, and they irritate me enormously by making a practice, almost a fetish, of placing their Q Knight in front of the QBP in closed positions. Perhaps most irritating of all is their persistence in playing on in hopeless positions. Cannot they be programmed to resign when well down or when mate is inevitable?

All this said, I must confess that I find it more difficult to master most of the machines I have examined recently than those I studied earlier in the year. A case in point is the Champion Sensory Chess Challenge, so called because it won the first World Microcomputer chess championship in London in September last year and also the first North American Microcomputer Championship in San Jose, California, in that year. This is a new version of a machine I studied earlier and retains all the features that distinguish it from its competitors.

It has a section devoted to the 64 greatest games by world champions and challenges you to find out what the moves were. Perhaps it should add a section giving the 64 worst games ever played by world champions, in which case it would find ample provision for such a collection in the current world championship match.

The machine has improved the section on book openings, by which you can choose the opening you wish to play, and gives you the latest analysis of that particular opening. For example, in the previous model I regularly foxed it in the opening by starting off with a Ruy Lopez, 1 P-K4, P-K4, 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, P-QR3; and then transposing to a Guioco Piano by playing 4 B-B4, N-B3; 5 N-B3, P-QN4; 6 B-Q5, when I threatened both NxP and N-N5.

The present price of the machine is £329.95. That may seem quite a lot but one of its rivals, the Auto Response Board, costs £649. Admittedly, the Auto Response Board has some luxurious avantages. It is perhaps the easiest and most comfortable of all the playing machines to use since all you have to do is to pick up the piece and make the move fairly and squarely. With the Challenger you have to press the pieces slantways on the board, and I have often found it difficult to find the point where the magnetic contact lies. Also it has a changeable module and therefore a changeable programme.

But the machine is not as strong as the Champion Challenger and the chief reason for its high price lies in its handsome, massive workmanship. It did once surprise me with what I thought was a new move in the Scotch Game with 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 P-Q4, P-Q4. But I have since discovered this third move was a favourite with the American champion Frank Marshall, who played it in the early 1900s.

I thought I would test the opening section of the Champion Chess Challenger by trying out the variation of the Ruy Lopez with which Korchnoi won the sixth game of his world championship match at Merano. Here is the game we played, a few days after the world championship game.

White: Homo Insipiens. Black: Champion Sensory Chess Challenger. Ruy Lopez.

1	P-K4	P-K4	7	B-N3	P-Q4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	PxP	B-K3
3	B-N5	P-QR3	9	P-B3	B-QB4
4	B-R4	N-B3	10	QN-Q2	O-O
5	O-O	NxP	11	B-B2	B-B4
6	P-Q4	P-QN4	12	N-N3	B-QN3

All up to here as in the world championship match: but now Korchnoi played 12.., B-KN3. It should be observed that the B-QN3 move is quite a natural one and occurred in other games later on, for example in the 1969 USSR championship tournament between Tukmakov and Savon 12.., B-KN3; 13 P-QR4, B-QN3. Or in Kostro-Pioch, Poland, 1973: 12.., B-KN3; 13 KN-Q4, NxN; 14 PxN, B-QN3.

13	KN-Q4	NxN	15	PxB	B-N3
14	NxN	BxN			

(Position after 15 . ., B-N3)

Best in the game. I pressed the button before this move to see what the intentions of the machine were and it played 15 . ., P-QB4 which lost a piece after 16 P-B3. So then I returned to the position as it was before all this, allowing it to play B-N3.

16 B-K3 P-QB3

This also is best; the threat is 17 . ., P-B3 followed by a number of exchanges and R-QB1.

17 R-B1 R-B1 18 P-B4 Q-B5

A cunning way of ridding himself of the loss of his Bishop by 19 P-B5

19	P-B5	B-R4	21	QRxQ	QR-K1
20	Q-K1	QxQ			

A better line was 21 . ., QR-B1 aiming at P-QB4 eventually.

22	BxN	PxB	24	P-KN4	B-B2
23	P-R3	P-B3	25	P-K6	BxP

Now the game is lost but in any case it had little to play for.

26	PxB	RxP	29	KR-B1	R(Q1)-Q3
27	R-B1	P-N3			
28	R-B5	R-Q1	30	K-B2	K-N2

The ending is quite lost, but this wastes further time and is a typical ending mistake of the machine.

31	P-N4	K-B2	37	K-N3	K-B3
32	R(B1)-B3	P-B4	38	K-B4	P-R3
33	PxP	R-B3	39	P-QR4	PxP
34	R-R3	R(Q3)-K3	40	RxP	K-N3
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
			43	R-R6	

and the game went on for another 14 moves before Karpov resigned the hopeless ending.



Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Christmas away/John Carter

Seasonal packages

Spending Christmas in the Norwegian resort of Geilo was not the best of ideas, for all that the children enjoyed the deep snow and the reindeer sleigh rides. The hotel was first class, but we found it difficult to join in the jollifications, particularly after Santa Claus turned up and our youngsters discovered he did not speak English. Try convincing a tearful three-year-old that such a language barrier does not matter, especially when she sees the presents being distributed to luckier local children! When taking the family away for Christmas, make sure the traditions are what young children expect.

For most of the years since, I have been unable to spend Christmas abroad, although I did dash over to France with some colleagues for a couple of days in 1978. It was a sort of works outing, the idea being that we could eat and drink well (we did) and do some pre-Christmas shopping (we did not, because the shops were closed and the street market deserted on account of some extra public holiday we had not expected.)

If you find yourself on a "regular" holiday at Christmas, a package deal that spans the season, the tour company is certain to lay on some extra entertainment — film shows, fancy dress contests, parties and the like. The hotel will also try to provide "traditional" fare, and I do know of one tour company that smuggles Christmas puddings out to its resorts in the absence of suitable Spanish substitutes.

The increasing use of video cassette recorders means also that the Queen's broadcast speech and other seasonal television offerings may be viewed around the Mediterranean, albeit two or three days late. A mixed blessing.

Although such attempts to provide the flavour of a traditional English Christmas are commendable, I suspect that many who go abroad at that time do so precisely so they may taste the flavour of a different celebration. This is surely the point of the "Christmas Intermezzo" holiday in Vienna which offers a three night stay from December 24 to 27. For £74 you get accommodation in the Regina, Graben or Royal hotel, a three day ticket on the public transport system, a Christmas Eve dinner, Christmas Day brunch, a visit to an operetta and a trip through the Vienna Woods. Of course, you have to add on the cost of getting yourself out to Vienna and home again afterwards, but a travel agent would be able to help with such arrangements. If he is unable to give you more information about the holiday itself, contact Kremslehner Hotels, Rooseveltplatz 15, A-1090, Vienna (tel. 42 76 81).

If there is sufficient snow (there was not last Christmas) British guests at the Ramada hotel in Jonkoping, southern Sweden, will be going for sleigh rides as part of their Christmas package deal. They will be tackling Christmas Smorgasbord spreads, getting to grips with glasses of "glogg" and meeting not only Santa Claus (does he speak English?) but Lucia, the Queen of Light. This particular deal, which costs £189 for a week, is offered by Tor Line, whose brochure should be on the travel agents' shelves.

There has always been a demand for Christmas holidays in Israel and a number of these are available, some based in Tel Aviv with opportunities to visit Jerusalem, Nazareth and Tiberias and others based in Jerusalem itself, with side trips to Bethlehem and Hebron. The cost of a week in Tel Aviv is £255, in the Sunquest brochure, for example, with a week in Jerusalem offered for £284.

Sunquest also offers a holiday to Antalya in Turkey and this is also seasonally appropriate for it was thereabouts that the story of Santa Claus had its beginnings.

St Nicholas was Bishop of Myra (now Demre) in the third century and among sights to be seen in the region are his tomb — empty, for his bones were taken to Italy. A week's holiday can be had for £189, but as travel is on Fridays, extra days would have to be added to avoid travel on Christmas Day itself. A nine night holiday costs £211, for example.

All these apart there are very many holidays which will take you away for Christmas in Europe and it is worth seeking out special arrangements such as those offered by Global to Paris, to St Goarhausen in the German Rhineland, and to Ostend. Or, as I mentioned earlier, you could simply buy a holiday that covers the Christmas period and enjoy what extra events are grafted on by the tour company.

But what of those for whom there can be no substitute for Christmas in Britain, although they want to get away from their own homes? The answer lies in one or other of the literally hundreds of special holidays being offered by individual hotels and hotel groups. The difficulty is that one cannot mention them all, thus offending the overlooked, but at the risk of causing such offence, a survey of what is being offered is worth attempting.

Some time ago the Best Western Group sent me an attractive booklet giving details of inns and country house hotels, and I note that many offer special Christmas arrangements as part of the company's "Getaway Breaks" programme. These range form inclusive houseparty style holidays with full programmes of entertainment, down to normal hotel opening with special Christmas menus. Among hotels which offer the whole works are the Weston Manor, Oxford (a four-day break for £190) the Pengethly, Ross on Wye (£195), the Dalston Hotel, Carlisle (£116) and the White Hart Hotel at Lewes (£130). There are central reservation offices for Best Western Hotels at Interchange House, 26 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey, YW9 2NA (01-940 9766) and 5th Floor, Gordon Chambers, 90 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, G1 3NQ (041-204 1794).

Prestige Hotels have a deservedly high reputation, if my own experiences are any yardstick, and many of them offer special Christmas arrangements. Their costs are on the high side, reflecting the quality offered by, say, the Elms at Abberley (£240 for four nights) the Lygon Arms, Broadway (£312), the Castle at Taunton (£220) or the Chewton Glen at New Milton (£288). The Prestige Central Office is at Strand House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9EX (01-568 6841).

Trusthouse Forte's "Hightime" programme offers the choice of a lively Christmas celebration, or peace and quiet, and the special brochure listing the hotels clearly indicates what kind of Christmas each plans to provide. Four nights' celebration at the White Hart Royal Hotel in Moreton in Marsh for £170, at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham (£210), the George, Huntingdon (£188) or at the Blue Boar at Maldon (£180). Those who seek peace and quiet should find it at the Hurtwood Inn, Peaslake (£160), The White Horse, Romsey, (£170), The Talbot, Malton (£160) or the Swan's Nest hotel, Stratford upon Avon (£180).

I notice from the brochure that there are no single room supplements and special rates are available for children. Those under five are accommodated free, whilst those over five and under 14 are charged half rate when sharing a room with their parents. THF reservations offices are at Paramount House, 71/75 Uxbridge Road, London, W5 5SL (01-567 3444) and at Nelson House, Park Road, Timperley, Altrincham, Cheshire, WA14 5AB (061-969 6111).

Embassy Hotels have a regular programme of winter weekend breaks in the "Hushaway" brochure, covering 50 hotels, and are offering special Christmas deals at three of them — the Lansdowne, Norwich, the Beaufort, Tintern and the Peacock, Rowsley. Prices for the four day Christmas packages range from £140. More about those from Embassy Hotels, Station Street, Burton on Trent, Staffs, DE14 1BZ (0283-66587).

Eleven hotels in the Ladbrook group are offering special programmes over Christmas — at York, you may actually take part in their own production of "A Christmas Carol". Among the four day deals are those at that Abbey Park Hotel in York (£130), at the Balmer Lawn Hotel, Brockenhurst (£210), Savoy Hotel, Bournemouth (£215). The central reservations office is at P.O. Box 137, Watford, Herts, WD1 1DN (01-734 6000).

A new independent British hotel company, Sarova International, is presently offering a selection of mini-break holidays to London, where it has five properties. The cost of these includes rail travel to the capital and free travel on the central London underground system. What is particularly attractive about the holidays at Christmas, however is that to four of the hotels — the Green Park, Mostyn, Regency and Rubens the regular prices are actually reduced by 25%.

Thus, a four night stay in a room with private bath or shower would cost £48.75 per person instead of the usual £65 if one were travelling from, say, Nottinghamshire or the West Midlands, Derby, Dorset, Lincolnshire or the Isle of Wight. The central reserations office is Capital Breaks Ltd., Freepost London, SW7 2BR (01-581 1414).

In addition to these and other hotel groups, very many individual and independent hotels have special deals over the Christmas period. Many are listed in the English Tourist Board's "Let's Go!" book (free by post from Hendon Road, Sunderland, SR9 9XZ) or in the Scottish and Welsh equivalents publications. Readers who recall my mention of the Lake Hotel at Llangammarch Wells in an article at the end of May might like to know that its four-day Christmas House party costs £145. For more information write to Francis and Mary Maynard at the Lake Hotel, Llangamarch Wells, Powys, LD4 4BS (Tel. 059 12 202).

When I spoke a few days ago to an experienced hotelier who has risen to "executive" rank with one of the groups, I wondered if in economically straitened times there is sufficient demand to fill all the hotels in all the brochures, offering as they do the traditions of the "Dickensian" style of Christmas, the sherry parties, the mulled wine and festive meals, the carol singing, the Boxing Day meet, visits to the pantomime and so on. I wondered, also, if there was not in any event a limit to the number of people who wished to leave their own homes at Christmas. He very firmly put me straight.

"In the first place there is the tremendous attraction of having the burden of Christmas lifted from mother's shoulders", he said. "People get away to escape the effort of planning and preparing meals, of entertaining and of all the domestic work that involves. I suppose that is the main reason people take a break at Christmas. But in the case of our own hotels and, I know, those of our competitors, we have guests who will be booking their next Christmas holiday, reserving the same room and the same table in the restaurant, before they go home from this one. They are looking for company over Christmas, as well as the enjoyment of having everything done for them."

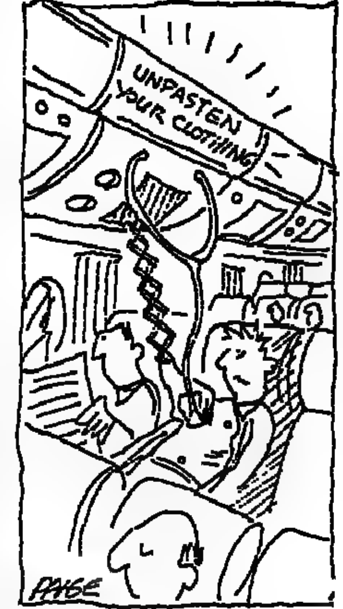
He also strongly suggested I should advise on prompt reservation of such holidays. Bearing in mind all those who do book 12 months ahead, I certainly do so advise.



Sleigh bells, deep snow and fir trees: a Christmas view worth travelling for

Air emergency/Dr Tony Smith

Flying doctors



Like most of my medical colleagues, my instinctive response is to lie low and say nothing when an aircraft steward asks for a doctor over the public address system. Often some more extraverted (and younger) doctor will step forward with a mixture of embarrassment and confidence in his own abilities. My caution — and it is caution shared by most regular medical travellers — is based on realism.

Faced with a sick, possibly unconscious stranger in a cramped aircraft seat, a doctor's first instinct is to check a few vital signs such as blood pressure, heart beat and the state of the lungs. Doctors do not, however, usually carry their medical bags as hand luggage. Without his stethoscope, sphygmomanometer and other basic tools a doctor's hands are tied. And without his emergency drugs — to relieve pain, treat difficulty in breathing, and restore blood pressure he can give little effective treatment.

What if the emergency is psychiatric? Acute mental disturbance rarely leads to violence, but rapid sedation is often the best emergency treatment for a disturbed patient. Again the appropriate drugs are essential.

Ships have to carry doctors if they have more than 12 passengers. An aircraft may have 400 or more, often isolated over the Pole for several hours. So why cannot airlines carry medical bags, containing a few basic instruments, syringes, and drugs to be made available in an emergency to any doctor with "medical practitioner" on his or her passport?

Holiday discounts: There is no discount news this week because the summer holiday season has now finished. Our chart will be back as soon as there are winter sun and skiing discounts to report.

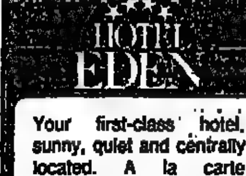
Wrong number The correct telephone number for Tatton Park (mentioned in last week's article on locations used in the television series Brideshead Revisted) is Knutsford 3155.

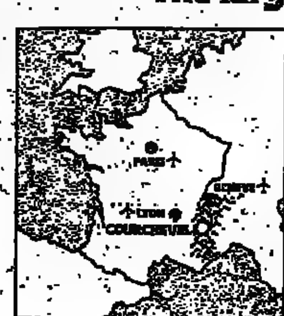


WINTER PRICE LIST

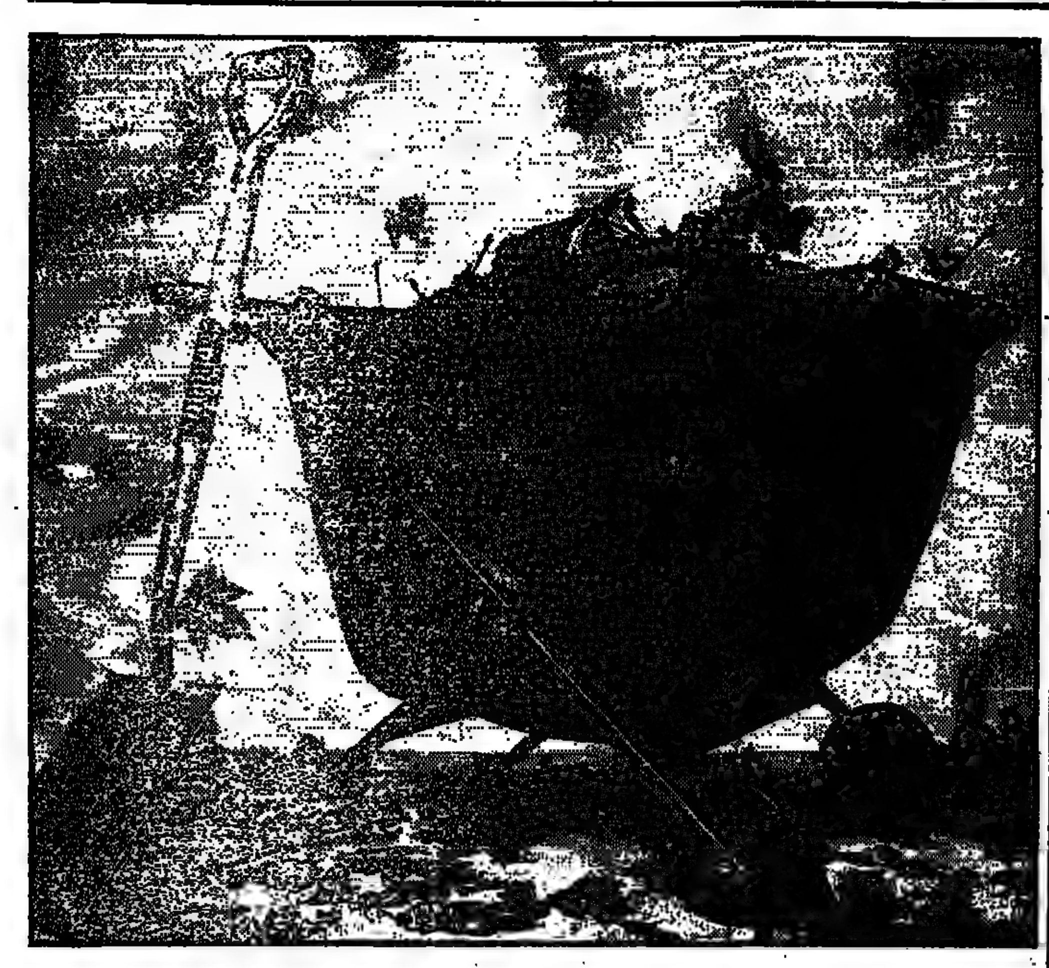
DESTINATION	FREEDOM FARE	BUDGET FARE
PALMA	£174.50	£106.00
IBIZA	£174.50	£106.00
MAHON	£174.50	£106.00
VALENCIA	£174.50	£106.00
ALICANTE	£197.00	£119.50
BILBAO	£147.50	£124.50
MALAGA	£221.00	£134.00
ALMERIA	£221.00	£134.00
SEVILLE	£221.00	£134.00
BARCELONA	£159.50	£134.50
SANTIAGO	£177.00	£149.50
MADRID	£200.50	£169.00
LAS PALMAS	£349.00	£250.50
TENERIFE	£349.00	£250.50











A compost carry-cot

Mists and mellow fruitfulness are very fine, but there's an awful lot of stuff flying and lying around the garden, too. Leaves, fallen twigs, last grass cuttings, all have to be transported to compost heap or bonfire. For smaller gardens wheelbarrows are cumbersome and take a lot of storage space. So the Boscart, with its fold-up metal frame, is a good alternative. The bag, made of woven polyethylene, that doesn't stay wet or rot in store, has a 4 cu ft capacity and lifts off the frame with two handles. The makers sell a Bosbag (without frame) and handy garden kneeler too. The Boscart costs £26, including carriage, by mail order only from Bosmere Products Ltd, Northumberland Works, Northumberland Road, Portsmouth, PO5 1DP.



Sheep farm Knit-Kit by Susie Lee

Illustrated knitting is alive and well and prospering all over the shops. People are turning up with sunsets and mountain ranges on their torsos at prices from £50-£90 in a mohair jersey. Obviously someone was going to see the potential for home knitters too especially those without the graph paper or courage to work out panoramas in coloured crosses for themselves.

So here is Susie Lee, once a model and with an eye for what looks well, in one of her own half dozen designs. Because mohair wool is very expensive it makes sense for knitting packs to come with exact quantities for puffs of smoke, chimney stacks or paths. Her Knit-Kits give exactly the right amounts of each colour and cost about £25 from branches of John Lewis and from Harrods in London. Her illustrated broadsheet can be sent on receipt of a large sae and 14p stamp from: Susie Lee, 1 Richmond Street, Herne Bay, Kent CT6 5LU where you can also place post orders.

More modestly Twilley's have a couple of designs, in cotton yarn, at about £5.40 from the same shops — a seascape and a country scene. Perhaps a Twilley pack would serve as an introduction to people tackling this sort of thing for the first time.

Sheep do safely graze all over the knitted-up jerseys, woolly hats, waistcoats and scarves of Jan Horax's work on sale at stall 16 on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Covent Garden Market. She knits by hand, if that's the right way of describing knitting done on a domestic knitting machine. Long-sleeved sweaters are about £25, scarves £15, all in pure new wool. And very nice too.

Shoparound

by Diana Pollock

Beryl Downing is away

Going well with shell

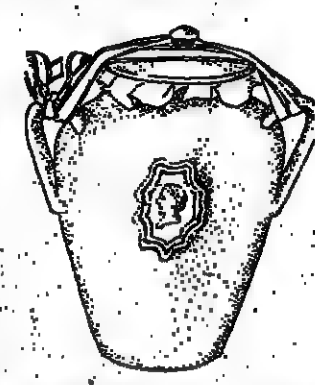
Rilla and Cox have the fastest moving snails in the West. The large, edible kind, cooked and sealed with garlic butter, 20p each, fairly fly out of their newly opened delicatessen at 8 West Smithfield, London EC1 (01-236 7545). Half dozens, boxed with napkin (and bottle chilled wine extra) at £1.20 are going to shops and offices round St Bartholomew's Hospital as well as the newspapers in Farringdon and Gray's Inn Roads.

Two enterprising ladies, Shirley Rilla and Jill Cox, met while working for Jackson's of Piccadilly before it closed its doors. Where better to learn about fine foods for educated palates?

Their most successful lunch boxes are smoked salmon sandwiches in brown bread with a bottle of chilled white wine. At the other end of the appreciative taste buds scale are the bumarees, the meat porters in the market, who come in at 8.30 am for a wedge of pie and back at 1 pm for a large cake and a box of chocs for the missus. Not your run of the telly-ad stuff either; they want handmade chocolates, please miss.

Within a given radius packed lunches are delivered by scooter at short notice — hand-raised game pies, home made pâtés, delectable cheeses. They also stock first pressing Tuscan oil, garlic purees and small terracotta amphoras of Tuscan honey.

Their Islington Shop serves all those appreciative people now living in Regency squares off Upper Street and many of their clients are devotees who first came to them through a mailing of postable Christmas goodies last year. This year's version will soon be ready and will give customers time to have messages inscribed on pies, cakes and pastries. Write to 8 Theberton St., London, N1.



Amphora of honey costs £10.50



Rilla and Cox — Success in the pursuit of rare meals

Photograph by Eric Howard

A world in a teapot

Although the manufacturer of Bluebird's Big Yellow Teapot says it is suitable for children between two and seven years old it is also irresistible to most grown-ups. Obviously Torquil Norman, the firm's owner, knows about children, plays with his own and has thought of every possible thing to pack into a 14-inch high teapot. Front and back doors let down like drawbridges to show two rooms. There's a drive-in garage under the handle. The lid lifts up and has an observation platform beneath with four pegs so the Teapot family can view the world without tumbling. People posted down the spout end up in the bedroom.

The family is regulation 1980s Pa, Ma and one child of each kind. Their dog is called Sugarlump — what else? Furniture includes teacup chairs, table, dog basket, bed and teacup car. Made of tough polypropylene, it should survive family life for a long time. All surfaces are properly rounded off, so there is no danger of cutting edges.

The Teapot will cost about £19.50 from larger branches of British Home Stores, Fine Fare and Woolworth as well as Boots Department Stores.

Leather olé

If you want a grand venue to launch a new shop in London what grander than the Guildhall in London? Loewe-Hermandos, the Spanish leather people, put on their show for the benefit of Dr Barnardo's complete with royal patron, Princess Margaret. The clothes, all made of Spanish leather-ol (as in the Raggle Taggle Gipsies) were superb. Disdainful girls and arrogant young men paraded on the catwalk to some nearly Spanish music.

Alas, why must the sound people assume they are still in a disco and put up the volume so the music distorts as it bounces back off gothic tracery, Gog and Magog and the marble features of national heroes like Wellington and Nelson? After stuffing my ears with Kleenex it was much better; and it would be churlish to give anything but praise for Loewe's marvellous craftsmanship.

They specialize in fine leather of all sorts, coats, suits, jackets, suede trousers, handmade shoes, luggage. They also make exquisite, hand-sewn hand bags and gloves cut so they actually fit the thumb, which is the test of well-made gloves. All that glory isn't cheap but you do get what you pay for. This golden suede Petit Sac, 12½in across, 10in down and with a 3in gusset is lined with calf and has perfect detailing. It costs £175 and the gloves are £26.

The shop opens on November 2 at 47/49 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London, SW1, with late night shopping on Wednesdays.



Loewe golden suede bag and gloves

Carve your casserole with pride

■ One stands entranced before the skill of glass engravers. That coordination of eye and hand, those cobweb lines, that use of transparency and the refraction of light. The Sussex branch of the Guild of Glass Engravers is holding a selling exhibition at the Arun Art Centre, High Street, Arundel, Sussex from October 26-November 7 daily from 9.30 am till 5.30 pm but they are resting on Sundays. The pleasure of looking can turn into the pleasure of commissioning, too, for here goblets can be engraved with notable dates, names and loving messages to make truly personal presents. We all know that casseroles are necessary in daily life, but how much nicer to have an individual and unique piece for much the same price. You can mutter that man doesn't live by bread alone to justify the indulgence.

■ Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, is going to open Crafts Fair Eighty One at Chelsea Old Town Hall, Kings Road, London SW3 on Thursday, October 29. This is an excellent way to see what individual crafts-people have been up to in the last year and to admire their skills and inventiveness.

Just about all the usual things will be on show and on sale: pottery, jewelry, glass, patchwork, knitting, woodwork and furniture. Toys and fashion too at an admission price of 80p, or 40p for children and pensioners. The fair lasts four days: from 2pm to 6pm on October 29 and then from 10am to 6pm on October 30, 31 and November 1 (Sunday).

■ In your opinion which is this year's most appealing charity Christmas card? To discover your views we are launching a competition with three £100 prizes for each of the readers choosing the best card within three price ranges: — under 15p, between 15p and 25p and over 25p. The designs must be on sale this year and sold in aid of a registered charity.

The Times will also donate £1,000 to the charity whose card is judged the outright winner regardless of price. Rules and entry forms are on page 17.

■ Journalists traditionally keep going on strong black coffee and nervous tension, so what better place to try out Toshiba's latest machine than this office? There are other filter coffee makers on the market but this is the first I've met with a bean grinder too. A small container, over the indicators, holds the beans, grinds them and hot water from the reservoir drips through to filter into the toughened glass jug beneath. One cup measure of water to one small measure of beans is the quantity. Then set the dial to 1, 2 or 3 for mild, medium or strong coffee.

We liked the after-dinner strength of number 3 but did find there was one cup less than was measured. Perhaps this is because some water remains soaked up in the coffee grounds. The lid of the grinder cannot be removed while the machine is switched on and coffee in the jug stays warm on a heated base plate. Altogether a Good Thing if you like your coffee made of freshy ground beans and piping hot. The price is £49.50 from Harrods and, so far, it is not to be bought in discount shops.

Toshiba's Filtermill

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

When the stew blurs over

When is a stew not a stew? When it is a casserole? Well, not really. The distinctions, in truth, are hopelessly blurred.

Both are made with meat and vegetables cooked in liquid and it is tempting to draw a line between recipes which are usually cooked on top of the stove and those traditionally consigned to the oven. Put plain-speaking stews on the back burner and casseroles in the oven. But Irish stew with its un-stirrable layers of meat and potato is an oven dish if ever there was one.

Or it might be claimed that stew is good solid British fare, and casseroles are fancy foreign mutton parading as lamb. Not so though. To stew comes from the old French *estuier*, meaning to shut up or enclose, the very same word that gave us the fish ponds, or stews, of old England. And just to be difficult, casserole, based to be sure on the French *cassole*, has been English verbal currency for the best part of four centuries.

From the point of view of current English usage, a better distinction can be found in the presentation of these dishes than in their preparation. Which makes stews unpretentious family fare, and casseroles what they are called when anyone else is listening . . . except Irish stew of course.

Not that any of this matters overmuch when what is wanted is a good hot meal. Lancashire hot pot is typical of the homely dishes that are simply delicious when well made and not at all nice when sloppily done. The natural sweetness of best end of neck of lamb cutlets will be spoiled if too much fat is left on them, or every scrap removed. So trim them to leave a narrow band of fat that will hold the chops in shape without making the dish too greasy. This is one of the few dishes in which lamb stock is an improvement.

Lancashire hot pot
Serves six to eight

- 1.35kg (3lb) best end of neck of lamb cutlets
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 450g (1lb) onions, peeled and sliced in rings
- 900g (2lb) potatoes, peeled and thickly sliced
- 600 to 900ml (1 to 1½ pints) good stock
- 30g (1oz) butter

Trim the cutlets of excess fat and leave them on the bone. The shape of a traditional hot pot dish is round and straight sided so a large souffle dish or casserole will do very well.

Season the cutlets and arrange them standing round the edge of the dish with bones towards the outside and the meatiest ends down. Tuck the sliced onions and potatoes in layers between the cutlets, seasoning each layer, and ending with a good layer of potato on top. Pour in the stock to within 1.75cm (½ inch) of the top layer of potato and dot the top of the dish with butter.



Cover and bake the hot pot in a preheated slow oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for 3 hours. To brown the top, remove the cover, raise the oven heat to moderately hot (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) and bake for a further 30 minutes.

In the days when oysters were the food of the poor, a few, say six, would be included in hot pot. Now they are a very optional refinement.

Carbonade of beef, a fairly liquid dish of beef cooked slowly in beer, is popular in the Low Countries. I have been making the simplest possible version for years and prefer mine to more complicated variations which may well be more authentic. Some recipes call for Guinness which, of course, makes a beautifully dark gravy, but you can use any beer from lager to stout. Brown ale has my vote.

Carbonade of beef
Serves six to eight

- 1.35kg (3 lb) braising steak
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 30 g (1 oz) butter
- 680 g (1½ lb) onions, peeled and thinly sliced
- 1 tablespoon plain flour
- 600 ml (1 pint) brown ale

Cut the steak into large cubes and season it generously with salt and pepper. Heat the oil in a heavy fireproof casserole and brown the meat quickly on all sides. Lift out the beef and add the butter to the casserole. Lower the heat and brown the onions evenly without allowing them to burn. Sprinkle them with the flour and mix well. Return the meat to the casserole and add the beer. Bring to the boil on top of the stove then cover tightly and cook in a preheated slow oven (150C°/300F°, gas mark 2) for 3 hours, or until the meat is very tender.

Adjust the seasoning and serve the carbonade piping hot with plenty of fluffy mashed potato or with flat ribbons of pasta. This dish tastes even better if it is cooled and reheated, and cooling makes it easier to remove any surplus fat from the gravy. It freezes well too.

Gardening/Roy Hay

The importance of the borderline

When garden historians record the changes in our gardens from the end of the First World War to the present day they will doubtless conclude that most of them have been brought about by the high cost and scarcity of trained gardeners and, over the past 10 or 15 years, the crippling cost of fuel for greenhouses.

Smaller gardens, owner maintained, of course, have called for changed techniques and garden fashions. I am thinking mainly of the changes that concern our herbaceous borders. You may say that in a garden where the work is done by the owner, labour costs are irrelevant — but even here the same changes have in many cases made life easier and reduced the work with herbaceous plants.

Let us go back to the larger garden with a herbaceous border some 20 to 30 yards long or even more and say four or five yards wide. It was in many gardens sited against a wall or hedge because the old idea — still perpetuated in some modern books — was that you must have a background or a herbaceous border. Even in small gardens we still see these borders set right up to a wall, hedge or fence.

There are several reasons why this is not a good idea. First, unless a good two foot wide path has been left behind the border, it is difficult to get at the taller plants, to stake, tie and dead head them. Also plants growing in a border against a wall or hedge tend to become "drawn" or lanky because they are reaching for the light.

So many of them need staking which would be perfectly able to stand up without support if they were growing in a free standing bed well away from the wall or hedge. Staking and tying plants of any kind is something that one learns slowly. Any fool can push in a cane or two, grab the stems and tie them in a bunch to the canes. Sadly most jobbing gardeners I have seen at work do just this.

As I have said before we mourn the disappearance of the pea sticks — even the worst of jobbing gardeners could make some kind of a job with pea sticks around herbaceous plants. And even if he made a pig's ear of the job one could usually spend half an hour after he had gone to set Mr Heath Robinson's efforts to rights.

So now the lessons we have learned are to keep herbaceous borders well away from walls or hedges or to make free standing beds and in both cases to go for as many plants as we can find that require little or no support.

Take first the situation where we have a wall, fence or hedge. At least one could possibly move the border forward say three feet — it is usually set into a lawn so three feet of turf has to be sacrificed. Obviously one does not move such a border forward three feet in one season but it can be done gradually over a couple of years. Thus there is room to work behind the border and there is space to plant a shrub or climber against the wall to give extra pleasure.

If one is starting from scratch I would forget about a herbaceous border against a wall or fence. I would rather make a border say three feet wide at its base, plant some shrubs — climbing roses, honeysuckles, clematis, pyracanthas or many more — and in front of these herbs like lavender or rosemary, dwarf roses, *Amaryllis belladonna* or a dozen more low growing perennials that need no support. Then if I wanted to grow a goodly range of hardy herbaceous flowers, I would make some irregularly shaped beds, presumably in the lawn, well away from walls, hedges or trees.

In such beds one can have great fun choosing perennials to flower from April to October — a conifer or two, green or gold, some heathers — again green or gold to flower from the end of the year to early summer on alkaline soils, or almost all the year round on acid soils. There are other dwarf shrubs — skimmias, the lavender blue *Hebe (Veronica) hulkeana*, *Genista lydia* and many more that broaden the interest of these beds or borders. Bressingham Gardens of Diss, Norfolk, issue a splendid catalogue full of colour illustrations of herbaceous, alpine and other plants and some plants for planting a border free standing bed, also beds of conifers and heathers.

With large existing herbaceous borders that are becoming burdensome as regards labour, the answer is obviously to reduce drastically the number of plants that need staking and tying, dead heading and cutting down in the autumn. In their place plant low growing ground covering plants such as heathers, bergenias, hypericums, lamiums, sedums and stachys. Above these plant low shrubs — skimmias again, dwarf azaleas on acid soils, flowering currants, shrubby potentillas, hydrangeas and brooms. Thus the mixed border has much to commend it.

Indeed it is much acclaimed by our continental neighbours, even the French in their gardening journals are using the English term "mixed borders" quite happily.

Given thought, the time to devote to the study of catalogues, the determination to remove time-wasting plants (or those that are not really very attractive but we have left there because they always have been there), over a year or so one can really transform a garden.

Business News

THE TIMES Saturday October 24 1981

Personal investment, pages 16 and 17

Rolls-Royce denies shelving aero engine

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero engine builder, and its three Japanese partners, have delayed the market launch of a new jet engine because of lack of orders.

The company, however, vigorously denied reports from Tokyo that it had shelved development plans for a year. The joint venture company was established in April last year to build the RJ-500 engine which is designed to power twin engined 150-seat airliners. The project involves spending $430m (£240m).

A spokesman for Rolls-Royce said last night that at a meeting in Tokyo earlier this week the participants had agreed on the need for a new engine for the expected 150-seater airliner.

The companies had agreed that the development programme was moving ahead satisfactorily and testing of the first demonstration engine would take place at Bristol in February and the second in Japan the following month.

But the company acknowledged that aircraft manufacturers had slowed down their development programmes for the construction of the new aircraft and the engine launch had been put back. Industry experts had expected that first orders would have been placed by the end of this year.

Observers now believe that it will be 1986-87 before the first 150-seaters appear rather than 1984-85. The three Japanese companies involved in the joint venture are Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

☐ The two Rolls-Royce engines, which will power the new Boeing 757 airliner on its maiden flight in February, were on their way yesterday from Gatwick to Boeing's assembly plant at Seattle. The 535 engines have a thrust of 37,400lb and have been chosen to power 101 of the new fuel-efficient airliners on order or option for five airlines.

The value of the engines to Britain's exports will be £400m.

FT index down, loan rates up

16% looms as banks face decision week

By John Whitmore

Money market dealers dispersed for the weekend speculating that next week may well prove critical in determining whether the banks will have to move their base rates back up to 16 per cent.

Rates continued to move higher yesterday. The three-month interbank rate moved up to 16¼-16⅜, almost ¾ per cent above last Friday's level.

At the weekly Treasury Bill tender, the average rate of discount rose from 15.34 to 15.95 per cent.

TREASURY BILL RATE (%: 13–16; SEPT. OCT.)

At the very short end of the market, however, rates remained just below 16 per cent, which means the banks can probably sustain their base rates at 15½ per cent—an effective lending rate to blue chip customers of about 16¼ per cent.

Just how long ultra-short term rates will be held at present levels is questionable. These rates are nominally dictated by the market rather than the authorities. But in practice discount houses tend to offer bills to the authorities, when faced by a cash shortage, at rates that they feel will fall roughly into line with official thinking.

The key issue becomes that of how the authorities choose to read the market-dictated changes.

The official approach appears to be that short-term rates will be allowed to move into line with period rates once it is shown that the movement in period rates is more than a short-term fluctuaiton and seems likely to be sustained.

The most difficult problem facing the authorities may be the control of a new increase in interest rates. The tendency has been for upward movements to go in largish steps.

The situation might well have been easier to handle had the clearing banks not decided to cut their base rates to 15½ per cent so soon after raising them from 14 to 16 per cent.

Short-dated government stocks again lost ground but longer-dated issues often recovered about 25p of the previous day's losses.

In quiet foreign exchange trading, sterling recovered 55 points to close at $1.8215.

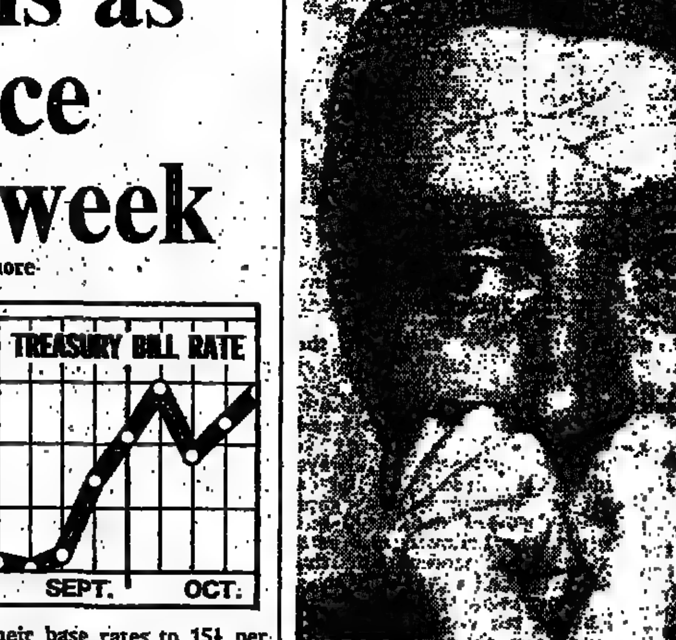
Interest rates also remained the dominating factor in the equity market as prices continued to slide, despite attempts at a rally.

The gloomy economic and industrial news, combined with the upset for the Government in Croydon, served to keep the bears in control.

Equities therefore ended the account on a dull note with the *FT* Index of 30 leading shares down another 5.4 points to 461.9 (having opened 11.5 down at 10 a.m.). This makes the total fall on the two week account 36.3 or 7.3 per cent.

Little improvement in market conditions is expected until the money market can establish a steadier trend and prevent the slide in the value of sterling and the fluctuations in interest rates.

Leading industrials have again borne the brunt of the losses with the thin conditions and the impending strike at British Leyland doing little to help matters.



Brian Harris

David Steel: Takeover in line with Scottish tradition

Steel backs Hongkong bid for Royal Bank

By Ronald Pullen

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, has given his backing to Hongkong & Shanghai Banking in the contested takeover battle for control of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

In Edinburgh last night, Mr Steel said he would not dream of commenting on the financial aspects of the bid, but that "there should be no doubt here in the capital that for the Royal Bank of Scotland to become part of the Hongkong Shanghai Group would be wholly in line with best Scottish mercantile international tradition".

The Liberal leader said he was against the rival bid from Standard Chartered because the Royal Bank of Scotland would then become simply a branch of a London bank. The Hongkong bid was different because it was a Scottish foundation in the Far East and Edinburgh could become the Group's European banking centre.

This is the argument the Hongkong directors have used in support of their takeover. It has made little impression on the Royal Bank board (who support the Standard Chartered approach), Scottish Nationalist MPs, or the Bank of England.

Both bids are currently being investigated by the Monopolies Commission.

Royal Bank of Scotland shares rose another 8p to 159p yesterday.

Bank of England opposition to the Hongkong Bank bid, both because of the implications for other foreign bank takeovers and for its control over the banking system, has been an important factor in the Monopolies Commission's thinking.

Meanwhile, Standard Chartered's terms have a slight edge over those of Hongkong Bank, whose all-share offer has been hit by the fall in the Hongkong stock market.

On to three million out of work

Job losses mounting

By Baron Phillips

A further 4,677 jobs were lost this week making the spectre of three million unemployed a harsh reality. Almost all the redundancies had been expected for some time; only one of the locations was a surprise.

Bearing the brunt of this week's figures, and reflecting Britain's spiralling recession, was Hoover, the old established domestic appliance group. On Thursday 2,000 employees heard they were to lose their jobs as the company wielded the axe in an attempt to cut costs.

In Peterborough, the Perkins Diesel Engine Company announced that 700 of its 6,000 workforce had opted for voluntary redundancy. When the company originally offered the scheme its aim was to slim the staff by only 300 and it admits it was surprised by the response.

Only last week British Airways said that 8,000 employees had taken the opportunity to leave under its voluntary redundancy scheme, which aims to cut staff by 9,000. But on Wednesday Mr Roy Watts, BA's deputy chairman and chief executive, said that a further 422 jobs would have to go.

Over the past two years, it is claimed, almost 4,000 jobs have been lost in Northampton's shoe industry. This week the number was swollen by 400 as the British Shoe Corporation announced further redundancies.

Hard-pressed British Aluminium, which has witnessed a 30 per cent slump in demand, is laying off 255 of its workforce in Redditch and Warrington.

After staging a sit-in at the Staffa Products factory in Leyton, East London, 300 workers heard this week that they would be losing their jobs. The company, which employs nearly 400 on the site, intends shifting production to its Plymouth factory.

In Colchester 300 staff are to be laid off by Paxmans Diesel, which axed 200 jobs earlier this year, taking the overall reduction to nearly a third.

Looking much further ahead, the Central Electricity Generating Board said that the Keadby power station near Scunthorpe, Humberside, would close in 1985 with the loss of 300 jobs.

The only glimmer of light to come from an otherwise gloomy week is that the beleaguered Ronson Lighter factory on the Isle of Wight is to be reopened, creating 100 new jobs, according to Mr Jeffrey Port, the new president of Ronson UK.

So far this month about *20,000 workers are faced with* the prospect of joining the dole queue, either immediately or at some time in the future.

Thursday's announcement by Hoover typifies the situation facing many companies in Britain—a desperate need to reduce the workforce and to cut the labour content of the factory price of goods. In two years Hoover's workforce has tumbled from 11,000 to 5,800.

Hoover's workforce, many of whom have been employed by the company for 25 years or more, have been expecting bad news since August. But few of them believed that it would be the Perivale, West London, factory which would bear the brunt of the redundancy and rationalization programme.

Union officials claimed that Perivale was the most efficient of the group's three main operating plants

Telefunken wins new bank aid

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Oct 23

AEG-Telefunken, West Germany's second largest electrical group, has won the continued support of its bankers in its attempt to keep clear of insolvency.

After a meeting today in Frankfurt with its 24-strong banking consortium, the company announced that the banks intend to provide it with further substantial support. Although precise details remain to be worked out, AEG-Telefunken disclosed that funds will be provided until the end of 1983 and will include maintaining credits already extended to the group and support for its interest payments.

At today's meeting Herr Heinz Düerr, AEG-Telefunken's chief executive, gave details of the company's programme to put its own house in order and the negotiations now under way to reach cooperation agreements.

These talks, which centre on plans to establish a telecommunications venture with Robert Bosch and possibly Mannesmann, are likely to be concluded soon.

The banks' decision to stand by the troubled group should bring a sigh of relief from the West German Government in Bonn. AEG-Telefunken is a leading employer and a withdrawal of financial support at this stage could have added considerably to West Germany's rapidly increasing unemployment.

The AEG group's "house bank", the Dresdner Bank, has been especially hard hit hit and it is thought that the planned cooperation with Bosch and possibly Mannesmann will lead progressively to the involvement of the more profitable Deutsche Bank in AEG-Telefunken's affairs.

AEG-Telefunken disclosed that incoming orders rose by 5 per cent to DM10,800m (£255m) in the first nine months of this year.

Design approved for first PWR reactor

By Clive Cookson

The planning of Britain's first pressurized water reactor (PWR) took an important step forward yesterday when the Central Electricity Generating Board approved the design of the nuclear power station to be built at Sizewell, Suffolk.

Now that the CEGB has accepted the basic "reference design" for the controversial reactor, the National Nuclear Corporation can prepare detailed reports on its cost and safety. They will be put to a public inquiry in Suffolk, probably late next year.

A government-sponsored task force under Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, worked out the reference design for the NNC—the industrial consortium responsible for designing and building Britain's nuclear power stations.

The design is based on the Standardized Nuclear Unit Power Plant System, known as SNUPPS, which Westinghouse developed in the United States. The first SNUPPS PWR is nearing completion at Callaway, Missouri.

Dr Marshall's task force has adjusted the American design as little as possible to conform to British safety standards. Anti-nuclear groups such as the Friends of the Earth are already asking whether safety has been sacrificed to cut costs.

The NNC hopes to make an "indicative cost estimate" for the Sizewell PWR within two months. In a statement yesterday its customer, the CEGB, said: "The design has not yet been sufficiently worked out to permit a detailed estimate of the cost of the power plant.

"The board continues to expect that on the basis of the work done so far the capital cost will be cheaper than an advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) of comparable capacity, while meeting the same safety standards." The cost is likely to be somewhere in the region of £1,000m.

The Government intends to persevere with the construction of AGRs, which are a wholly British design, in parallel with the new PWR programme. The current target is to order one new nuclear power station a year over the next decade.

Chemicals survey points to crisis ahead for industry

By David Hewson

Britain's chemicals industry has entered a critical phase in which there is a risk, for the first time in more than 10 years, that sizable companies may go bankrupt according to a new report on the industry.

The survey, by Jordans, the financial anaylists, states: "ICI, which produces around 35 per cent of Britain's chemical output, may have been at break even for two quarters only, but its profits are still running at less than half their peak rate, and other leading chemical companies, such as BP Chemical and Fisons, are experiencing financial problems of the utmost severity."

The industry faces difficulties on several fronts, the survey says. Substitution of conventional materials by chemicals is proceeding at a slower rate, and has been reversed in some instances. The industry is also suffering from the high cost of energy and the oil-based raw materials it uses. In the past three years, the industry's margins have been squeezed faster than those of any other industry group

"Competition from low cost areas, the USA, Eastern Europe and the Middle East will intensify and the trend for the 'sophisticated' Western chemical manufacturers to move from the large bulk chemicals to smaller volume specialist chemicals is only likely to result in excessive competition in the specialist fields."

The likely result is that the industry will produce below average returns on capital in the future,

At the same time, it will face large extra cheap capacity coming on stream in Eastern Europe and the Arab world, continued cheap competition from America, and the tendency for specialist chemicals to become small volume commodity chemicals.

The British Chemical Industry, Jordan & Sons (Surveys).

FINANCE CHIEF QUITS VW

Volkswagen said yesterday that it had agreed to a request by Professor Friedrich Thomee, its director of finance, to resign ahead of the termination of his contract.

One senior executive at Volkswagen's headquarters in Wolfsburg said that Professor Thomee had been an excellent director of finance and it would be wrong to link his resignation entirely to the present slump in profitability at Volkswagen. Professor Thomee, aged 61, had come in for considerable criticism as a result of the losses incurred by Triumph-Adler, VW's computer and typewriter making subsidiary.

Professor Thomee is to be succeeded for the time being by Dr Peter Frerk, a member of the VW managing board.

For the past few months Professor Thomee had been acting as the group's chief executive while Herr Toni Schmücker, the managing board chairman, has been recovering from a heart attack.

Peugeot group fights back despite losses at Talbot

By Our Financial Staff

Peugeot, the French motor group, expects a second half improvement, which will mean a slight reduction in its losses last year of 1,500m francs (£150m).

This is despite losses at Talbot UK, its British car division, which increased from £19.6m to £41m in the first half of this year.

For the whole of last year, Talbot incurred a loss of £67.3m.

Recovery efforts have started to have some effect, and despite a drop in sales the car division made a small operating profit in the second quarter. Sales and production of cars in the first half dropped by 19.8 and 15 per cent respectively.

Losses in the group's Citroën car side were cut from FF317m to FF209m in the first half. Losses for the whole of last year were FF443m. In the other main car operating subsidiary, Peugeot, there were losses of FF874m against a profit in the same period last year of FF290m before Talbot's loss of FF417m.

The Peugeot company has had to set aside FF1,000m to cover the withdrawal from its joint venture with Fiat in Argentina.

Meanwhile, reports from Germany suggest that Volkswagen should break even in 1981 after making a DM321m (£80m) profit last year. The group has been hard hit by lower sales in Brazil and the United States as well as losses in its typewriter and computer subsidiary.

The plight of the European car industry is not as serious as that of the United States, where General Motors has just reported a $468m (£250m) third quarter loss.

In the United States, speculation is mounting that Chrysler, whose loans are already being guaranteed by the government, will have to borrow the $300m still available under the scheme.

■ **Stock Markets**

FT Index 461.9 down 5.4
FT Gilts 60.39 down 0.05
FT All Share Index 281.10 down 3.01
Bargains 16,174

■ **Sterling**

$ 1.8215 up 55 points
Index 87.9 up 0.1
New York: $1.8205

■ **Dollar**

Index 109.3 down 0.5
DM 2.2775 down 65 pts

■ **Gold**

$ 430.50 down $1.50
New York: $431.50

■ **Money**

3 mth sterling 16¼-16⅜
3 mth Euro $ 16¼-16¼
6 mth Euro $ 16¼-16½

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

ANZ Group	8p to 321p
Atlantic Recs	20p to 265p
Bath & Portland	2p to 54p
BP	6p to 298p
KCA Int	8p to 136p
Lasmo	15p to 489p
Martin RP	5p to 270p
Mettoy	1p to 13p
Mining Supplies	4p to 108p
Plaxtons	3p to 111p
Ryl Bnk Scotland	8p to 159p
Shell	4p to 356p

Falls

Clive Discount	3p to 27p
Hanson Trust	12p to 261p
Horizon Travel	12p to 213p
Inchcape	12p to 258p
Killingnall	38p to 487p
Lonsdale Univ	3p to 28p
Minorco	22p to 411p
Smith Ind	15p to 286p
Standard Tel	12p to 387p
Thorn EMI	20p to 393p
Utd Scientific	15p to 423p
Western Areas	15p to 263p

US money supply falls

The United States basic money supply M1-B fell to a seasonally adjusted average of $433,400m in the week ended October 14 from $434,900m the previous week, it was announced yesterday. M1-A fell to an average of $361,700m from $362,300m a week earlier.

Price increases pushed the American inflation rate to 14.8 during September. This was the third month the rate has been in double figures.

Paribas inquiry demanded

M Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, called in Paris yesterday for a parliamentary commission to investigate the successful bid by a Swiss company for control of the Swiss subsidiary of the French bank Paribas. The bid, which means the subsidiary will escape the French Government nationalization of banks, led to the resignation of the Paribas chairman.

Société Générale, one of France's big three nationalized banks, said yesterday it would cut its 14.5 per cent basic lending rate by 0.5 per cent.

☐ IML Air Services is to set up a network next month to carry packages between principal British business centres including London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow.

☐ The Government is expected to issue guidelines within a week or two for obtaining official approval of telecommunications equipment next spring.

Libya cuts oil price

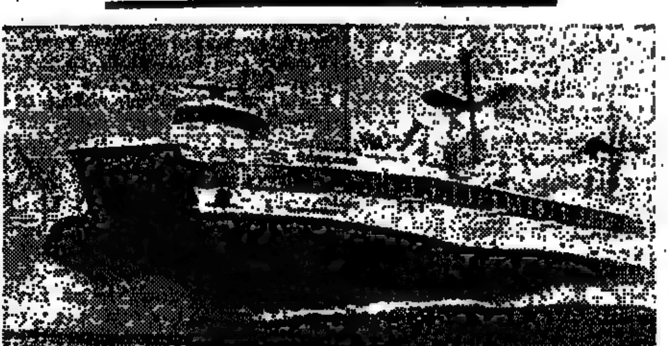
Libya, whose oil output is severely depressed because of a lack of demand, has proposed a $2 a barrel discount, lowering its average price to $38.

This is still well above the price for Nigerian oil, with which it competes. Nigeria, whose sales are also depressed, has just given a discount of $1.50, bringing its price to $34.50.

Oil company officials in New York said yesterday that they were not impressed by the Libyan offer, particularly in view of Nigeria's price. Both discounts are thought to have been given in the light of next week's Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting, which may lower the bench mark price from $36 to $34 a barrel.

☐ Sony, the Japanese company, is about to start selling a digital disc, which will play for an hour each side. The disc, which uses a laser system instead of a pick-up and costs about $13 (£7), needs a special turntable costing up to $870 (£478).

BUSINESS BRIEFING



One of British Rail's cross-Channel hovercraft.

New-look service starts

The new cross-Channel Hoverspeed operation, formed by a merger of British Rail's Seaspeed and Sweden's Hoverlloyd, starts operating tomorrow with services between Dover, Calais, and Boulogne.

Approving British Rail's half share in the new company, Mr David Howell, Secretary for Transport, said in a Commons written reply yesterday: "It is not the Railways Board's intention to exercise direct control, or to provide further finance."

☐ Captain Jan Johanesen, the Norwegian interested in taking over P & O's Liverpool-Belfast ferry service which closes next month, said in Belfast yesterday that he would make separate bids for the route and the two boats next week. But he said he hoped to introduce two new boats within months.

Managers criticized

Senior British managers came under fire yesterday in two speeches at a personnel management conference.

Mr Jack Jones, former leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, said staff and manual workers in industry should receive equal treatment and to eliminate differences would be to create a better atmosphere in industrial relations. Industry was carrying too many non-performers

Mr Alistair Mant, a business consultant and author who was also speaking at the Institute of Personnel Management conference in Harrogate, said that 25 per cent of chief executives of large British companies were "duds".

Gold market seat to cost £55,000

Companies or partnerships wishing to become trading members of the London Gold Futures Market, due to open next spring, will have to pay £55,000 for a seat and have net tangible assets of £500,000. Membership will be limited to 38 traders.

Despite the controversy which has surrounded the decision, the market contract for 100 ounces of gold will be in sterling. The minimum price fluctuation will be 5p.

Non-floor memberships will be offered for £10,000. They will need net assets of £250,000. No trading of floor memberships will be allowed for the first three years.

☐ Miners at the Longannet complex, Fife, have produced a million tonnes of coal in the past six months. Their three tonnes per manshift is the highest in Scotland.

CBI spells out dangers

British withdrawal from the European Economic Community would threaten many hundreds of thousands of jobs because of the loss of trade, according to a Confederation of British Industry briefing paper for its national conference at Eastbourne next month.

The paper claims 2.5 million British manufacturing jobs depend on trade with the EEC. Exports have risen from £1,800m when Britain joined to £20,000m and there is now a surplus on visible trade with the Community.

The paper says also that if Britain withdrew, exports would face tariffs of up to 20 per cent, a serious blow. Withdrawal would also mean an impossibly huge shift in Britain's distribution of trade.

The conference will be asked to pledge full support to Community membership. The CBI is planning a strong pro-Community campaign to counter the Labour Party and TUC commitment to pull out.

West German exports boom

West Germany's visible exports increased by 22 per cent last month and were 17 per cent higher than in September 1980, according to official figures yesterday. Imports rose 10 per cent in the same month and were 11 per cent higher than in September 1980.

The visible trade account showed a surplus of DM3,500m (£825m) against a deficit of DM100m (£23.6m) in August. The current account balance of payments fell to DM2,200m from DM6,400m.

Margaret Drummond's home was wrecked by fire last week. Here she draws some lessons from the kind of disaster that could happen to anyone.

How I learnt about home insurance the hard way . . .

Most people find out what they are worth only when it is too late — when they die, are burgled, or, as happened to me last week, their homes burn down.

The police called me at work. There had been a fire. No one was hurt. My three-year-old-daughter, who it later emerged had started the blaze by knocking over an electric fire, escaped from her burning playroom. But the damage to the house was horrific.

The whole of the back of it, including the kitchen, was gutted. There was smoke damage in another dozen rooms. The house was uninhabitable — no water, light or heating. The children were wandering around covered in soot, looking like pandas. The whole place was a decorative — or more pertinently, an undecorative, write off.

Fortunately, the insurance policies were in a safe in the study — otherwise, I would not even have known which companies we were insured with. Rule one for householders is keep some note of your insurance companies, and perhaps the roll number of your mortgage in your diary, your cheque book or something you carry around with you. Otherwise you could spend the best part of the day trying to find out whom to telephone and moan to.

When disaster strikes, what should the householder do? First take whatever steps are necessary to make the place safe and to prevent further damage. Nail up windows and sagging floorboards and ceilings. Get the builder in to put in emergency water and electricity. The insurance company should foot the bill for this.

Telephone the insurance companies. The chances are that you are covered by two policies — one for the building, which would have been taken out when you got your mortgage, and the other for the contents. Explain the level of the damage.

John McDonnell, of the Norwich Union, says that it is important for the householder to explain how serious the damage is. "You often find that what is really some minor event is described as if it was the worst disaster in Christendom. It can be very difficult for the insurance company to get a clear picture over the phone."

I was not too impressed when the building insurer offered to send us a claim form, dearie. "No, dearie", my husband said, with charred timbers falling all around him. "I think we will need a loss adjuster to sort this one out."

The loss adjustor arrived at lunchtime. He was efficient and sympathetic but had clearly seen people go through these agonies a thousand times before.

"I hope you are adequately insured", he said as he picked his way through our battlefield. "Oh, yes", said I, "we are index-linked". Subsequent conversations established that the cover was satisfactory, but he had, it emerged, come across several cases where index-linked policies had not proved adequate because the value taken as the base had been too low.

As the years pass the index-linked valuations can come seriously adrift. Most people insure their property when they buy — often at the bidding of the building society, and for the sum its surveyor recommends. But each householder, he explained, needs to check the valuation for himself.

Victor Rance at the British Insurance Association says: "Even index-linked policies can get out of line. In the policy it is clearly stated that the onus is still on the policyholder to check that he or she is adequately insured."

The base point suggested by a building society or an insurer should be regarded as a minimum. Index-linking goes a long way towards ensuring that insurance values keep up with the costs of rebuilding, but it is not completely foolproof."

Even householders who are index-linked are well advised to check every few years that their policies are adequate.

Many people do not worry over-much about their property insurance on the theory that homes are seldom razed to the ground. But, as Mr Rance points out, rebuilding a half-destroyed home could be more expensive than rebuilding from scratch.

If you want to check the rebuilding cost of your home you should get the free leaflets available from the British Insurance Association. Updated annually, the BIA guide shows how to work out rebuilding costs per square foot, taking into account the age, size and type of home you have.

The BIA also provides a guide to contents insurance, which is the area where many people are badly underinsured. One in four households, it is thought, have no contents insurance at all.

It is also worth checking what kind of policy you have. Most new ones are issued on a "new for old" basis. However tatty your sofa was, you can then expect to be reimbursed for the price of its well-sprung equivalent in the shops.

But, and this is a big but, you will have to be properly insured in the first place to reap the benefits of a new for old policy. Otherwise the insurer can do one of two things. Either he can revert to an indemnity basis — making a deduction for wear and tear. Or he will agree the value lost and then give you just a percentage, depending on how much you were underinsured in the first place.

In our case the whole of the house suffered fearful smoke damage and will have to be redecorated. Under the older type of wear and tear policy we would not have got back enough money to do it. After all, you can hardly put up second-hand wallpaper.

If you have lived in your house for a long time it is worth looking to see whether your policies have been updated for full replacement and reinstatement cost.

I can now see why the insurance industry is always moaning about contents policies. The goods and chattels in an ordinary household add up to a huge amount at present prices. I always imagined myself to be a rather unmaterialistic soul who despised gadgetry, but when I sat down and estimated the contents of the kitchen I had a shock.

I now know why those long lists of tea cups and plastic mugs are called inventories. Trying to remember what you had where, or the previous incarnation of mangled bits of plastic found lurking in the corners, requires great efforts of recollection, if not imagination — the ghastly, but no doubt costly, presents thrust to the back of the cupboard; the everyday bits and pieces you realise you have lost only when you reach for them; the unbelievable jumble of children's toys.

My five-year-old son's collection of Lego added up to £70 alone. Now a technicolour mass of congealed plastic, it might make a suitable offering to the Tate Gallery.—

The loss adjustor organized the professional cleaner. He arrived after lunch, dressed improbably in white, and promptly set about the house with a startling array of evil-smelling liquids and brushes which came out of what looked like two tea urns on wheels. He was a merry fellow for one who spends his life in what must be one of the more depressing professions.

Service Master cleaners, he told me comfortingly, could handle anything from ordinary to disaster. We were disaster. American speakology had clearly "gotten" to his craft. One wonder product which had gone by the very reasonable name of Germgard for years had recently been retitled "Microbiological Inhibitor".

Meanwhile, the builder had arrived. We stood comtemplating the ruins of the kitchen he had installed just a few weeks before. He talked to the loss adjustor who asked him to submit his estimate as soon as possible.

By mid afternoon the house, or what remained of it, was a hive of activity. What with adjustors adjusting, cleaners cleaning and builders thinking about rebuilding I began to worry, like a hospital patient at the centre of attention, that things must be much worse than I had thought. Normality was restored, however, by the arrival of two chaps from the Electricity Board who said "sorry, luv, can't do much for you — we are due to knock off in twenty minutes."

The loss adjuster said that we could all move out into alternative accommodation. Standard practice is that the insurance company will pay up to 10 per cent of the sum assured to rehouse a family temporarily. But trying to coordinate operations from some bed and breakfast miles away (we live out in the country) seemed a bad idea. We opted to cram into the one usable room, the sitting room, which has the comfort of a large open fire.

We are hoping that a phoenix will rise from the ashes of my home. I am putting down my pen for a paintbrush. Next week Lorna Bourke takes over as the permanent editor of these Personal Finance and Investment pages.

If you want the free householders' insurance leaflets please write to: Leaflets (H), British Insurance Association, Aldemary House, Queen Street, London EC4.

Margaret Drummond, husband Michael and their daughter study the ruins of their kitchen.



OH NO, THE CLUB'S SUBS ARE GOING THROUGH THE ROOF AGAIN...





VINTAGE PORT IN TOWN!

Rates

Referendums could hit the householder

Britain's householders should put a black ring round October 28, 1982, in their calenders, according to critics of the plans by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to impose supplementary rates referendums on overspending councils on that day.

The critics, of course, are from the Left, while Mr Heseltine is from the Right. But, putting their argument to one side the proposed legislation, announced at the end of last month, is of importance to all domestic rate payers.

The significance lies in a detailed memorandum sent last month to all 456 rating authorities in England and Wales, in which Mr Heseltine proposed a limit on the rate in the pound which each authority would be allowed to charge next spring.

Each authority would have its own limit, imposed by central government, depending on how much the Government thought should be spent on that authority's services.

The authority could raise more cash through a single supplementary rate, but to get any more money it would have to hold a referendum. And that is where the snag lies.

For when there was a voluntary referendum at Coventry earlier in the year the residents gave a resounding "no" to the idea of spending any more of their money on increased services. It is likely that ratepayers elsewhere could come to a similar conclusion.

Should a council lose a referendum, it will then come under the indirect control of Whitehall, with further rate rises stopped and the next year's rate rises vetted.

To the hard-pressed ratepayer — and in some parts of London householders are already paying £1,600 a year in domestic rates — the idea is undoubtedly attractive. But, the critics say, the legislation will have the effect of *increasing* their rate bill.

For tucked away in the proposals is the suggestion that business ratepayers who have no vote will be relieved of the full amount of the extra rate. This, all agree, will pass much of the rate burden from business and industry on to the individual householder.

This week there have been the first estimates of what such a switch would entail and what the addition to the domestic rate bill would be.

London boroughs, including the six which this week "won" their case against the cutting of £9m from their rate support grant — the money the Government gives to match money raised from the rates — will be particularly hard hit.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities consider that proposed spending cuts of up to a third represent impossible targets for the local authorities and that they would be forced to call referendums on supplementary rates. Because that money would then come from householders, they say, the increased domestic rate bill would be very high.

At Camden, North London, with an average rate bill of £11 a week, but a large injection of funds through business rates, the average family's rate bill could go up by a further £6 to £7, *without* increasing spending over this year's figure.

The projected Camden rise is the highest possible, the association points out, because households produce only a quarter of the council's rate revenue. Seventy five per cent comes from shops, offices and light industry.

The picture is no less gloomy elsewhere. At Lambeth there would either have to be a 20 per cent spending cut or an extra £1.50 a week on the rates.

Though the burden under the new system will be less outside London, at Manchester it is calculated that a further £1 a week would be added to the average family's rate bill.

Rural areas, where the business rate is not such a high percentage of the total take, might not notice the increase in the supplementary rate quite so much. But there are several towns which have encouraged the development of light industry, of shopping plazas and of offices, where the business proportion of the rate income has risen steadily but unnoticed over the years.

Should you come under these authorities, your rates bill will rise.

There are only two ways to which the individual householder can reduce, or attempt to reduce, his or her rates bill. It is either by appealing against the rate assessment on some such ground as loss of amenity — and such appeals are seldom successful — or applying to the local authority for a rate rebate. It should be remembered that these rebates are available not only to the needy. Though regulations vary from area to area, if your income, together with your various allowances, is less than ten times what your annual rates bill is, you may well qualify.

Why not pop along to the town hall and find out?

Roger Beard

National Savings

Tempting the higher rate taxpayer

National Savings are going all out to woo the high rate taxpayer. This week saw the announcement of the most attractive terms ever for National Savings Certificates with news of the 23rd Issue, available from November 9.

Both certificates and the indexed-linked savings certificates — granny bonds — have had their maximum investment limits raised from £3,000 to £5,000. It is, after all, the higher rate taxpayers who have lump sums to invest.

Many who bought granny bonds were up to their limits before this increase, although the abandoning of the age limits on the index-linked certificates earlier this year has not brought in the expected quantities of money.

The new 23rd issue looks like a winner. It offers a return of just over 10.51 per cent tax-free over five years. This is the equivalent to just over 15 per cent gross for a basic rate taxpayer, rising to more than 19 per cent for someone paying 45 per cent tax and a huge 26.2 per cent for the 60 per cent rate taxpayer.

Certainly, in the higher rate tax brackets, there is nothing remotely to match it.

This is all good news for savers, but in the end it is the taxpayer who has to foot the bill for this largesse. As one seasoned observer remarked, "the Government is like a company on the verge of going bankrupt. It is desperate for money and in the short term is prepared to pay almost any price for it".

National Savings would dispute that the terms are pitched unfairly and, indeed, the building societies seem resigned to the antics of their competitors unfettered as they are by the equations of the market place. Moreover, if interest rates fall sharply next year the Government will no doubt act quickly to withdraw the offer, as it did with the attractive 19th Issue earlier this year.

The present desire is for National Savings to raise its targeted £3,500m during the present fiscal year and the Government is offering investors a two-way bet on its success with the economy.

If you think that the rate of inflation is going to continue at about its present level of 11.4 per cent, or go higher, buy granny bonds. If you think that interest rates will fall over the next year or so buy the 23rd Issue of National Savings Certificates. If in doubt buy both.

Less happy must be holders of the 21st Issue, launched early in the summer, offering a tax-free return of 9.02 per cent over five years. Investors can cash their certificates in, of course, but they will only get their money back, with no interest, if they do so within a year.

The terms of the 23rd Issue are arranged in such a way that those who do not wish to lock up their money for the full five years are not penalized so much for early encashment. The tax-free return in the first year, for instance, is 9 per cent, compared with the equivalent 5 per cent for the popular 19th Issue.

This means that there is a much reduced penalty for early surrender, and a positive incentive for the higher rate taxpayer to take a one-year view on his money.

Margaret Drummond

ONE-YEAR RETURNS ON SAVINGS

Tax Rate %	Nil	30	45	60
National Savings 23rd Issue	9	9	9	9
Bank deposits	15.5	10.9	8.6	6.2
Local authority bond	16.0	11.2	8.8	6.4
Building Society	9.75	9.75	7.7	5.6
National Savings Investment Account	14.5	10.15	7.98	5.8

FIVE-YEAR RETURN 23RD ISSUE OF NATIONAL SAVINGS

Tax rate %	Nil	30	40	45	50	55	60	75
	10.51	15.01	17.52	19.11	21.02	23.36	26.28	42.04

Higher rate dropped

The Halifax has now decided to scrap higher rates of interest on mortgages of more than £15,000. Following the lead of the Woolwich last week the Halifax will now charge a single rate of 15 per cent on all new mortgages of whatever size.

Existing borrowers with larger loans will find their repayments adjusted for the new rate from the beginning of February.

The Halifax says that with the rise in house prices over the last few years increasing numbers of first-time buyers are having to pay the higher mortgage rate, particularly in areas where housing is more expensive than average.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14½%.

Where to get help to fight a test case

In the United States a company guilty of sex discrimination could find itself paying out millions of dollars in back pay to all its female employees. Class actions — which allow all the members of a class to claim damages in one court action, sharing the legal fees — are unknown to English law.

In this country, for the most part, only the person who brings a legal action can benefit directly from the judgment and damages awarded. But there are cases — usually loosely referred to as test cases — in which the implications are much wider than a win or loss for the injured party involved. Although the court decision only provides direct redress for that particular individual, it also makes things easier for others who are, or may in the future be, in the same position.

An example is the recent victory of Mr and Mrs George Yianni of north London against the surveyors who failed to spot substantial subsidence when valuing their house for mortgage purposes in 1975.

Because the surveyors were acting on the building society's instructions, their insurers argued that they owed the Yiannis no duty of care, and were therefore not liable.

The judge decided that the surveyors were legally responsible for the Yiannis' loss. Because only about ten per cent of house buyers bother to have an independent survey, the surveyors should have known that the Yiannis would rely on their report to the building society as confirmation of the property's soundness.

But that may not be the last word, because so far the case has only been to the High Court. It is open to the surveyors to appeal to the Court of Appeal, and a further appeal to the House of Lords is possible.

If upheld on appeal, the decision is likely to have far-reaching effects. Building society valuations, which up to now have been fairly cursory inspections, may turn into full structural surveys, with the correspondingly higher cost passed on to the borrower. Surveyors' insurance premiums may well go up. Perhaps fewer house buyers will be willing to pay for seperate surveys.

Unlucky buyers like the Yiannis will be able to get redress without going to court.

But test cases are very expensive, because they usually involve an appeal from a lower court or tribunal, sometimes right up to the House of Lords. And the loser risks having to pay not only his own costs, but his opponent's as well.

Few plaintiffs in test cases are trying to prove a point. All they want is to get compensation for their own particular loss or injury. But when a case involves a matter of great public interest it seems hard that the unfortunate individual who has no choice but to go to court should have to shoulder the financial risk unaided.

But they may seek and obtain help. Some pressure groups — MIND, the mental health organization is an example — have legally qualified staff and will take on test cases in their particular sphere of interest. MIND is at present fighting a health authority for reimbursement of £3,000 paid by the husband of a geriatric patient for her hospital care. Unions and professional bodies will sometimes provide help if a case involves a point of general significance to their members.

Legal aid is probably the chief source of funding for test cases though the fact that a case is likely to establish an important general principle is not a criterion for granting legal aid. As long as the applicant qualifies financially, he simply has to show that "he has reasonable grounds for taking, defending, or being a party" to the proceedings. But because few individuals have the resources to fund expensive litigation from their own pockets, inevitably many cases which could be described as test cases — including the Yiannis' — are financed by legal aid.

Many home buyers who are too well off to qualify for legal aid would still not have the wherewithal to take on large and wealthy opposition. House owners in this category will benefit indirectly from the grant of legal aid to the Yiannis, because the decision in their case makes it more likely that similar claims in the future will be settled out of court.

Legal aid is not available for legal representation at industrial tribunals, where cases of sex discrimination at work are fought. The Equal Opportunities Commission helps to plug the gap by actively funding test cases in both the industrial tribunal and the courts.

The Sex Discrimination Act allows the commission to use taxpayers' money to finance a claim under that Act or the Equal Pay Act if it raises a question of principle, if it is a particularly complex one or a case of the little man, or more usually woman, against a big organization, or if there is some other special reason — for example, if the case highlights a current EOC campaign.

The commission has acceded to nearly half the requests for assistance received since it was set up in 1975 — 299 out of 621.

Help can take a variety of forms, from just helping the applicant fill in the form setting out a case for the industrial tribunal, to seeing the case through from start to finish. One of the four staff lawyers may handle the case, or the commission may pay the costs of an outside lawyer. They may take on a case jointly with the woman's trade union, or with a law centre, as they did in supporting waitress Ursula Hurley's successful claim against Edward's Bistro, which refused to employ her because she had small children.

Once the EOC has taken on a case, it will usually support it through any necessary appeals, including, if necessary, a reference to the European Court of Justice. A recent EOC-backed case referred to the European Court established that paying part-time women workers less per hour than men who work full time could amount to sex discrimination.

Tax is a fruitful area for test cases, largely because the law is fairly complicated. Appeals against the decisions of local tax inspectors go to the General Commissioners or the Special Commisssioners of Inland Revenue.

The Revenue and the taxpayer both pay their own costs, regardless of which way the decision goes. If the appeal goes higher, to the High Court, the party who loses normally has to pay both his own and his opponent's costs.

Sometimes, particularly if the Revenue are appealing against a Commissioners' decision in favour of the taxpayer, they will agree in advance not to press for their costs if they should win, leaving the taxpayer to find only his own costs. According to a recent Parliamentary question, they are particularly likely to do this if "the case is one of significant interest to taxpayers as a whole, turning on a point of law in need of clarification."

The Revenue have even been known to agree to pay both lots of costs, win or lose. The court may make it a condition that they do so, before allowing them to appeal against a decision in the taxpayer's favour, though this is also rare.

Occasionally groups of taxpayers will band together to underwrite the cost of an Inland Revenue appeal. But, says a leading tax lawyer, "this sort of test case is very difficult to organize. And you have to make sure that the facts are exactly the same in all the cases. Otherwise you run the risk that the Revenue will not agree to treat the other cases in the same way as the test case."

Clare Dyer

Highland Electronics losses continue

By Our Financial Staff

Despite a small increase in sales, further second half losses have led former high-technology glamour group Highland Electronics to report pretax loss of £478,500 for the 12 months to April 30, against a profit of £369,000 for the previous year.

The company had moved into the red by the half-way stage and a further deterioration had been expected. Mr Michael Cohen, chairman, says the results reflect the downturn in the British economy. Large losses were made by the Redcliffe electronics subsidiary, which has been hit by the Government's defence purchases monatorium, and by Walter Jones, a supplier of electro-mechanics to the motor trade.

Mr Michael Cohen, chairman of Highland Electronics.

Mr Cohen also says that the losses include substantial redundancy and other cost-cutting expenses. Turnover rose marginaly to £8.75m from £8.69m a year earlier. Net profit increased to £373,000 from £175,000. Earnings per share rose to 4.27p from 2.01p.

The dividend for the year is being cut to 0.7p gross from 1.4p last year. No interim dividend had been declared.

UK demand helps Mettoy to cut loss

By Catherine Gunn

First-half losses at Mettoy,the toy manufacturer, have been reduced from £2.17m to £1.26m at September 5, after a 10 per cent rise in demand in Britain. But overseas markets were affected by a stronger pound, which meant significant losses.

Mettoy tried to maintain its export market share at the expense of margins, but export sales still fell 25 per cent. However, the recent fall in sterlng has boosted overseas orders back to the levels of a year ago, and overall group order books are now £1m higher than they were in October 1980. The shares rose 1p to 13p yesterday.

First-half sales were £17.9m against £16.4m. Trading losses were £663,000 against £989,000, but interest costs fell to £954,000 against £1.06m. Costs are being kept under tight control.

Mr Alfred Shepperd, chairmen, said that Christmas orders are being placed late this year. Much depends on the outcome of the last two months of the year to January 31, and the group is not forecasting whether it will manage to break even this year or not. At the moment Mettoy is trading profitably.

There is no first half dividend. Last year there was a token payment of 0.14p gross.

Delays in receiving supplies from a big Far East supplier mean that Mettoy is flying the delayed goods into Britain a much greater than expected costs to avoid disappointing its customers, Mr Peter Katz, managing director, said yesterday.

The group is marketing its toy more aggressively overseas now. Group stocks are not being built up as much as usual, however, so production is more closely linked to orders.



Mr Alfred Shepperd, chairman of Mettoy.

Clive Discount in red midway

Clive Discount is the fourth discount house to report first-half figures this week, and the third to announce a six-month loss. Unlike its competitors who have already reported, however, Clive is paying no dividend for the first six months to September 30. The shares fell 3p to 27p yesterday. "We are trying to sustain our inner reserves", Mr Nicholas Chamberlen, chairman, said. "We are very cautious". He said the discount house would take a view on whether to maintain the 1979-80 dividend of 2.14p gross at the year end. For the moment the company is taking a bearish view of interest rates and running a short book.

A sharp rise in interest rates shortly before the end of September is blamed for the depreciation of investments in the first half.

The company says it is confident of second-half recovery and hopes to maintain its dividend for the full year at 6p.

Churchbury–Law Land

Churchbury Estates is making yet a further attempt to corral the shares in Law Land it does not yet own, after its recent share exchange offer. Churchbury now says that its offer will close on November 12 and that it is not obliged to make a new offer for the rest.

But Sir Henry Warner and Lloyds Bank International are still not accepting for their 11 per cent block, and Churchbury itself says it has only over 86 per cent of the shares. These are still quoted at 102p, or at the Churchbury offer value.

Unilever issue

Unilever NY will make a 100m Swiss franc (£35m) bonds issue due 1993. The coupon and issue price will be established next Wednesday.

J. W. Spear slumps

Games and toys manufacturer J. W. Spear and Sons reported a first-half pretax loss of £115,000 against a profit of £470,000 a year earlier and cut its interim dividend to 3.57p from 4.26p gross, despite and increase in sales to £5.22m from £4.91m. The loss per share was 4.7p against earnings of the same amount a year earlier.

Comparisons consolidate the results of the SIO Group, acquired during the first half of last year.

Crosby House

Crosby House, a freight forwarding and warehousing group whose Sri Lankan tea estates were nationalized five years ago, is negotiating to take over Jazerite, which has commodity trading, Asian plantation and liquid bulk storage interests, in a shares-and-loan notes agreement.

Jazerite is a private company owned by the Robinow family, one of whose members, Mr R. M. Robinow, is a director of Crosby House.

Winterthur bid

Winterthur, the Swiss insurance group, said yesterday that takeover bid acceptances had raised its stake in Provident Life Association of London to 83.7 per cent.

Winterthur's 340p a share offer was agreed with the controlling Profumo family last month. The original bid was raised from 320p. Winterthur hel 25.5 per cent prior to the bid.

First-half loss at Hawtin

By Our Financial Staff

Hawtin, the Blackpool manufacturer of protective clothes and safety equipment, lost £122,000 before tax in the six months to July 31 against profits of £229,000

The group's main outlets in the engineering and construction industries were themselves severely depressed in the first half, hitting demand. In 1980-81 group profits collapsed from £1.16m to just £268,000 pretax.

However, the group had not expected to make a first half loss this time, which is blamed on one subsidiary, Lexmain.

The closure cost of £235,000 in shown as an extraordinary item. The rest of the group is operating profitably, albeit on a much lower base and Hawtin hopes to break even

First-half sales slipped from £6.08m to £4.96m. There was a £37,000 trading loss against profits of £434,000, but interest payable fell from £205,000 to £85,000, and the group's liquidity position is still reasonably strong.

THE TIMES

Christmas card Competition

Do you have a real eye for design—or do you merely "know what you like"? You are invited to test your powers of artistic appreciation by submitting the Christmas card on sale this year, in aid of a nationally registered charity, which in your view has greater artistic merit than any other charity card which you have seen on sale this year in the same price range.

At the same time you should explain, in not more than 40 words, the reasons for your choice. These may include the impact of the card, its wit (verbal as well as visual), its pathos, the quality of its execution, or any other artistic feature which you believe gives the card its outstanding appeal. *The Times* will present a cash prize of £100 to each of the three readers who submits the card which, in the judges' opinion, has the greatest artistic merit in the following price ranges—below 15p, 15p-25p and over 25p—together with the most convincing reasons for his or her choice.

Additionally, *The Times* will donate, *ex gratia*, £1,000 to the charity benefiting from the sale of the card which the judges consider to be the best of the three winning entries. A selection of entries will be published in each of the first five issues of *Countdown to Christmas*, a series of Christmas gift supplements appearing in *The Times* on six consecutive Saturdays, starting on October 31. Last entries must be received by first post on November 23. Winning entries will be published in the December 5 issue of *Countdown*.

RULES OF ENTRY

1. Any card submitted must have been sold this year on behalf of a nationally registered charity.
2. The price paid, date and place of purchase must be stated by the person submitting the entry.
3. Each entry must be accompanied by a sheet of paper explaining, in not more than 40 words, the reasons why you consider the card to have outstanding artistic merit.
4. No reader may submit more than one card in any one price range.
5. Two copies of the card must accompany each entry.
6. No employees of Times Newspapers Ltd or their families may enter the competition.
7. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into.

Entries should be sent, clearly stating entrant's name and address, in addition to the details set out in the Rules, to *The Times* (Dept CCC), Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Investor's week

Pushing the panic buttton

As the Irishman said, it all depends from where you start. The FT 30-share index started the week at 463.4, and it nearly ended it higher, but for a relapse to 461.9 in the last hour or so of trading.

I wish I could say that this meant something. But I have said before (and will do so again) that you do not tell which way the train is going by loking at the tracks. It also helps to know how many fare-paying passengers the tracks are carrying.

All this week the amount of money investors have been turning over in shares has dropped day by day. So no new trend has developed. Equally, the market has not seen the finish of a downtrend.

Now you may, or may not, believe in weather forecasters. Assuredly you believe in folklore, like looking up at the sky in case anything falls down. Stock market folklore has it that a downtrend changes gradient when there is, in the jargon, a "sell-off." This marks the climax of a panic.

During the September shake out, there was no sell-off. Prices dived so quickly that many folk who wanted to sell, found themselves trapped.

Just about every broker's circular that comes across my desk say, the same thing. This is: sell into a rally.

The daily turnover figures indicate that the market is not panic-stricken. The danger comes from another quarter. It is that week by week shares, measured by the FT 30-index, will slip almost imperceptibly to 400 when we then sit up and take notice.

Then, and only then, will a sudden awakening (or panic) see the classic sell-off that precedes a new uptrend.

Personally, I forsee a reasonably strong rally early next year, but squalls in between. *Pace* Croydon North-West, this is the last chance for the Goverment to get its policies right. Either it succeeds, and we get a new equity boom, or it fails and inflation will once more impel us into shares.

Peter Wainwright

Stock markets

Nervous selling in gilts

The prophets of gloom were out in force yesterday and saw the account close on a sombre note with further losses in both equities and gilts.

Equities again bore the brunt of the losses with prices plunging to new depths as the market braced itself for a strike at BL and a continuation of the bad news on the inflation front. The upset for the Government in the Croydon by-election also upset sentiment and next week's application of shares in Cable & Wireless proved another distraction.

As a result the *FT* Index opened 11.5 down before the absence of any real selling saw it recover throughout the day to close with a net fall of 5.4 at 461.9, a fall on the account of 36.3 or 7.3 per cent.

Gilts remained disturbed by the latest upward pressure on short-term interest rates and continued to attract a few nervous sellers. However, bear closing in longs saw prices recover after initial losses to end the day £¼ better, while at the shorter end prices drifted by around £¼. The Government Securities Index, which fell to a five-year low the previous night, closed 0.05 lower at 60.39.

Blue chips closed mainly lower but turnover was described as extremely thin. ICI, the subject of a 250,000 share put-through on Thursday, closed 4p easier at 354p. Beecham fell 1p to 187p, Glaxo 6p to 388p, Fisons 3p to 120p, Bowater 4p to 201p, Dunlop 2p to 55p, GKN 5p to 141p, Hawker Siddeley 6p to 280p, P & O D'fd 1p to 97p, Tube Investments 4p to 96p and Vickers 3p to 144p.

The threatened strike at BL on Monday week brought renewed worries to the components industry with Lucas Industries tumbling 6p to 186p, Smiths Industries 15p to 286p, Associated Engineering 2p to 34½p and Lex Service Group 4p to 88p.

Shares of Johnstone Paints slid 3p to 69p after earlier in the week making their debut on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Meanwhile, Elliott Group improved 2p to 44p on hopes of a counter-bid to the original offer from Jenks & Cattell, 3p up at 61p.

The failed dawn raid by brokers Cazenove for one of their off-shore clients on Berec produced speculation of a possible counter-bid, which saw Hanson Trust down 12p to 261p.

Hoover 'A' fell 7p to 93p on further consideration of the planned rationalization moves involving the closure of its Perivale factory and the loss of 2,000 jobs as Petrocon added 2p to 51p on the sale of one of its subsidiaries.

After two postponements and a series of arguments the Irish Government appears ready to announce the latest finds from the Porcupine Basin. Operator Phillips Petroleum is expected to make the announcement tomorrow, with the Irish market closed on Monday, and should make good reading. Atlantic Resources, the main benefactor with 10 per cent, rallied 20p to 265p.

Building shares were weak in the face of a possible escalation of the depressed conditions in the building industry. Redland lost 10p to 143p, Costain 4p to 214p, BPB 6p to 241p, Blue Circle 8p to 442p and Tarmac 4p to 316p.

In stores Woolworth retreated 1p to 44p after the annual meeting with renewed selling wiping 6p from Mothercare at 132p, 1p from Marks & Spencer at 110p, 2p from Debenhams at 71p and 2p from Boots at 191p. Only Great Universal Stores 'A' resisted the trend, advancing 7p to 373p.

Disappointing trading news left Allied Plant 2p lower at 21p, Clive Discount 3p at 27p, JW Spear 2p at 80p, Allebone 2p at 22p and Time Products 2½p at 36p. However, favourable trading statements lifted Mettoy 1p to 13p and F. Miller 1p to 78p.

Equity turnover on October 22 was £101,053m (11,202 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lucas Ind, KCA Int, Land Secs, BP, ICI, Tricentrol, Racal, Shell, Royal Bank of Scotland and Lasmo.

Trade options: Total contracts rose to 1,209 with activity split between BP on 113 puts and Racal on 112 calls.

Traditional options saw calls made in Tozer Kemsley on 7p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 15p, ICL on 5p and Town & City on 2½p. A double was also made in Royal Bank of Scotland on 26p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
AitAitken Hume (I)	2.4(0.07)	0.28(0.06)	7.19(2.09)	1.65(1.5)	—	—
Allied Plant (I)	7.73(6.7)	0.25(0.56)	1.55(3.35)	—(126)	—	(284)
Clayton Son (I)	4.4(5.4)	0.18*(0.72)	—	0.93(1.39)	4/1	—
GT Global (I)	0.27	0.089	83†	75pc	8/12	—
Highland Elec (I)	8.75(8.69)	0.48*(0.37)	4.27(2.01)	0.5(1)	6/1	0.5(1)
Hawtin	4.96(6.08)	0.12*(0.22)	0.4*(0.4)	2	—	0.25
Loud Atlntc Inv Trst	—	0.45(0.47)	2.43(2.54)	1.75(1.75)	18/12	—
Mettoy	17.9(16.4)	1.6*(2.17)*	9.97*(13.4)*	—	—	—
Time Products (I)	25.7(28.1)	0.27(1.4)	—	0.45(0.45)	18/1	2.25
E Upton (I)	2.7(2.5)	0.08*(0.1)*	—	0(0.5)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * loss. † NAV.

Allied Plant profit halved

More difficult than expected trading conditions in the first half of this year have nullified any effect of a corporate restructuring by Allied Plant, the Hull-based plant hire and construction group.

The group reported a 55 per cent drop in pretax profits for the six months to end-June to £252,000 from £562,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Turnover rose by 15 per cent to £7.73m from £6.7m a year earlier. Attributable profit fell from £503,000 to £246,000. Earnings per share were down from 3.35p to 1.55p. The shares fell 2p to 21p.

Mr Michael Heathcote, chairman, said that while recession may have levelled out some months ago, there has been no general improvement in the economy, and extremely difficult trading conditions had prevailed in the first half of the year. The group faced a continuing uphill struggle.

First-half slump at Time Products

The severity of the decline in some specialist areas of consumer spending has hit Time Products, the watch and clock distributor and manufacturer and retailer of jewelry. Pretax profits for the six months to the end of July collapsed to £265,000 from £1.4m in the first half of 1980 and £1.8m in the second six months.

After tax, profits were £195,000 against £979,000. But the group is maintaining its half yearly dividend of 0.45p net a share which will absorb £223,000.

Including the now fully-owned Remex Group, turnover fell from £28.1m to £25.7m in the first half.

Mr Marcus Margulies, the chairman, said: "The results for the first six months of the year reflect the difficulties in current trading conditions. Although in the first half the retail trade was destocking and delaying its Christmas buying, sales in our wholesale distribution companies are now showing an improvement.

"Our marketing efforts are being intensified and we are taking all necessary steps to improve the efficiency of our operations so that we may take full advantage of any upswing in United Kingdom business."

The Remex Group had shown satisfactory results to date this year and its products were enjoying considerable success.

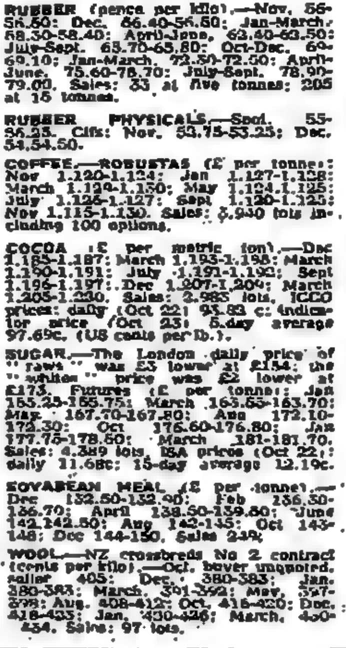
"The group's personnel at all levels has responded well to the challenge of the present recession and thanks to their efforts, we are confident that once economic conditions return to normal we shall continue our pattern of profitable expansion."

The shares of the group slipped 2½p to 36p on the news where they have an historic yield of 8.9 per cent. They have been as high as 67½p this year and the present level of 36p represents a low for the year.

Commodities

COPPER was easier. — Afternoon. — Cash bars, £904-905 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £933.50-34.00. Sales: 8,550 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £901-902; three months, £927-28. Sales: 1,000 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £912.50-13.00; high-grade three months, £941.50-42.00. Settlement, £913. Sales: 6,200 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £910-12; three months, £937-38. Settlement, £912. Sales: 200 tonnes.

TIN was easier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,180-82 a tonne; three months, £8,395-8,400. Sales, 395 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,180-8,200; three months, £8,395-8,400. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £8,275-85; three months, £8,465-70. Settlement, £8,285. Sales, 1,035 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,275-85; three months, £8,466-70. Settlement, £8,285. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.63 a picul.



LEAD was irregularly firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £394-95 per tonne; three months, £405.50-406.00. Sales, 7,975 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £395.50-96.50; three months, £405.50-406.50. Settlement, £396.50. Sales, 8,025 tonnes.

ZINC was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £503-504 per tonne; three months, £516-17. Sales, 9,025 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £499-500; three months, £513.50-14.00. Settlement, £500. Sales, 9,426 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £229.10 ($417) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 498.75p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 908); three months, 517.75p (942.60c); six months, 536.80p (979.10); one year, 577.50p (1,056.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 498-99p; three months, 517-17.5p. Sales, 82 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 500.5-501.5p; three months, 519-19.5p. Settlement, 501.5p. Sales, 43 lots.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Nov, 55-56.60; Dec, 66.40-56.60; Jan-March, 58.30-58.40; April-June, 63.40-63.50; July-Sept, 65.70-65.80; Oct-Dec, 69-69.10; Jan-March, 72.50-72.50; April-June, 75.60-78.70; July-Sept, 78.90-79.00. Sales: 33 at five tonnes; 205 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot, 55-56.25. Cifs: Nov, 53.75-53.25; Dec, 54.54.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov 1,120-1,124; Jan 1,127-1,128; March 1,129-1,130; May 1,124-1,125; July 1,126-1,127; Sept 1,120-1,125; Nov 1,115-1,130. Sales: 5,940 lots including 100 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec 1,185-1,187; March 1,193-1,198; March 1,190-1,191; July 1,191-1,192; Sept 1,196-1,197; Dec 1,207-1,209; March 1,205-1,230. Sales: 2,985 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 22) 95.83 c; indicator price (Oct 23) 5-day average 97.69c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 lower at £154; the "whites" price was £2 lower at £173. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan 155.25-155.75; March 163.55-163.70; May 167.70-167.80; Aug 172.10-172.30; Oct 176.60-176.80; Jan 177.75-178.50; March 181-181.70. Sales: 4,389 lots. ISA prices (Oct 22): daily 11.68c; 15-day average 12.19c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Dec 132.50-132.90; Feb 136.50-136.70; April 138.50-139.60; June 142.142.50; Aug 142-145; Oct 143-148; Dec 144-150. Sales 249.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Oct, buyer unquoted, seller 405; Dec, 380-383; Jan, 380-383; March, 391-392; May, 397-399; Aug, 408-412; Oct, 416-420; Dec, 418-425; Jan, 430-426; March, 430-434. Sales: 97 lots.



GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £115; Nov, £118.25; Dec, £119 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Nov, £110.50 east coast seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct, £104.25; Nov, £105.25 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

MAIZE.—US/French: Early Nov, £127.25 quoted trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white, Nov, £86.25 seller. South Africa yellow, Nov, £86.25 seller.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov, £100.25; Jan, £103.70; March, £107.15; May, £110.60; Sept, £100.45. Sales: 209 lots. WHEAT: Nov, £104.75; Jan, £108.05; March, £111.55; May, £115.35; July, £118.80; Sept, £106.50; Sales: 405 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£107.90	£104	£100
E. Mids	£108.50	£104.90	£98.40
N. East	—	£106	£99.50
Scotland	—	£104	£95.90

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 23: GB: Cattle, 88.74p per Kg lw (+0.15); United Kingdom: Sheep, 153.89p per Kg est dcw (−10.24); GB: Pigs, 81.49p per Kg lw (+0.44).

England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 11.4 per cent, average price, 88.36p (+0.19); Sheep numbers down 13.6 per cent, average price, 151.31p (−11.70); Pig numbers up 27.1 per cent, average price, 81.49p (+0.44).

Scotland: Cattle numbers up 54.4 per cent, average price, 91.13p (−0.64); Sheep numbers down 35.5 per cent, average price, 152.41p (−7.90).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—Oct, 319.25-30.00; Nov, 319.25-19.50; Dec, 321.25-21.50; Jan, 323.50-23.75; Feb, 325.00-25.50; March, 326.25-26.50; April, 325.50-26.25; May, 326.25-26.50; June, 327.00-27.25. Sales, 1,433 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £78; Feb, £90.60; April £105.40. Sales 164 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 23.—Stocks closed sharply lower in moderate trading.

Analysts said investors were discouraged by the big 1.2 per cent rise in September consumer prices reported this morning and the large loss reported by general motors late yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 10.28 points at 837.99.

Declines led throughout the day and were more than two to one ahead at the close.

Volume again was modest at 42.1 million shares compared with 40.6 million yesterday.

Mr Dudley A. Eppel senior vice president at Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette, said the market "Drifted through a light volume session. There was no institutional buying and the public was mostly out of the market."

Eppel added "the latest consumer price index figures didn't help matters." The Government this morning said the Index for September was up 1.2 per cent which was above most expectations.

The spot price of gold was bid lower to $431.00-432.00 an ounce down from $432.75-433.75 on Thursday. Trading was very quiet, dealer said.

The American Stock Exchange Index closed at 307.35 down 1.95. The average price per share was down 9 cents.



Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—*FT* Index change on week 461.9 −1.5 (0.3%)

Stock Exchange Prices

Dull close to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	130	Imp Cont Gas	173	-2	11.4	6.6	11.0
185	93	Milford Docks	125	-5	0.7	0.6	..
193	86	Nesco Inv	133	..	10.0	7.5	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 23	Market rates (close) October 23	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8125-8275	$1.8205-8220	0.18-0.08c prem	0.15-0.25c disc
Montreal	$2.1875-1980	$2.1925-1935	0.55-0.65c disc	1.30-1.50c disc
Amsterdam	4.56-59fl	4.58½-57½fl	1½-½c prem	4-3½c prem
Brussels	69.10-50f	69.30-40f	20-30c disc	65-75c disc
Copenhagen	13.28-32k	13.30-31k	85 prem-par ore disc	40-170ore disc
Dublin	1.1675-1725p	1.1690-1705p	15-30p disc	15-17p disc
Frankfurt	4.13-16m	4.13¾-14¾m	1¾-1½pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	118.10-119.50e	118.70-119.20e	75-365c disc	120-640c disc
Madrid	176.25-177.50p	176.50-75p	4-27c disc	40-75c disc
Milan	2190-99lr	2195½-97½lr	11-14lr disc	34-38lr disc
Oslo	10.88-99k	10.93½-94½k	340-235ore prem	750-645ore prem
Paris	10.36-42f	10.38½-39½f	¼c prem-¼c disc	2¼-3¼c disc
Stockholm	10.16-22k	10.19½-20½k	305-245ore prem	890-820ore prem
Tokyo	423-28y	422½-23½y	360-325y prem	945-910y prem
Vienna	28.80-29.15sch	29.05-10sch	15-10gro prem	35-20gro prem
Zurich	3.43-47f	3.43½-44½f	1¾-1½c prem	4½-4c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 87.9.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 15¼ Low 14½
Week Fixed: 15¼-15½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15⅞	2 months	15¾
3 months	16	3 months	15⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	16¼-15¹⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	16⅞
3 months	16⅛-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	4 months	16½
4 months	15⅞-15¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	16⅜
6 months	15½-15⁵⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16½-16¼	7 months	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆
2 months	16½-16¼	8 months	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	16½-16¼	9 months	16-15⅞
4 months	16⅜-16⅛	10 months	16-15⅞
5 months	16⅜-16⅛	11 months	16-15⅞
6 months	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	15⅞-15¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅜-16¼	6 months	16⅝-16½
3 months	16⅝-16½	12 months	16⅜-16¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15⅞	3 months	16½
7 days	15⅞	6 months	16½
1 month	16	1 year	16¼

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 16¼-16½ Close 8⅞

1 week	16-15⅞	6 months	16¹¹⁄₁₆-16⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	16³⁄₁₆-16¹⁄₁₆	9 months	16⁹⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	16⅝-16½	12 months	16⅜-16¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 17⅛ 6 months 17⅛
Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£290m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.01½	received	40%
Last week	£96.16½	received	87%
Average rate	15.8537%	Last week	15.3449%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

Other Markets

Australia	1.5956-1.6105
Bahrein	0.6865-0.6895
Finland	8.0780-8.1180
Greece	103.65-105.65
Hongkong	10.9215-10.9815
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5150-0.5180
Malaysia	4.1660-4.1960
Mexico	45.45-46.95
New Zealand	2.2180-2.2380
Saudi Arabia	6.2285-6.2585
Singapore	3.8120-3.8420
South Africa	1.7535-1.7685

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5560-1.5600
† Canada	1.2045-1.2047
Netherlands	2.5050-2.5100
Belgium	38.00-38.10
Denmark	7.2960-7.3050
West Germany	2.2765-2.2785
Portugal	65.30-65.60
Spain	96.95-97.05
Italy	1205-1206.50
Norway	5.9850-5.9950
France	5.7000-5.7050
Sweden	5.5850-5.5950
Japan	232.30-232.50
Austria	15.92-15.95
Switzerland	1.8880-1.8910

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $8300-8302

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 15¾-15½; one month, 15¹³⁄₁₆-15¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 16¼-16⅛; six months, 16½-16⅜.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $433.50 (an ounce); pm, $432.50 close, $430.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $445-447 (£244.50-245.75).
Sovereigns (new): $106-108 (£58.25-59.25).

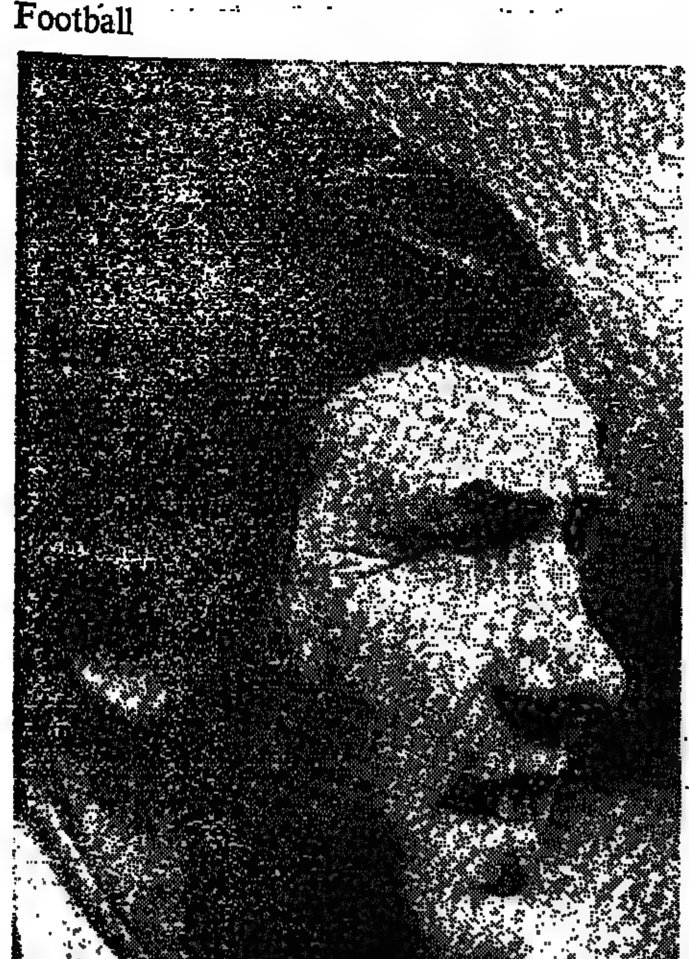
RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	£64+1
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	55-1
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½)	£33⅝-⅛
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	6½-½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	53
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	125-1
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£104¼+1
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
London Private Health 25p Ord (25)	27
Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (†)	100½
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	102-1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	148+6
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	183f

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Football



Burkinshaw: a quiet man to set the table in a roar.

Tottenham could be crowing like cockerels from top of heap

By Norman Fox

With respect to Swansea City, the possible reappearance of Tottenham Hotspur at the top of the first division this afternoon would do more than lift the hearts of those who have spent 20 years of Saturday lunchtimes peering into pints and reminiscing about White and Mackay, the "double", glory and the last time they were locked out of White Hart Lane.

Spurs have taken three significant gambles in their attempt to reestablish themselves. The appointment of Keith Burkinshaw as manager was in keeping with the sentiments of a club well led by a previous quiet man, Bill Nicholson, but was criticized. Mr Burkinshaw introduced the Argentine partners, Ardiles and Villa, and then the club decided to build a new grandstand.

The last gamble with the builders was the most interesting as, not far away, the experience of Chelsea was a forbidding warning about the dangers of investment in an unpredictable future. Tottenham are fortunate: their team capable of justifying the expense and winning the FA Cup added £300,000 to the bank balance.

Tottenham were briefly at the top in the early seventies but it is 20 years since they were champions. To be sure of reaching the top today they need to beat Brighton at White Hart Lane and hope that Swansea lose at Coventry. The combination is conceivable but after a midweek visit to Dundalk several Spurs were bumped and bruised. All but Galvin are expected to be available, perhaps giving an opportunity to Gibson, who has been playing in Sweden.

Uncomfortably and unusually lower than Tottenham, Liverpool will be anxious to ensure that any lead they take against Manchester United at Anfield is retained. Last Saturday they allowed Brighton to recover from being 3—1 down and in the European Cup four days later they let AZ '67 Alkmaar fight back from 2—0 to draw.

United, having risen to third place, hope to expose the flaws in Liverpool's defence and convince themselves that they, like Tottenham, can be reconsidered potential champions.

Of the League teams who competed in Europe during the week none received better encouragement than Aston Villa in their victory over Dynamo Berlin. Despite arriving home not long before dawn on Thursday, their spirits were such that Wolverhampton Wanderers could suffer another difficult game today.

After beating Ipswich Town at Goodison Park last Saturday Everton could improve their poor away form and long-term hopes by winning at Middlesbrough. Ipswich still have their unbeaten home record and though perhaps without Mariner, who has a shin injury, they should overcome the worried Arsenal team at Portman Road.

Southampton also ought to be worried after conceding four goals in each of their last three away games and four more to Sporting Lisbon at the Dell on Wednesday, but they remain well placed and may not recall Watson to the defence against West Bromwich Albion; and that would involve some worry for Ron Greenwood, the England manager, as he plans for the crucial game against Hungary.

West Bromwich will include a newly signed Dutchman, Martin Jol, in their team for the first time and Manchester City may play a new Norwegian defender, Aage Hareide, in their side against Nottingham Forest.

Hareide said yesterday that he would willingly turn down a chance of appearing for Norway in a World Cup qualifying game against Hungary next Saturday if there was a chance of playing for City. Hungary are likely to have an easy passage as Hareide believes that at least six of the regular Norwegian team will prefer to remain with their clubs.

After disappointments in the past Luton Town are trying to keep a practical sense of priorities this season. Their manager, David Pleat, said yesterday that of the two matches against Wrexham in four days today's League game was the one to win. Luton, top of the second division, face Wrexham again in the League Cup on Tuesday but are already 2—0 down.

Should Mr Pleat's wish be marred he may believe in some Welsh spell. He has taken Luton to Wales eight times and not seen them win.

LILLE: Tour match: Lille 7, New York Cosmos 1. JAKARTA: Tour match: Indonesia 1, Kaiserslautern 1. PEKING: Great Wall Youth Cup: Egypt 2, Australia 0; China 0, US 1.

Tennis

There is no resisting the Devon blonde

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Tracy Austin and Sylvia Hanika, who had been seeded to contest the final of the Dafhatsu tournament at the Brighton Centre, were both beaten yesterday. Anne Smith, from Dallas, beat Miss Hanika by the surprisingly heavy margin of 6—3, 6—0 in an hour. Then Susan Barker, playing one of the finest matches of her career, beat Miss Austin, the United States champion, by 7—6, 2—6, 6—3 in an hour and 54 minutes.

Miss Barker had won two of her six previous matches with Miss Austin. When her timing is right and she is feeling good, the blonde Devonian can be almost irresistible. That was the way of it last evening. The admirable thing was that she played just as well at the end of this arduous, delightfully patterned match as she had done at the beginning.

Pony-tail flying, adding to the impression of turbulence that she always creates when in this mood, Miss Barker played a game that was boldly yet shrewdly conceived and beautifully executed. What an exciting sight she is when in full flow as she was now.

Her tennis had been refined in the hard school of experience but it still had all the joy of adventurous youth. It was as if she had just rediscovered what fun tennis can be and had also remembered everything she had learnt in the way of tactical tricks. She even had the confidence—nay, cheek—to catch Miss Austin on the wrong foot often enough to damage the teenager's morale.

This sort of experience seldom comes Miss Austin's way. Since Wimbledon she had played five tournaments, winning four and reaching the final of the other. Yesterday, though more than six years the younger, she somehow seemed the older, more careworn of the two. This was partly a question of her tightly-composed demeanour and partly a question of her playing method. She respected the percentages more than Miss Barker did.

In the first set, Miss Barker led 5—3. She now wilted for the first time, whereas Miss Austin demonstrated her remarkable knack for closing all the doors and windows whenever a storm breaks. In the tie-break Miss Barker swiftly reasserted her authority.

As if emotionally or physically drained, perhaps both, Miss Barker then had her second lapse, conceding her service in the first game of the second set. She had three break points in the next game but then went 0—3 down. Miss Austin had that set in her keeping. What mattered now was the beginning of the third set—and Miss Barker was suddenly hitting all the targets again.

The heart of the set and to some extent the match consisted of the fifth, sixth and seventh games. Miss Barker held her service from 0—40 down, broke to 4—2, and then again held her service from 0—40 down. That remarkable sequence left her poised on 5—2.

She was full of beans now, and there was no way Miss Austin could keep the lid on. Even the luck favoured Miss Barker. At 5—3 she reached 40—0, served a double-fault, but then won the match with a backhand that never went down the line, as intended, because it clipped the net cord and died almost instantly.

Miss Smith played a "big" game tidily throughout the match. She served and smashed well, put her volleys away, and never looked like faltering. With her shorts, her calf-length socks, and springy athleticism, she is something of a tomboy and bobs about the court like a cork at the mercy of wind and waves.

The muscular, left-handed Miss Hanika had other things on her mind, anyway. The evening before, while beating Joanna Durie, she had sometimes bounced the ball as many as 38 times before serving. This did not take long because she beats a rapid tattoo on the floor. Nor did it transgress any rule. A server is allowed 30 seconds. But it did bother a few spectators and yesterday morning one of them telephoned the tournament referee, Mrs Bea Seal, and threatened to begin a slow handclap if Miss Hanika persisted.

Anne Smith: force of a Dallas tomboy.

[illegible] finals: Dupré beat Fibak, 7—6, 6—1; Taroczy beat Cano, 6—3, 6—1; Winitsky beat Purcell, 7—5, 7—5; Teltscher beat Moor, 6—1, 6—4. Women, second round: P Casale beat R McCallum, 6—2, 7—5; J Harrington beat M Louie, 6—4, 6—1; B Jordan beat D Gilbert, 6—2, 6—2; M Pinterova (Czechoslovakia) beat K Steinmetz, 7—6, 6—3; Lee Duk-Hee (S Korea) beat Yu Li Cao (China), 6—3, 6—7, 6—0; P Medrado (Brazil) beat K Rinaldi, 6—4, 6—4. Quarter finals: Casale beat Harrington, 6—1, 6—3; Jordan beat B Rossi (Italy), 6—7, 6—1, 6—4; Pinterova beat M van de Torre (Netherlands), 7—5, 6—2; Medrado beat Lee, 6—2, 6—1.

Rugby Union

Wallabies change three in pack

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Against a background of four Australian wins in their last five matches against New Zealand, and two more over France last summer, some aspects of the Wallabies' play in their first two tour matches surely have been too bad to be true. It might be prudent not to jump to too many early conclusions, and to remember that some of their players have just had their first match in seven or eight weeks.

This afternoon, at Gosforth, in another divisional match sponsored by Thorn EMI, they are confronting a team, the North, which two years ago gave Graham Mourie's side the most conclusive hiding ever suffered by the All Blacks in these islands. At Otley, then, Bill Beaumont's team achieved a marvellous victory by 21 points to nine and by four well made tries to one.

It included Tony Neary, Fran Cotton, and Roger Uttley at forward, and Alan Old to direct operations with a masterly touch at stand off-half. These heroes, of course, have now left the scene. Of those who played that day, eight men survive to fight again, these being Beaumont, Syddall, White, and Simpson in the pack, Smith, Slemen, Bond and Wright in the backs. There would be a ninth if Carleton had been fit, but his absence entails a welcome return at this level for Squires, the most capped of English wing three-quarters.

The inclusion of Bond in the centre, where he scored two tries against the All Blacks, and where it may be safely assumed that he will make his presence felt again, gives equal pleasure. It is happy reward for a most determined and whole-hearted character, whose career seemed finished when he suffered a grievous leg injury against Ireland at Twickenham two seasons ago.

The Australians, still lacking the experienced hand of their senior scrum half, Hipwell (who is expected to have his first outing at Bridgend next Wednesday), no doubt have chosen what they see, at this moment, as being their strongest available combination. In all but one instance — Slack for the indisposed Hawker, in the centre, — the backs are those who played against the Midlands at Leicester. Paul McLean once again is preferred to mark Ella for a Saturday game, not just for his potential as a goalkicker, but presumably for his ability to exert a steadying tactical influence behind a pack which has still to prove itself at the set pieces.

Compared with the side at Leicester, there are three changes at forward. Williams comes in for Peter McLean to restore a partnership with Hall at lock that worked effectively against France, Curran replaces Pilecki at tight head prop, and Roche takes over from Poidevin on a flank. Williams seemed an essential choice because at Oxford on Wednesday, most notably in the second half, his efforts at the lineout provided the side with the cleanest possession they have managed to achieve so far. Roche, whose mobility gained him two tries at Iffley Road when playing as a hooker, is the only member of the pack who did not appear in the international against France.

If this North side lacks much of the glamour of its famous predecessor, it has had the same outstanding coach, Des Seabrook, to mastermind the preparations, it has the same inspiring captain and it surely will echo the same commitment. With an England B fixture coming up against France on November 21, and with the senior international against Australia due at Twickenham on January 2, there is spur enough

Wright (centre), Williams (stand off), Simpson (hooker), Bell (tight head prop), Syddall (lock) and Phil Moss (blindside flanker) must all have selection for the B team in their sights. At a more exalted level, Steve Smith, wanting five more caps to become the most honoured of English scrum halves, knows that he has Melville, a reserve today, breathing in his tracks.

Australian replacements: Scrum-half Philip Cox will join his brother Mitchell on the Australian tour. He flies out today from Sydney in response to an emergency call. Cox, from Sydney, who has played in five internationals, has been added to the 30-man party because of the continuing absence through injury of Hipwell.

NORTH: N Spaven (Sale); P J Squires (Harrogate), A Wright (Sale), A M Bond (Sale), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); P N Williams (Orrell), S J Sith (Sale); C White (Gosforth), A Simpson (Sale), J A H Bell (Gosforth), W B Beaumont (Fylde), J Syddall (Waterloo), T Morris (Liverpool), K Moss (Liverpool), P H Moss (Orrell).

AUSTRALIANS: R G Gould; M C Martin, M D O'Connor, A G Slack, B J Moon; P E McLean, A J Parker; A M D'Arcy, C M Carberry, D J Curran, D Hall, S A Williams, C Roche, M E Loane, A A Shaw.

Referee: K Rowlands (Wales).

Young may part company with Gosforth

Malcolm Young, the 35-year-old former England scrum-half, looks set to leave Gosforth after being left out of today's match against Otley. "The last straw was when I found out I wasn't playing by reading it in a newspaper earlier this week", Young said. "Nobody bothered to ring me and tell me that I wasn't playing. I'm going on holiday next week, and I'll make a decision when I come back, but I don't think I'll be playing for Gosforth again.

I feel the selectors have let me down. I know it was my suggestion that we ease Ian Ramage in while I gradually faded out this season, but I don't think they kept their end of the bargain. I went to great lengths to try and ensure that this wouldn't happen, but it seems the club just are not interested in my opinions."

The chairman of selectors, John Gray, commented: "We will be trying to get together with Malcolm to thrash this out, but it was agreed at the start of the season that we would try and give Ian Ramage more games."

Cardiff's second row forward, Norster, is almost certain to miss the Wales B game against the Australians a week today. Norster suffered a knee injury in his club's match against Newbridge in midweek. The Welsh Rugby Union said yesterday that as there was a doubt over the player's fitness they had called up Perkins of Pontypool into the Wales B squad.

Marcus Rose, the England full-back, returns to the Cambridge University side to meet Richmond at Grange Road. Rose damaged a nerve in his back during the Midlands' victory over the Australians last Saturday

Oxford University make one change for their game at Northampton. Searle, a flanker, damaged a tendon and his place is taken by Good.

Northampton, £16,000 in the red last year, estimate they will lose at least £1,500 by Walsall's insistence on playing their John Player cup second round tie on the scheduled date—December 5.

Golf

An American's language falls well below par

From Mitchell Platts
Nimes, Oct 23

Tim Simpson, of the United States, scored a second successive round of 73 to take the outright lead at the halfway stage of the £20,000 world under-25 championship after another day of strong winds here. Simpson, who leads by one stroke from Rafael Alarcon, of Mexico, marred his fine performance in the testing conditions by using obscene language when challenging the knowledge of Arthur Crawley-Boevey, the official referee, and he is to be reported to the United States PGA.

Simpson, who holed from 25 feet and four feet for birdies at the fourth and sixth holes, dropped shots at the seventh and 16th and he came to the last hole level par for the day. He was unhappy with a five-iron approach which took a flier off the badly mown fairway, the ball finishing behind the green on ground which he felt should have been defined as under repair for the purposes of the tournament.

A wait of 25 minutes followed until Mr Crawley-Boevey arrived, by which time another player had also hit his approach too strongly, the ball finishing on top of a plastic bag. Mr Crawley-Boevey told this player to take a drop. Simpson claimed that the decision was wrong.

He did not dispute the ruling in his own case—he was denied a free drop—but he told Mr Crawley-Boevey: "You should learn the rules first before you come out here." Gaeten Mourgue d'Algue, the tournament organizer, who was on the spot, warned Simpson not to use obscene language and Mr Crawley-Boevey said: "I have no option but to report him to the United States PGA."

Alarcon, aged 23, from Guadalajara, deserved to move in front after he made three birdies in his first 11 holes in a flawless exhibition. However, he came unstuck at the short sixteenth, where he hit his one-iron tee shot out of bounds, reloaded and then hit a second ball into the trees on the way to taking six.

Ken Brown lost his chance to challenge the leader when he dropped four shots in his last six holes but after a 73 he shares third place on 148—two behind Simpson—with Jeff Hall, who included three birdies in a 73. Spare a thought for young Peter Hanna, of Belfast. For the second successive day he took 12 shots at the thirteenth hole.

SECOND ROUND: 146, T Simpson (US) 73, 73; 147, R Alarcon (Mexico) 73, 74; 148, J Hall (GB) 75, 73; K Brown (GB) 75, 73; 149, K Waters (GB) 73, 76; 151, T Sanchez (Spain) 74, 77; B Marchbank (GB) 75, 76; G Walker (GB) 76, 75; L Clements (US) 76, 75; 152, N Ellis (GB) 75, 77; A Martin (Spain) 74, 78; J Davila (Spain) 76, 76; G Potter (GB) 79, 73; M Poxon (GB) 76, 76; M Mannelli (Italy) 73, 79; A Pinero (Spain) 77, 75; J Higgins (GB) 75, 77.

Darcy leads but Graham ends his 10-year run

Adelaide, Oct 23.—Eamonn Darcy, of Ireland, retained his lead in the Adelaide golf tournament as two of Australia's biggest names dropped out. The United States Open champion, David Graham, added a 78 to his first round 77 to miss the cut and Graham Marsh, the 1977 world matchplay champion, withdrew because of a back injury

Darcy, the first round leader, was round in a two-under-par 71 for a seven-under total of 139 and a one-stroke lead over Vaughan Somers, of Australia.

Sam Torrance, of Britain, six strokes off the lead overnight, put together the best round of the tournament with a six-under-par 67 for 141 and third place. Graham, aged 35, who lives in Texas, missed the cut by three strokes, the first time he has failed to qualify for the third round of a tournament in Australia for 10 years.

Darcy's fluctuating round saw him score a birdie at the third, drop two strokes at the sixth, score another birdie at the tenth, drop a stroke at the twelfth and finally pick up birdies on the fourteenth, fifteenth and seventeenth.

SECOND ROUND (Australians unless stated): 139, E Darcy (Ireland) 68, 71; 140, V Somers 70, 70; 141, S Torrance (GB) 74, 67; 142, R Shearer 70, 72; 143, D Hepler (US) 73, 70; G Wolstenholme 73, 70; 144, R Heins (US) 71, 73; M Krantz (US) 71, 73; 145, B Jones 75, 70; R McNaughton 72, 73; 146, T Powell (GB) 75, 71; K Nagle 71, 75; M Bembridge (GB) 73, 73; A Russell (US) 70, 76; R Wood 72, 74; 147, W Grady 76, 71; J Newton 75, 72; S Ginn 72, 75. Other British scores: 151, I Mosey 75, 76; 153, B Evans 78, 75; J Hay 76, 77; 155, I Woosnam 79, 76; 156, M Thomas 80, 76.

Faldo has no answer to Irwin's birdies

Tokyo, Oct 23.—Hale Irwin, twice the United States Open champion, scored a seven-under-par 65 here today for a two-round total of 135, which gave him a five-stroke lead in the US$213,000 Bridgestone tournament.

Irwin, a veteran of the United States tour and winner of this year's Hawaiian Open, rolled in nine birdies on the 6,539 metres Sodegaura Country Club course, his 65 equalling the course record.

The heavy rains from the 24th typhoon of the year, which played havoc with many players on the first day yesterday, let up during the night and it was ideal golf weather when the second round teed off this morning.

Nick Faldo, of Britain, the three-time British PGA champion, who was the overnight leader, shot a one-over-par 73 to be tied on second place with Nick Price, of Zimbabwe, and Masashi Ozaki and Tohru Nakamura, both of Japan.

Ozaki was on 69, while Price carded a two-under 70. Nakamura, a former World Cup player, scored 68.

LEADING SCORES (Japanese unless stated): 135, H Irwin (US), (70, 65); 140, N Faldo (GB), (67, 73), N Price (Zimbabwe), M Ozaki, (71, 69), T Nakamura, (72, 68); 141, Lu Hai-Chen (Taiwan), (71, 70), E Yasuda, (69, 72). Other scores: 143, J Miller (US), (73, 70); 145, W Rogers (US), (72, 73); 148, W Clampett (US), (78, 73).

MADRID: International trophy: 136, M Pinero (Spain), (70, 66); 138, P Jacobsen (US), (69, 69); 140, S Ballesteros (Spain), (73, 67); 143, B Langer (WG), (70, 73); L Trevino (US), (68, 72); 145, M McNulty (SA), (69, 76); 147, J Gonzalez (Brazil), (70, 77); 148, J-M Canizares (Spain), (70, 78); 149, V Barrios (Spain), (75, 74); 155, A Jacklin (GB), (79, 76).

Athletics

Salazar aims to break world marathon record

New York, Oct 23.—The defending champions, Alberto Salazar of the United States, and Norway's Grete Waitz are the men's and women's favourites for the twelfth New York Marathon here on Sunday. About 16,000 runners from 57 countries will be setting out from the Verrazano Bridge in the 26 mile race.

Salazar, aged 23, won last year in 2hr 09min 41sec in his first-ever marathon. He beat America's top marathon runner Bill Rodgers, who had won the New York Marathon for every year since 1976. Salazar is now aiming to break the world marathon record of 2hr 08min 33sec set by the Australian, Derek Clayton, 12 years ago in Brussels.

Miss Waitz has won the women's event three years in a row, and will be aiming to improve her world record time of 2:25.41. Heading a record contingent of 2,500 women, Miss Waitz's main problem is a leg injury that might keep her from starting.

Although Rodgers will be here, some top competitors will not. The Americans Craig Virgin and Dick Beardsley and the New Zealander Dick Quax are injured, three Ethiopians, including Miruts Yifter, have forfeited to protest against the recent Springboks Rugby Union tour in the United States, and the American Benji Durden and 35 other marathon runners have been suspended by the American Athletics Federation for receiving payments for competing in road events.

Hockey

Poole adds a twist to an old tale

By Sydney Friskin

Middlesex, who begin the defence of their county title tomorrow have included the Australian international, Mel Poole, in their squad for the match against Sussex at Horsham. Poole recently joined Southgate and had his first game for them last week.

But Middlesex are not sure whether the three players in the England squad, Precious, Brookeman and Bhaura will play. There is nothing to stop them from playing for the county but any of them might need a rest. They have, however, been included in the squad.

The fact that Sussex have left Richard Leman, a member of the England team, out of their squad suggests that he does not particularly want to play. They have a young and promising side whose attacks are developed by Cox, Longstreet and Peel. It will be the old story of youth against experience, which Middlesex have in full measure.

Buckinghamshire are certain that Barber will not be playing for them against Hampshire at Havant. Khehar will be leading the side

But if relative strengths point to victories for both Middlesex and Buckinghamshire there should be a more even game at Maidenhead where Kent, in a period of revival, meet Berkshire now more thoroughly equipped and ready for the fray.

Rugby League

Widnes need one more win to equal landmark

By Keith Macklin.

With the season already less than three months old Widnes are already threatening to add another championship to their huge haul of trophies during the past decade. There is a long way to go until next April, but nine wins in a row for the holders of the Challenge Cup mean that Widnes have points in the bank for the time when the going becomes heavy and the fixtures pile up.

Widnes are in pursuit of the record opening run of championship wins, set by Bradford Northern with 11 straight victories, and if they beat Whitehaven tomorrow one more win will equal the record.

It is hard to see Widnes losing to Whitehaven. The Cumbrian team are struggling in the first division, have badly missed their inspiration, the injured scrum-half Arnold Walker, and seem unlikely to be much of a threat to a Widnes team with several injuries but with the resources to cover every eventuality. Steve O'Neill will probaly have a full game at prop forward for Widnes, with Lockwood taking a rest by dropping down to substitute.

Hull Kingston Rovers and Leigh, two clubs chasing Widnes, meet on Humberside, and Leigh start at a considerable disadvantage if, as expected, Woods is unable to play because of a thigh injury. Also in the hunt for honours this season are Hull, but they too have an injury list, and will be grateful that their task tomorrow will be no more testing than a visit to Wigan, where the home side are going through a difficult patch.

Fulham, after their disappointment at Warrington last week, travel to Leeds, where they hope for a surprise victory. Leeds are not playing well, and are another club with many injuries headed by the international centre Dyl and the international prop Pitchford.

St Helens will want to recover morale at Featherstone after their dismissal from the John Player Trophy, while their conquerers Barrow can take two points from the current champions Bradford Northern.

SECOND DIVISION: Salford 14, Cardiff 17.

Badminton

Thumbs up for Stevens

By Richard Eaton

There was a well-timed first win at Mansfield last night for the national champion, Ray Stevens, after a depressing month of failure since shutting his thumb in a kitchen drawer, even if it was acyuired against the Swedish No. 3, Ulf Johansson. Stevens' 15—9, 15—10 success not only wrapped up the match, it neatly wrapped up the series sponsored by Crest Hotels as well. The previous encounters in the four-match series ended 5—0 at Chester and 3—2 at Bradford.

Stevens, of course, was expected to polish off Johansson, whom he was able to outmanoeuver even without a dig in his smash but the win may still be valuable for recovery of confidence. His Essex colleague, Kevin Jolly, the England No. 2, was also expected to win against Christian Lundberg, substituting for Stefan Karlsson. Karlsson, conqueror of Jolly two years ago in the Thomas Cup was once again ruled out with injury. Twice it had been a blistered foot, this time an injured neck.

But Steve Baddeley had not been expected, promising though he is, to open the evening's proceedings by beating Thomas Kihlström. Baddeley, England joint no 3, is still a student, and Kihlström a former European runner-up and Sweden's no 1. The student gave evidence of learning fast, however, for he was tight and subtle with his net play as well as punishing overhead, something he already has a bit of a reputation for.

Kihlström, aged 32, established an early four point lead but could not add to it. By 9—5 he was already gleaming with effort and by the time Baddeley had caught him at 13-all, the umpire was calling for the court to be mopped clear of perspiration. Despite the brief reprieve, Kihlström won no points in setting to five and the match was quickly turned around.

"I've seen him get demoralized before when his oppent is on top, so I knew then I could win", said Baddeley, who went from 0—1 to 13—1 in no time in the second game. Although Baddeley won, the single in the triangular match with Sweden and India last season, this was the best win of his career so far.

Gymnastics

MUNICH: World modern rhythmic championships, team finalists: 1, Bulgaria, 38.95; 2, Soviet Union, 38.80; 3, Czechoslovakia, 37.80; 4, Japan, 37.45; 5, Spain, 36.70; 6, West Germany, 36.65; 7, Poland, 36.60; 8, Italy, 36.40. All-round individual (four events): 1, A. Ralenkova (Bulgaria), 39.15pts;

Cricket

SALISBURY: Tour match: Zimbabwe 194, Pycroft 94, Marshall 4—59, Davies 3—27. West Indies 63—3.

Equestrianism

BOEKELO (Netherlands): International three-day meeting: second day of dressage: 1, Siemens-Fischer (WG), Kim, 42.4 pts; 2, Ehrenbrink (WG), Turnus, 44.2; 3, Strachan (GB), Delphy Kingfischer, 44.4; 4, Rhebergen (Netherlands), Nur Primus, 45.2; 5, Prior-Palmer (GB), Mairangi Bay, 45.6; 8, Prior-Palmer (GB), Regal Realm, 47.6; 10, F Moore (GB), Squires Holt, and E de Haan (GB), The Apostle, both 48.6. Team: 1, GB, 138.6 pts; 2, WG, 143.8; 3, Netherlands, 161.4; 4, France, 162.4;

Weekend fixtures

Kick off 3.0 unless stated.

First division

Coventry v Swansea
Ipswich v Arsenal
Leeds v Sunderland
Liverpool v Manchester U
Manchester C v Nottingham F
Middlesbrough v Everton
Notts County v West Ham
Stoke v Birmingham
Tottenham v Brighton
West Bromwich v Southampton
Wolverhampton v Aston Villa

Second division

Bolton v Cambridge United
Cardiff v Shrewsbury
Chelsea v Barnsley
Crystal Palace v Derby
Grimsby v Blackburn
Newcastle v Rotherham
Q.P. Rangers v Leicester
Sheffield Wednesday v Oldham
Watford v Norwich
Wrexham v Luton

Third division

Bristol R v Huddersfield
Burnley v Fulham
Carlisle v Walsall
Chesterfield v Brentford
Exeter v Preston
Lincoln v Bristol C
Millwall v Gillingham
Plymouth v Chester
Portsmouth v Newport
Reading v Wimbledon
Southend v Oxford U
Swindon v Doncaster

Fourth division

Bournemouth v Bury
Bradford City v Sheffield U.
Halifax v Colchester
Hartlepool v Torquay
Hereford v Darlington
Hull v Aldershot
Mansfield v Crewe
Northampton v Tranmere
Peterborough v York
Rochdale v Stockport
Wigan v Scunthorpe

Postponed: Blackpool v Port Vale

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Dundee
Airdrie v Partick
Dundee United v St Mirren
Hibernian v Celtic
Rangers v Morton

Scottish first division

Ayr v Dunfermline
Dumbarton v Kilmarnock
East Stirling v Clydebank
Motherwell v Hearts
Queen's Park v Falkirk
Raith v Queen of South
St Johnstone v Hamilton

Scottish second division

Alloa v Brechin
Arbroath v Berwick
Clyde v Albion
Cowdenbeath v Forfar
Montrose v East Fife
Stenhousemuir v Meadowbank
Stirling v Stranraer

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Dartford; Bath v Enfield; Dagenham v Boston U; Frickley v Barrow; Kettering v Runcorn; Northwich v Gravesend; Scarborough v Weymouth; Stafford v Worcester; Yeovil v Barnet.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Barry v Bridgend; Bedford v Alvechurch; Nuneaton v Minehead. Southern Division: Dorchester v Aylesbury; Welling v Hastings.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Aston Villa v Blackpool (2.0); Blackburn v Wolverhampton; Bury v Sheffield Wed (3.15); Derby v Coventry (2.0); Everton v Manchester City (2.0); Huddersfield v Newcastle (2.0); Man Utd v Liverpool (2.0); Nottm Forest v Leeds (3.0); Preston v Stoke (3.0); Sheffield Utd v Burnley.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal v Crystal P; Leicester v Bristol City; Luton v Ipswich; Norwich v Birmingham (2.30); Oxford Utd v Q.P. Rangers; Southampton v Tottenham; West Ham v Reading (2.0).

FA TROPHY: First qualifying round: Horden CW v Fleetwood; Workington v Droylsden; Whitley Bay v North Shields; Emley v Whitby; West Auckland v Rossendale; Penrith v Tow Law; Netherfield v Willington; Harwich RMI v Ashton; South Bank v Burscough; Darwen v Crook; Shildon v St Helens; Evenwood v Ferryhill; Goole v Consett; Gateshead v Durham City.

South Liverpool v Caernarfon; Colwyn Bay v Brereton Social; Nantwich v Southport; Oswestry v Prescot Cables; Formby v Hyde; Bilston v Bootle; Stourbridge v Sutton Coldfield; Telford v Moor Green; Hednesford v Bedworth; Heanor v Macclesfield; Redditch v Dudley; Sutton v Boston; Belper v Buxton; Tamworth v Worksop; Grantham v Bromsgrove; Long Eaton v Leek; Enderby v AP Leamington; Alfreton v Curzon.

Chesham v Dunstable; Clapton v St Albans; Hertford v Corby; Banbury v King's Lynn; Hillingdon v Oxford City; Wellingborough v Witney; Chelmsford v Cambridge City; Harrow v Wealdstone; Finchley v Boreham Wood; Billericay v Sudbury; Harlow v Wembley; Milton Keynes v Spalding; Addlestone v Crawley.

Gosport v Farnborough; Kingstonian v Hounslow; Lewes v Canterbury; Wokingham v Hayes; Tonbridge v Andover; Bromley v Folkestone; Fareham v Sheppey; Waterlooville v Staines; Croydon v Ashford; Met Police v Basingstoke; Epsom v Thanet; Welton v Bideford; Gloucester v Salisbury; Trowbridge v Shepton Mallet; Saltash v Weston-super-Mare; Poole v Llanelli; Mangotsfield v Taunton; Maesteg Park v Clevedon; Barnstaple v Haverfordwest.

FA VASE: Preliminary round replay: Hastings v Horsham. Second replay Harpenden v Selby.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dulwich Hamlet v Bishop's Stortford; Hitchin v Barking; Slough v Leatherhead; Sutton v Walthamstow; Tooting and Mitcham v Leytonstone and Ilford; Woking v Hendon; Wycombe v Carshalton. First division: Feltham v Aveley; Hampton v Ware; Hornchurch v Bognor Regis; Tilbury v Walton and Hersham.

Second division: Barton v Epping; Camberley v Corinthian-Casuals; Cheshunt v Hungerford; Dorking v Basildon; Eastbourne v Windsor and Eton; Hemel Hempstead v Egham; Molesey v Harwich and Parkeston; Rainham v Letchworth; Worthing v Tring.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham v Woodford; Edgware v Banstead; Grays v Kingsbury; Hoddesdon v Fleet; Horley v Leyton-Wingate; Uxbridge v Chertsey. League Cup, first round: Harefield v Haringey Borough; Ruislip Manor v Marlow.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Lancing Old Boys v Old Foresters. First division: Old Aldenhamians v Old Westminsters; Old Salopians v Old Reptonians; Old Wykehamists v Old Harrovians.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Army v Cambridge University (Aldershot, 2.0).

WOMEN'S MATCH: England v Norway (at Abbey Stadium, Cambridge, 3.15).

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Northern Division v Australians (at Gosforth) (2.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Devon v Cornwall (at Exeter) (2.45); Somerset v Gloucestershire (at Bath).

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery v Pontypool; Blackheath v Rosslyn Park (2.45); Bridgend v Aberavon; Bristol v Saracens; Broughton Park v Hartlepool Rovers; Cambridge University v Richmond; Chester v Waterloo; Coventry v Moseley; Cross Keys v Ebbw Vale (2.45); Glamorgan Wanderers v Maesteg; Gloucester v Nottingham; Harlequins v Cardiff (2.45); Harrogate v Manchester; Huddersfield v Wakefield; Hull and ER v Morley; Leicester v Swansea; Liverpool v Nuneaton; Llanelli v Bedford; London Scottish v Fylde; Loughborough Students v Headingley; Malone v London Irish; Metropolitan Police v Esher; Neath v London Welsh; Newport v Wasps (3.15); Northampton v Oxford University; Orrell v Gosforth; Penarth v Stroud; Plymouth Albion v Barnstaple; Pontypridd v Newbridge; St Helens v Orrell; Sale v West Hartlepool; Sheffield v Roundhay; South Wales Police v Birmingham; Tredegar v Rugby; US Portsmouth v Bath; Vale of Lune v Preston Grasshoppers.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: First division: Gala v Selkirk; Hawick v West of Scotland; Heriot's F.P. v Stewart's/Mel. F.P.; Jedforest v Gordonians; Kelso v Boroughmuir; Melrose v Watsonians.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley v Hawks; Cheam v Hampstead; Dulwich v Cambridge Univ; Hounslow v Southgate; Maidenhead v London Univ; Mid-Surrey v Teddington; Old Kingstonians v Spencer; Oxford Univ v Tulse Hill; Purley v Slough; Richmond v Surbiton; St Albans v Beckenham; Wimbledon v Blackheath.

NORWICH UNION EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Bedford v Bishop's Stortford; Bedfordshire Eagles v Blueharts; Ipswich v Westcliff; Norfolk Wanderers v Broxbourne; Norwich Grasshoppers v Chelmsford; Pelicans v Cambridge City; West Herts v Norwich Union.

TRUMAN SOUTH LEAGUE: Middlesex, Berks, Bucks & Oxon: Amersham v City of Oxford; Courage v Aylesbury; Hayes v Banbury; Lyons v Polytechnic; Oxford Hawks v Goan; Sunbury v Eastcote; Windsor v Indian Gymkhana.

COUNTY WOMEN'S MATCH: Berkshire v Devon (at Bracknell).

Lacrosse

SENIOR FLAGS: First round: Cambridge Univ v Croydon. First division: Buckhurst Hill v Purley; Hampstead v Hillcroft; Lee v Kenton. Second division: London University v Bexleyheath; Purley "A" v Buckhurst Hill A; Beckenham v Calthorpe; Kenton A v Lee A.

Badminton

Corona Welsh Junior Open (Cwmbran NSC); Lincolnshire tournament (North Hykeham, Lincoln); Cambridgeshire junior U-18 tournament (at Cambridge); Wessex championships (Poole); Cornwall Schools invitation junior championships (at Redruth); Sanbetta Scottish National junior championships (Meadowbank SC).

Cross-country

Biggleswade AC races; Scottish National CC Relays (Glasgow); Worthing Open Parklands races (Lancing Manor); Chiltern League: First Division (Oxford); Second Division (Banbury).

Golf

Middlesex v Middlesex Ladies (Wyke Green).

Lawn tennis

Daihatsu Challenge tournament (at Brighton).

Race walking

Vauxhall Open 10km Walk (Luton).

Road running

National Six-stage relay (Crystal Palace); Sri Chinmoy 7 (Battersea Park).

Snooker

State Express World Cup (Hexagon Theatre; Reading).

Squash rackets

North of England open tournament (Northern LTC, Manchester).

Tomorrow

Football

SECOND DIVISION: Orient v Charlton Athletic (11.30).

Rugby Union

OTHER MATCH: Pioneer and Grampians RFC v President's XV (3.0).

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford N v Barrow (3.30); Castleford v York (3.30); Featherstone Rovers v St Helens (3.15); Hull KR v Leigh; Leeds v Fulham; Warrington v Wakefield Trinity; Widnes v Whitehaven; Wigan v Hull.

SECOND DIVISION: Blackpool Borough v Salford; Dewsbury v Oldham (3.30); Doncaster v Carlisle; Halifax v Swinton; Hunslet v Huddersfield; Keighley v Bramley (3.15); Rochdale Hornets v Huyton; Workington Town v Batley.

Hockey

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (2.30): Midlands: Leicestershire v Staffordshire (Leicester Westleigh); Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire (Highlands); Shropshire v Derbyshire (Telford); Warwickshire v Worcestershire (Coventry and North Warwick). East: Cambridgeshire v Bedfordshire (Peterborough); Lincolnshire v Norfolk (Gainsborough); Suffolk v Essex (Cranes, Ipswich). South: Hampshire v Buckinghamshire (Havant); Oxfordshire v Surrey (Morris Motors, Oxford); Berkshire v Kent (Maidenhead); Sussex v Middlesex (Horsham). North: Yorkshire v Cheshire (Sheffield); Lancashire v Durham (Warrington); Northumberland v Cumbria (Cochrane Park, Newcastle). West: Dorset v Devon (Weymouth); Hereford v Wiltshire (Hereford); Gloucestershire v Somerset (Cheltenham).

OTHER COUNTY MATCHES: Under-21s: Cambridgeshire v Bedfordshire (at Peterborough, 1.15); Lincolnshire v Norfolk (at Gainsborough, 2.15); Oxfordshire v Surrey (at Cowley, 11.30); Suffolk v Essex (at Cranes, Ipswich, 1.15).

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Bedfordshire v Oxfordshire (Bedford CRE, 2.30); Essex v Glamorgan (Bisham Abbey, 2.0); Surrey v Hertfordshire (NatWest Bank, Norbury, 2.0); Sussex v Chelsea CPE (Sussex CCC, Hove, 2.30); Wiltshire v Buckinghamshire (Wootton Bassett SC, 2.30); Kent U21 v ULU (Orpington, 2.30).

MIXED REGIONAL TOURNAMENT (Nottingham University): Midlands v North (11.0); North v South (1.0); South v Midlands (3.0).

Ice hockey

BRITISH LEAGUE: Ayr Bruins v Dundee Rockets (7.0); Durham Wasps v Fife Flyers (7.0); Whitley Warriors v Murrayfield Racers (6.30).

ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Streatham Redskins v Billingham Bombers (7.15). South: Avon Arrows v Nottingham Panthers (7.30); Richmond Flyers v Altrincham Aces (5.45).

Lacrosse

REGIONAL TROPHY: Southern Counties v Lancashire (St. Helier's Poulters Park, Mitcham).

Cricket

Majid to the rescue after Pakistani collapse

Perth, Oct 23.—A century by Majid Khan, at 35 the "old man" of the side, rescued the Pakistanis at the Waca ground today. With Majid racing to 110 in 169 minutes, the Pakistanis finished the first day of their Australian tour with a handsome 338 for seven.

The Pakistanis were presented with every opportunity to enjoy some confidence-building practice when Javed Miandad won the toss. The weather was warm and sunny and the wicket true and slow. But, after a superb 104 run start by the opening batsmen, Mudassar Nazar (57) and the 19-year-old Rizwan-uz-Zaman, the middle order failed. Five wickets fell for only 55, leaving the tourists with a precarious 159 for five.

This setback was a major surprise in view of the ordinary West Australian attack, robbed of its star bowlers when Lillee and Alderman cried off with minor injuries. The innings was manificently patched up by Majid, well supported by Imran Khan (43) and Ejaz. Majid and Imran smacked 77 in 69 minutes for the crucial sixth wicket.

Majid, a veteran of 57 tests, was not without luck as he drove and pulled with power and precision. He was dropped at 77 and 100 — both times by Wood at first slip off Baker. His century came up in 157 minutes from only 119 balls, he faced a total of 129 balls, striking 12 exciting boundaries.

Earlier, Mudassar and Rizwan handled the West Australian attack with complete confidence, making an untroubled 87 to lunch and scoring 104 before being separated 19 minutes into the afternoon. Mudassar and Rizwan both hit seven boundaries. The West Australian attack stuck to their difficult task manfully and the persistent Malone was good value for his figures of 109 for four from 33 overs.

PAKISTAN First Innings

Mudassar Nazar, c Marsh, b Malone	57
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, b Baker	44
Zaheer Abbas, c and b Malone	24
*Javed Miandad, c Hughes, b Yardley	6
Majid Khan, b Malone	110
Wasim Raja, l-b-w, b Malone	0
Imran Khan, l-b-w, b Yardley	43
Ejaz Faqih, not out	38
†Wazim Bari, not out	12
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, nb 1)	4
Total (7 wickets)	338

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—104, 2—110, 3—123, 4—159, 5—159, 6—236, 7—313.

Tahir Naqqash, Iqbal Qasim to bat.

BOWLING (to date): Malone, 33—8—109—4; Baker, 23—5—85—1; Porter, 17—3—56—0; Yardley, 27—8—77—2; O'Neill, 2—1—7—0.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: B M Laird, G M Wood, G Shipperd, *K J Hughes, M D O'Neill, C S Serjeant, †R W Marsh, G D Porter, B Yardley, M F Malone, D Baker.—Agence France-Presse.

☐ Test and County Cricket Board officials at Lord's are still waiting for any firm news from India about the fate of the England cricket tour, due to start in less than a fortnight.

The TCCB spokesman Peter Lush, said yesterday: "The matter is obviously growing more urgent as each day goes by. We are in the hands of the Indian Board of Control, whom we have asked to approach their Government concerning the ban on Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook."

Many leading Indian Government officials are in Mexico with the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi. There are no plans so far for board officials to meet Mrs Gandhi during her stay in London this weekend on her return journey from the Cancun conference.

Mr Lush said: "We have told the Indian cricket authorities that we are willing to meet them or government officials at any time if there is a chance of sorting out the problem." A spokesman for the Indian High Commissioner in London said today that Mrs Gandhi's brief visit would be strictly private and there were no plans for her to hold a press conference.

☐ The Scottish Cricket Union have shelved plans to establish a National League in 1983—despite a favourable reaction from clubs. Of 68 member clubs who replied to the SCU with their views on the proposals, 50 approved of a National League in principle while only 18 expressed opposition.

For the record

Tennis

VIENNA: Indoor tournament: Third round: I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat R Stadler (Switzerland), 6—1, 6—3; S Smith (US) beat J Austin (US), 6—2, 6—4; B Gottfried (US) beat N Saviano (US), 7—5, 6—2; S Mayer (US) beat N Doyle (US), 6—7, 7—5, 6—4; R Gehring (WG) beat S Birner (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 6—3; J Potier (France) beat C Zopf (WG), 2—6, 7—6, 7—5; T Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat J Smith (GB), 6—1, 6—4. Third round doubles: B Gottfried and S Smith (US) beat J Smith and R Lewis (GB), 6—3, 6—2.

Golf

LAKE BUENA VISTA (Florida): Team tournament: First round: (US unless stated): 60, B Harwell/L Lott, (30, 30); 61, C Gibson/L Nielsen, 31, 30); 62, D Halldorson/D Quigley, (30, 32), Danny B Byman/S Simpson, (32, 30), Danny Edwards/David Edwards, (30, 32). Foreign players: 68, P Oosterhuis (GB)/S Altgelt, (34, 34); 69, D Feherty (Ireland)/D Jones (Ireland), (33, 36); 70, D Cooper (GB)/P Tupling (GB), (35, 35); 73, P Curry (GB)/P Head (GB), (37, 36).

SAO PAULO: Open championship: First round: 66, V Fernandez (Argentina); 68, J Schumer (US), P Diniz (Brazil), G Burns (US), D Ingram (GB), L Carter (US); 69, R Carrasco (US), M James (GB), A Sowa (Argentina), H Carbonetti (Argentina); 70, D Eichlberger (US), J Drazier (Brazil), F Muller (US), E Caballero (Argentina), M Miller (GB).

Cycling

FRANKFURT: Six-day race: First day standings: 1, P Sercu/G Frank (Belgium), 50 pts; 2, D Thurau/G Braun (WG), 46; 3, D Clark/D Allen (Australia), 40. One lap back: 4, R Schuetz/R Hermann (WG/Liechtenstein) 26; 5, R Pijnen/U Freuler (Netherlands/Switzerland), 25; 6, U Hempel/J Kristen (WG), 20; 7, A Fritz/G Schumacher (WG), 14.

Cricket

MCC TOUR: October 16: Lusaka (60 overs): MCC 274 for 3 (J H Hampshire 104no); East African Cricket Conference 137 for 9 (Din 3-22). MCC won by 137 runs. October 17, 18, 19, Lusaka: East African Cricket Conference 190 (S J Dennis 5-48) and 165 (P H Wilson 5-30); MCC 174 (J H Hampshire 63) and 182 for 3 (J M M Hooper 64). MCC won by 7 wickets.

Basketball

EUROPEAN CUP: First round: Maccabi Tel Aviv (Israel) 98, Saturn Cologne (WG) 90; Nashua Den Bosch (Netherlands) 119, Sunderland (England) 92; Sunair Ostend (Belgium) 110, Amicale Steinsel (Luxembourg) 65.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 2, Detroit Red Wings 2; Philadelphia Flyers 3, Quebec Nordiques 2; Minnesota North Stars 5, St Louis Blues 5; Pittsburgh Penguins 3, Calgary Flames 3. (Only games).

Handball

MONTREAL: Junior women's world championship: West Germany 19, China 17.

Squash rackets

TORONTO: Women's world championship: V Hoffman (Australia) beat A Smith (GB), 9—0, 9—7, 9—11; R Thorne (Australia) beat L Opie (GB) 9—2, 9—5, 9—4.

Racing

Fairy King to bewitch Hermitage rivals

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

While Little Owl, the winner of this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup, remains on the sidelines suffering from a virus for the second time this autumn, his stable companion, Night Nurse, whom he beat in that memorable race, on the third and last day of the National Hunt Festival last March, is fit and well. He is poised to begin yet another season at Newbury today in the Hermitage Steeplechase.

This was the race that Dramatist threw away 12 months ago when he dug in his toes and refused to jump the last fence. Dramatist is also in the line-up again today for what will also be his first race of the new season. Time alone will tell whether either of these two good horses will be sharp enough after their summer's rest to beat Fairy King on this occasion.

Fairy King has already made one successful foray south this autumn from Malton, where he is trained by Jimmy Fitzgerald. That was to Cheltenham earlier this month when he won a race similar to today's so easily that it is safe to expect that the handicapper will be much harsher on him in the future. As the conditions of today's race stipulate that no horse will be penalised for winning after the weights were published, Fairy King has only 10st 9lb to carry. The ground on the jumping course, as distinct from the flat course, was perfect at Newbury yesterday and that is a prerequisite as far as Fairy King is concerned.

The Amoco Hedge Hoppers' Hurdle looks a suitable opportunity for Krug, who finished fourth in the Derby trial at Lingfield Park earlier this year, to win his second race under National Hunt rules. Riberetto, the colt who won that particular classic trial, is one of the seven who have stood their ground for the St Simon Stakes.

When he ran last Riberetto finished just behind another of today's runners, Shaftesbury, in the Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket. While the ground may well be too soft for Shaftesbury this afternoon, it will not bother Little Wolf, who is my selection. Little Wolf excelled in similar circumstances at York in August when he finished second to Glint of Gold in the Great Voltigeur Stakes. In the meantime he has also finished third in the Cumberland Lodge Stakes at Ascot.

The finish of the Amoco Nursery may be fought out by Celestial Dancer, who looked unlucky not to win his last race at Newmarket and Open the Box, who looks leniently treated if judged on the way that he ran in the race won by Wind and Wuthering at Newbury in May. If Celestial Dancer does manage to win, he could be the first of two winners for Joe Mercer, whose mount in the Letcombe Handicap, Taken for Granted, is another who will relish the going underfoot, judged on the way that he romped away with his last race at York.

By winning the Rochford Thompson Stakes by six lengths at Newbury yesterday, Last Feather underlined just what a good bunch of two-year-old fillies her trainer Barry Hills, currently has in his care at Lambourn. Slightly Dangerous, Merlin's Charm, Current Pattie and Flicker to a Flame are the pick of the others and not surprisingly Hills's stable jockey, Steve Cauthen is looking forward with relish to returning to this country from his home in the United States next spring to ride them as three-year-olds. It will be surprising if there is not a classic contender among them.

Last Feather is a superbly bred filly by Vaguely Noble and out of that influential mare, Quill. She is also the last foal, hence her name. Her owner and breeder Dr Morgan Brosnan, turned down a bid of $750,000 for her before she ever ran. At the time that was a bold decision, but he must be pleased because she would fetch even more now, as a budding Oaks contender, if she were ever to come on to the open market.

Two years ago Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin asked Fred Winter to try to buy him a horse capable of winning the Gold Cup at Cheltenham one day. Winter came up with Fifty Dollars More, who won three of his four races over hurdles for them last season. Yesterday Fifty Dollars More confirmed just what a good judge Winter is, when he won his first race over fences, the Lambert and Butler Premier Steeplechase qualifier.

He still races a shade too freely to be ideal, but he jumped like a buck yesterday and his is undoubtedly a name to follow this winter. However, Winter still regards him as a big baby and unless he changes his mind we will not see this immensely promising young horse aimed as high as the Gold Cup for another couple of years.

Carson receives monthly award

Willie Carson, who rode 24 winners in 15 racing days in August before his accident at York, will receive the Amoco jockey of the month award for August at Newbury this afternoon.

Norwick an automatic selection for Futurity

By Michael Seely

Norwick can put the finishing touches to Guy Harwood's magnificent season by winning the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster this afternoon. It is dangerous to rely exclusively on the evidence of the form book at this late stage of the season. But there is no doubt that the ability shown by Norwick when beating Silver Hawk by three lengths in the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot and when running Green Forest to two and a half lengths in the Grand Critérium at Longchamp makes him the automatic choice for this important group one race for two-year-olds, in which Beldale Flutter beat Shergar in 1980.

All the money in the ante-post market has been for Paradis Terrestre and Assert. Paradis Terrestre created a favourable impression when slamming Alvor by seven lengths in the Hyperion Stakes at Ascot. A son of the Derby winner, Empery, and out of a half sister to Cawston's Pride, Paradis Terrestre undoubtedly has enormous potential.

However, after the defeat of the favourite's galloping companion, March Winner, by Montekin in the Horris Hill Stakes, at Newbury on Thursday it is impossible to make out a case for supporting Daniel Wildenstein's two-year-old at his present price. The value of Paradis Terrestre's Ascot victory was certainly not enhanced when Alvor finished unplaced behind Straeker in a nursery at Newmarket last week.

Assert is trained by Vincent O'Brien's son, David. Sired by Be My Guest, Assert is a half brother to the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe runner-up and French Derby winner, Bikala. The colt is therefore guaranteed to stay every yard of this afternoon's mile. Assert gave the impression that he is one of the best two-year-olds in Ireland when easily winning the Beresford Stakes at the Curragh recently. Also his trainer thinks that Assert will be suited by the good ground that prevailed at Doncaster yesterday.

Apart from Norwick, Ashenden is the other horse with pattern race form. Barry Hills's colt has plenty of ability as he showed when second to Height of Fashion at York and again when third to Achieved in the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. Ashenden was doing his best work at the finish and the stable think that the two-year-old has a first-class each-way chance.

The unknown quantities in the race are Jalmood and Super Sunrise. Jalmood has won his last three races for John Dunlop like an improving colt. And, although Jalmood has something to find judged on form alone, he is my idea of the best win and place bet. Dunlop is a patient trainer and Jalmood must be capable of showing further improvement. But unless Norwick's effort in France has taken too much out of him, he must take all the beating.

The Huddersfield and Bradford Building Society Stakes appears to be a match between Harp Strings and Rollrights. The Queen's filly, Harp Strings, ran disappointingly behind Kilmona in the Prix de l'Opera at Longchamp but had previously quickened in good style when winning the Geoffrey Hamlyn Handicap at Kempton. Harp Strings may have too much finishing speed for Rollrights.



Futurity favourites: Paradis Terrestre and Lester Piggott.

Encore Moorestyle and Gold River

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 23

Longchamp racecourse closes on Sunday until next April, but not before certain top-class events have been contested on ground which looks like being exceptionally testing. I am expecting repeat performances from Gold River and Moorestyle, who exactly a year ago won the Prix Royal-Oak and Prix de la Forêt, respectively. Neither horse is going to have an easy time and racegoers on Sunday can look forward to some competitive racing at a course which has just reached a peak of beauty as the nearby trees of the Bois de Boulogne turn to various shades of autumn gold.

Of course, Gold River is more famous for her recent victory in the Arc de Triomphe when she stayed on to beat Bikala, April Run, Perrault and Ardross, who takes up the challenge again in the hands of Lester Piggott. However, I see no reason why the positions should be reversed as Gold River beat Ardross just over three lengths in last year's Royal-Oak and just under five lengths in the Arc.

At Longchamp on stamina-sapping ground, Gold River will not be found wanting and Alec Head, the trainer, reports his filly to be in better condition than before Europe's richest race. Freddie Head has decided to ride Gold River on this occasion and not call upon the services of the Hongkong based Gary Moore, who won the Arc on the daughter of Riverman. Head rides in Milan today, partners Detroit in the Turf Classic at New York tomorrow and jets back to Paris on Sunday.

There is little doubt that Ardross would have been closer in the Arc if he had not been drawn 24, on the wide outside. The Henry Cecil-trained five-year-old was unbeaten in 1981 before the Arc, with wins in the Yorkshire Cup, Ascot Gold Cup and Goodwood Cup and the Geoffrey Freer Stakes at Newbury.

Tactics could play an important role in the 12½ furlong contest and Head will have to keep both his eyes on Piggott throughout the race. Third place in this group one event could go to the three-year-old, Tipperary Fixer, whose group win sequence was interrupted by Glint of Gold in the Grand Prix de Paris. Tipperary Fixer's finest race came when he beat Nicholas Bill in the Prix Kergorlay.

Moorestyle and Piggott will be trying to land their fourth victory in France and their 13th in all. This total would probably have been larger but for a training incident earlier in the year when Beldale Flutter broke loose and collided with Moorestyle on the Newmarket gallops. Robert Armstrong has his four-year-old at his peak, as can be seen by the colt's recent easy victories in the Diadem Stakes at Ascot and the Bisquit Cognac Challenge Stakes at Newmarket.

When Moorestyle last came to France, he won the six and a half furlong Prix Maurice de Gheest in record time from Diamond Prospect, who is also in Sunday's field. Moorestyle showed he could handle a Longchamp-style quagmire by crushing Crofter and Kilijaro in last October's Forêt.

Hilal, the mount of Yves Saint-Martin, could be the one to chase Moorestyle home. But for the brilliant riding of Piggott, Hilal would have probably beaten Belmont Bay in the Lockinge Stakes last May. Since that outing, Hilal has run fifth in the Prix d'Ispahan, fourth in the Prix Jacques le Marois and runner-up to Northjet in the Prix du Moulin de Longchamp. Recently, the Mitri Saliba-trained five-year-old was a poor fifth to To-Agori-Mou in the Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot.

McCalmont reconsiders: Major Victor McCalmont has withdrawn his resignation from the Irish Turf Club. He resigned in protest when the Dublin stewards allowed the appeal against King's Lake's disqualification in the Irish 2,000 Guineas.

Ludlow NH

1.45: 1, Father Flash (14-1); 2, Iojuan Isle (5-1 fav); 3, Handsome Stranger (14-1). 19 ran.

2.15: 1, Gonna Valley (15-8 fav); 2, Parlon Brile (8-1); 3, Masterson (9-4). 14 ran.

2.45: 1, Just Jake (7-1); 2, Lucky Call (100-30); 3, Prairie Green (6-1). The Ommaroo 2-1 fav. 12 ran.

3.15: 1, Salona (5-4 jt-fav); 2, Palatinate (5-4 jt fav); 3, Drink Deep (14-1). 10 ran.

3.45: 1, Cardinal's Outburst (13-2); 2, Fury Boy (2-1 fav); 3, Lincca Prince (7-1). 15 ran.

4.15: 1, Quarto (5-2); 2, Heroic (10-1); 3, Drops O'Brandy (7-1). Drumcondra 7-2 fav. 14 ran.

4.45: 1, Merchandiser (11-1); 2, Hawkbarrow (11-2); 3, Lawnswood Miss (7-4 fav). 18 ran.

Carlisle NH

[illegible] 1, Tresenie [illegible] 2, Gold Invader [illegible] 3, Even [illegible]. Pilots Smartie 3-1 fav. 8 ran.

[illegible] 1, Starlight Rocky [illegible] 2, Jarabrada [illegible] 3, Esta ado [illegible]. [illegible] 2-1 fav. 12 ran. NR's: [illegible].

[illegible] 1, Blue Reef [illegible] 2, Pirate Jack [illegible] 3, [illegible] 9-11 fav. 9 ran. NR: Saint Brae[illegible].

3.45: 1, Gala Lad [illegible] 2, [illegible] fav; 3, [illegible]. 15 ran. NRs: William The First, Little Abbey, [illegible].

4.15: 1, Hello Dandy (14-1); 2, Private Angelo (6-4 fav); 3, Fortina's Express (11-4). 14 ran.

4.45: 1, Sword Game (4-6 fav); 2, Whimbrel Wader (9-4); 3, Teesport Boy (10-1). 7 ran.

Newbury results

2.0 (2.1) READING STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,297: 1¼m)

ONLY A SHANTY, ch c, by Busted—The Bungalow (A Shead) 9-0 R Street (15-8 fav) 1
Charlie Dan A C Rawlinson (7-1) 2
Hollow Laugh .... A Bond (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 11p, 17p, 32p. Dual F: 90p. CSF: £1.68. B Hills, at Lambourn. 6l, nk. The Disco Dago (5-2) 4th. 10 ran. 2m 48.84sec.

2.30 (2.31) LAMBERT & BUTLER PREMIER CHASE (QUALIFIER), £2,243: 2½m)

FIFTY DOLLARS MORE, b g, by Deep Run—Shanestown (Sheikh Khamsin) 6-11-7 J Francome (2-1 fav) 1
Prosper You Can A Webber (14-1) 2
Oakprime .. S Smith Eccles (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 15p, 22p, 11p. Dual F: £2.06. CSF: £3.09. F Winter, at Lambourn. 1l, 1½l. Deep Sound (25-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3.0 (3.1) ROCHFORD THOMPSON NEWBURY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £6,278: 5f 60yd)

LAST FEATHER, b f by Vaguely Noble—Quill (Dr M Brosnan) 8-8 ...... S Cauthen (11-8 fav) 1
Tikaki .... J Mercer (6-1) 2
I'm Hot .... B Taylor (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 17p, 16p, 20p. Dual F: 98p. CSF: £1.07. B Hills at Lambourn. 6l, 4l. Valiancy (7-1) 4th. 8 ran. 1min 34.50sec.

3.30 (3.30) SEVEN BARROWS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,800: 2m 100yd)

BRITISH CROWN, ch g by English Prince—Chapeau Bleue (I Sandell) 5-10-0 C Brown (10-1) 1
Cranbourne Tower W Smith (14-1) 2
Prince of Spain S Keightley (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.60; places, 27p, 27p, 27p. Dual F: £16.77. CSF: £15.06. D Elsworth at Chippenham. 3l, 1½l. Brave Jack 100-30 fav. Shadey Dove (8-1) 4th. 15 ran.

4.0 (4.1) DICK DAWSON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,173: 1m)

EVEN BANKER, ch c, by Lombard—Eventura (L Ward), 7-7 D McKay (10-1) 1
Rajhaan .... J Reid (7-1) 2
Quelliney .... W Newnes (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.38; places, 16p, 48p, 21p. Dual F: £3.18. CSF: £7.80. R Hobson, at Worksop. 1l, 6l. Portette 7-3 fav. Haven's Pride (13-2) 4th. 11 ran. 1min 45.48sec. Rajhaan finished 1st but after a stewards' inquiry and an objection was placed 2nd.

4.30 (4.31) WILLIAM CLARK HANDICAP (£2,299: 6f)

LUCKY MAN, b g, by Manacle—Quite Sweet (H Coker), 5-9-8 T Rogers (7-1) 1
Davenport Boy I Jenkinson (20-1) 2
Gin Game .... S Dawson (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 15p, £1.90, 25p. Dual F: £40.57. CSF: £14.02. P M Taylor, at Upper Lambourn. 4l, 3l. Alpine Rocket, Rose of Raby 11-2 jt favs. Rose of Shenfield (20-1) 4th. 12 ran. Royal Diplomat finished 2nd but after a stewards' inquiry was placed last.

TOTE DOUBLE: Last Feather, Even Banker £121.35. TREBLE: Fifty Dollars More, British Crown, Lucky Man £313.95. JACKPOT not won. PLACEPOT: £61.70.

Doncaster

2.0 (2.3) HALBERDIER HANDICAP (£3,090: 1¼m 50yd)

RUSHMOOR, br g, by Queen's Hussar—Heathfield (The Queen) 3-8-5 ...... L Piggott (13-2) 1
Regal Touch .. L Charnock (10-1) 2
Ski Run .... M Wigham (13-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 10p, 24p, 37p, 82p. Dual F: £2.73. CSF: £7.34. W Hern at West Ilsley. 1½l, 1½l. Lady of Cornwall 5-1 fav. Kilfissia (33-1) 4th. 18 ran. 2 min 10.84 sec.

2.30 (2.33) CANTLEY PARK HANDICAP (Selling: 2-y-o: £1,545: 1m)

PENNY'S DREAM, b c, by Dawn Review—Orabella II (A Chin Chong) 7-8 .. A Clark (11-1) 1
Pure Lust .. L Charnock (5-4 fav) 2
Sovereigns Image S Perks (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win £2.29; places, 54p, 10p, 35p. Dual F: £1.75. CSF: £2.74. Pat Mitchell at Polegate. 1l, 3l. Golden Lisle (14-1) 4th. 15 ran. 1 min 44.28 sec.

Pure Lust finished first but after an objection by the second and a stewards' inquiry, was placed second.

3.0 (3.2) DONCASTER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,682: 5f)

FEARLESS LAD, ch c by Import—No Fear (G Soulsby) 9-7 J Lowe (11-2) 1
Special Pleasure B Crossley (8-1) 2
Never Talk .... T Ives (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.11; places, 10p, 25p, 45p. Dual F: £1.74. CSF: £4.81. R D Peacock at Middleham. ½l, ½l. Bronowski (2-1 fav) 4th. 9 ran. 1min 03.40 sec.

3.30 (3.33) ELMFIELD PARK STAKES (£1,822: 2¼m)

CHEMIN DE GUERRE, gr or ro f, by Warpath—Flying Florrie (G Chatterton) 4-8-11 K Hodgson (5-2 fav) 1
Phyllira .... P Bloasier (14-1) 2
Tenlwort .... E Hide (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 25p, 70p, 23p. Dual F: £24.75. CSF: £5.96. M H Easterby at Great Habton. 5l, hd. Padski (20-1) 4th. 16 ran. 4min 3.32 sec. NR: Angostura.

4.0 (4.3) WHEATLEY PARK STAKES (2-y-o: £2,890: 7f)

LEG GLANCE, br f by Home Guard—Boundary (M Sandberg) 8-8 T Ives (11-4 fav) 1
Walking Beside You R Curant (15-2) 2
Yard Bird ...... G Baxter (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 10p, 65p, 65p. Dual F: £2.24. CSF: £3.07. W Hastings Bass at Newmarket. 2l, ½l. The Dice Man (13-2) 4th. 18 ran. 1min 30.38sec. NR: Water Khet.

4.30 (4.34) BEECHFIELD HANDICAP (£2,108: 7f)

SECRET GILL, gr f by Most Secret—Gill Breeze (W Barker), 4-9-2 B Jonas (7-1) 1
Russian Romance P Bradwell (16-1) 2
Clewiston ...... J Lowe (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 16p, 24p, 26p, £1.45. Dual F: £4.29. CSF: £12.69. Miss S Hall at Leyburn. 1l, ½l. Northern Chance 5-1 fav. Saulann (20-1) 4th. 20 ran. 1min 30.13sec.

Tote double: Fearless Lad, Leg Glance, £139.50. Treble: Penny's Dream, Chemin De Guerre, Secret Gill, £51.10.

PLACEPOT: £56.85.

Newbury programme

Tote Double: 2.30 and 3.30. Treble 2.00, 3.0 and 4.00.
[Television (BBC 1): 1.30, 2.00, 3.40 and 3.00 races]

1.30 HERMITAGE CHASE, (Handicap: £5,920: 2½m) (9 runners)

101 1s3322- Night Nurse (D), M H Easterby, 10-12-0 .... A Brown
102 122104- Dramatist (CD), F Walwyn, 10-11-0 .... W Smith
105 42f11-1 Fairy King (D), J Fitzgerald, 8-10-9 .... S Smith Eccles
107 001121 Don't Forget (D) W A Stephenson, 7-10-7 .... R Lamb
108 114420- Snowdown Boy (CD), F Winter, 6-10-7 .... J Francome

2.00 AMOCO HEDGE HOPPERS' HURDLE

2.30 AMOCO HANDICAP

3.0 ST SIMON STAKES (£11,468: 1½m) (7)

3.30 MANTON HANDICAP

4.00 LETCOMBE HANDICAP

4.30 GRUNWICK STAKES

39 0-30 Hundredth Chance, C. Wates, 4-11-5 .... Heather Chard 4
40 Keyberry Boy, M. Hill, 4-11-5 .... —
43 North Lane, P. Cundell, 4-11-5 .... D Sims 7
45 Oxford Blue, D. Nicholson, 4-11-5 .... S Lovejoy 7
47 Quayplay, G. Kindersley, 4-11-5 .... Mr N Tinger 7
49 0- Sam Smith, D. Nicholson, 4-11-5 .... N Hiskett 7
50 Sassy Puss, P. Pritchard, 4-11-5 .... Mr J Pritchard
54 00- Swann, P. Harris, 4-11-5 .... P Wright 7
56 0 Tara's News, Miss G. Harrison, 4-11-5 .... Mr J Frost 7
57 00- Teapot Hall, C. Miller, 4-11-5 .... —
58 3 The Cooler King, J. Thorne, 4-11-5 .... Jackie Thorne 4
51 - Tom Tailor, R. Armytage, 4-11-5 .... Mr M Armytage 7

4-5 Sister Brown, 5 Magic Night, 7 Maori Venture, 10 The Cooler King, 16 Hundredth Chance, Sam Smith, 20 Rival Attraction, North Lane, 25 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Fairy King. 2.0 Krug. 2.30 Celestial Dancer. 3.0 Little Wolf. 3.30 Marcello. 4.00 Taken for Granted. 4.30 Sister Brown.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Celestial Dancer. 3.0 Shaftesbury. 3.30 Seven Seas. 4.00 Shademah.

Stratford NH

1.45 PHILLIP CORNES HURDLE (Qualifiers: novices; £1,719; 2½m) (19 runners)

111 Hans Brinker, 6-11-8 .... M Williams
-13 Run To Me, 6-11-8 .... Mr Mitchell
134 Bridegroom, 8-11-5 .... Mr Edwards 7
-011 Emmabel, 7-11-5 .... Morshead
ud1 Glory Snatcher, 5-11-5 .... Mr Derby
00-0 Balustrade, 8-11-0 .... Worthington 7

2.15 SEAN GRAHAM CHASE

2.45 BENRAAD GAS FIRE CHASE

3.15 AUTUMN OPPORTUNITY HURDLE

3.45 CLAIREFONTAINE CHASE

4.15 BENRAAD GAS HEATER HURDLE

4.45 TIDDINGTON HURDLE (Handcp: £797: 2m)

20/ Belton Cottage 8-11-9 .... Cargeeg 7
20-0 James Seymour 5-11-8 .... McKevitt 7
33-0 Newry Hill 8-11-7 .... Morshead
4-00 Stolen Waters 6-11-6 .... Kinane
400-1 Russhill 5-11-0 .... Mooney
0p-3 Robin Hood 8-11-0 .... Bourne 7
p/p Space Special 6-10-13 .... Miss Arkell 7
144 Ensigns Kit 6-10-12 .... Brisbourne
011 Wells O'Wearie 5-10-11 .... Barrett 4
3-44 Elsell 6-10-10 .... O'Hagan 7
0f0- Barrow 5-10-5 .... Heath 7
41-0 Blastwood 5-10-5 .... C Smith
0f0 Peaceful River 6-10-3 .... J Williams
p01- Trojan Chief 5-10-1 .... Sutham
0404- Toulouse 8-10-0 .... Muggeridge 7
p00- Wesley Boat 7-10-0 .... G Davies 4
-003 Fair Bruhle 8-10-0 .... —
2p0- Philomela 6-10-0 .... Hobbs
-000 Old Mill Lady 6-10-0 .... Redmond 4
0-00 Bold Hunter 6-10-0 .... J A Harris

4 Russhill, 5 James Seymour, 6 Elsell, 8 Ensigns Kit.

Doncaster programme

Tole Double: 2.30 and 3.30. Treble: 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00
[Television 1.30 2.00 2.30 and 3.00 races]

1.30 FRIENDS OF THE VARIETY CLUB' STAKES. (2-y-o: £2,139: 6f) (26 runners)

2 00420 Chart Topper, (Bandar M Saud) F Durr 9-0
3 0 Crimea, (D Mason) W O'Gorman 9-0
4 000 Dew, (Mrs S Buchanan) G Harwood 9-0
5 0200 Deviadale, (Mrs N Nuttall) P Rohan 9-0

2.00 YORKSHIRE TELEVISION HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,070: 7f) (15)

2.30 HUDDERSFIELD AND BRADFORD BUILDING SOCIETY STAKES. (Fillies: £6,425: 1¾m 50yd) (7)

3.00 WILLIAM HILL FUTURITY STAKES. (2-Y-0: £55,786: 1m) (14)

3.30 WHITE ROSE HANDICAP, (Selling: £4,490: 1½m) (25)

4.00 ALLEDALE HANDICAP (£6,425: 6f)

8 100004 Smoke Singer (D), A Bailey, 6-9-0 .... M Beecroft 7 14
9 000440 Cree Song (D), W H Williams, 5-8-11 .... L Charnock 10
10 131041 Kathred (D), R Hollinshead, 3-8-11 (6ex) .... Paul Eddery 5 1
11 122032 Crofthall (CD), R Whitaker, 4-8-10 .... L Piggott 8
12 011130 Kiss (D), G Harwood, 3-8-10 .... G Starkey 3
13 0040-00 New Embassy, G Balding, 4-8-7 .... R Weaver 16
14 200000 Pettistree, N Callaghan, 3-8-4 .... J Lowe 9
15 13-3202 Camisite (CD), W O'Gorman, 3-8-3 .... T Ives 4
16 100000 Renovate (D), J Hardy, 4-8-3 .... N Carlisle 5 12
17 200000 Durandal, W Haigh 4-8-2 .... S Salmon 7

9-2 Crofthall, 5 Scarrowmanwick, 11-2 Camisite, 6 Kiss, 13-2 Poldhu, 7 Westacombe, 8 Touch Boy, 10 Kathred, 14 Overtrick, 20 Others.
*Doubtful runner

Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Deviadale. 2.0 Shining Start. 2.30 Harp Strings. 3.00 Norwick. 3.30 Obergurgl. 4.00 Kathred.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Sea Havoc. 2.00 Kenninghall. 2.30 Lusitanica. 3.00 Paradis Terrestre. 3.30 Troll Lady. 4.00 Poldhu.

Huntingdon NH

1.45 KIMBOLTON CHASE (Div I) (Novices: £894: 2½m) (13 runners)

2.15 MONTAGU HURDLE (Selling handicap: £485: 2m 200yd) (16)

2.45 GRAFHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,685: 2m 100yd) (10)

3.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE QUALIFIER (Novices: £1,065: 2m 200yd) (13)

3.45 ERMINE STREET CHASE (Handicap: 3m 100yd) £1,295 (10)

4.15 KIMBOLTON CHASE (Div II) (Novices: £892: 2½m) (13)

4.45 CAMBRIDGESHIRE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,996: 2m 200yd) (19)

0u0 Getaway Girl, 7-10-10 .... Flint
3-41 Sanhedrin, 4-10-7 .... Coyle 4
-000 Grafty Green, 6-10-6 .... McLoughlin 4
212 Rosey Covert, 6-10-1 .... Barry
01-0 Measure Up, 5-10-0 .... —
01/ Meadow Bridge, 6-10-0 .... Campbell 7
13/0 Always Vigilant, 6-10-0 .... Rowe
1/0 Duke of Baildon, 6-10-0 .... Fletcher 4
20- Jola, 5-10-0 .... O'Neill
a4-0 Hallo Cheeky, 5-10-0 .... Mr Bissill 7
000- Oriental Prince, 7-10-0 .... —
231- Warren Gorse, 7-10-0 .... —
000- Colonel Chips, 7-10-0 .... Smart

4-1 Orchard Park, 9-2 Oriental Rocket, 5-1 Azerila, Sanhedrin. [*Doubtful runner]

☐ Own Opinion, a six-year-old colt from India, arrived in Tokyo last night to complete in the valuable Japan Cup to be run at the Tokyo race course on November 22. The event is Japan's first international race to which eight leading thoroughbreds from the United States, Canada, Turkey and Argentine have been invited.—Agence France Presse

"... Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likeminded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind." Philippians 2:2.

BIRTHS

CLIFFORD.—On October 22nd to Jane and Rollo—a daughter.

ELLIS.—On June 8th at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Christine and John—a son, (Stephen John) (weighing 810 gms).

FISHER.—On October 22nd, at Cuckfield Hospital, Haywards Heath, to Sue (nee Floyd Ewin) and David—a daughter (Clare).

HAZELL.—On October 22nd, at St. Mary's, Manchester, to Maureen and Alan—a son (Edmund Christopher James).

MOUGENOT.—On 23rd October, at Clinique Bon Secours, 25042, Besançon, France, to Fiona and Henri—a second son.

SANDLE.—On 20th October, to Susan (nee Scopes) and Jeremy—a daughter (Emma Mary).

SINCLAIR.—On October 23rd at St Thomas' to Sarah (nee Dolphin) and Rod—a daughter.

TARNOWSKI.—On 23rd October in Aberdeen to Bridget and Arthur—a son.

DEATHS

ANNAN.—On October 22nd peacefully at home, Robert Annan F.I.M.M., aged 96. Sometime chairman and honorary President Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. Dearly loved husband of Betty and father of John and Everett Weston. Grandfather and great grandfather. Cremation West Chapel, Golders Green, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 28th. Family flowers only, donations if desired to The Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Benevolent Fund, 44 Portland Place, W1.

AUSTIN.—On 21st October, 1981 suddenly at 16 Horsehills Place, Charlton, near Shaftesbury, Victoria Augusta (Mimi), widow of the late Brigadier Cecil Austin RAMC. Private cremation. No flowers.

BOURNE (nee Harper).—On 21st October, peacefully, in hospital, Violet Helen May, beloved sister of Betty. Funeral service at St Peter's Church, Greatworth, Banbury, on Monday, 26th October, at 12.30 p.m. Flowers to Trinders, Middleton Road, Banbury, Oxon.

BUTLER.—On 22nd October, 1981, peacefully at Creedy Court Nursing Home, Vera Elizabeth aged 79, of Kentisbeare House, Cullompton, widow of Major-General Toby Butler. Funeral at St Mary's, Kentisbeare, Wednesday, October 28th at 2.15 p.m., followed by private cremation.

CASTLE.—On 23rd October, peacefully after a long illness, of Scarah Mill House, Ripley near Harrogate, North Yorkshire, formerly of Walkington, East Riding of Yorkshire, aged 46 years, Joan (nee Gray), beloved wife of Norman and loving mother of Richard. Funeral Service and Interment at St. James's Church, Birstwith, on Wednesday 28th October at 2.30 p.m. If so desired donations to her memory for Cancer Research.

COOK.—On 23rd October, Kenneth Raymond, darling husband of Dorothy and dear father of Keith and Colin. Funeral private. Family flowers only. Donations to Wirral Autistic Society, c/o K. H. Tickle, Assistant Treasurer, 9 Primrose Road, Liverpool 18.

DAVIDSON.—On 21st October, Priscilla, dear wife of Brian, and mother of Rollo, Christian and Nicholas. Funeral private. No flowers.

GUY.—On October 21, 1981 at home, Bernard Gordon Guy of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, aged 89 years. Cremation private. Thanksgiving service at St Nicholas Church, Brockenhurst, Saturday, November 7, at 2 pm.

HAYLOR.—On October 23, 1981, following a heart attack, Phyllis Grace Hutton Haylor, Fellow and Examiner I.S.T.D., of Wood Cottage, Whiteleaf, Princes Risborough. Service Putney Vale Crematorium, Thursday, October 29, at 2 p.m. Flowers to Kenyon, 49 Marloes Road, W8.

HUGHES.—On October 22nd, peacefully at the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Edith. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells on Friday, October 30th at 3.30 p.m. enquiries to E. R. Hickmott & Son. Telephone Tunbridge Wells 22462.

MACINNES.—On October 21st, 1981, suddenly in hospital, Joan Euphemia, daughter of the late Neil and Armine MacInnes of Carlisle, sister of Gurney and the late Miles and Margaret, also devoted aunt and great aunt. Funeral Service at Hayton Parish Church, near Carlisle, on Monday, October 26th, at 2 pm, followed by interment in churchyard. Flowers to: G. Hudson & Sons, 118 Wigton Road, Carlisle, or donations in lieu to: Cumbria Death Association, Compton Street, Carlisle.

MEAGHER.—On October 21, at the Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham, John Robert, younger son of late Surgeon Rear Admiral and Mrs E T Meagher. Requiem Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Edge Hill, SW19 on Thursday, October 29 at 11 am. No flowers by request.

SAY.—On October 1, 1981, Nora Say (nee Macey), widow of Tony Say. Private cremation has taken place.

TOMES.—On October 23rd 1981 in hospital, Dr. Doris Helen Tomes M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Cremation at Chichester crematorium Wednesday, October 28th at 4 p.m. No flowers but donations if wished to St. Richard's Hospital Amenities Fund. Enquiries to Chichester 785504.

WOOLLEY.—On 21st October, 1981, Adeline Joan Woolley, of Egerton House, Buxton Road, Eastbourne, Sussex. Funeral Service at Eastbourne Crematorium, on Friday, 30th October, at 3pm. No flowers or letters please.

FUNERAL

EXETER.—The funeral Service for the Marquess of Exeter will be held at 2.30 pm, on Tuesday, 27th October, at St Martin's Church, Stamford. Applications for tickets for the service to: Burghley Estate Office, Stamford. Tel: 0780 52075. Family flowers only, or donations, if desired, to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers (Sister Agnes), 6 Buckingham Place, London, SW1. A memorial service will be held in London at a later day.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

LIGGAT.—A memorial service for James (Jimmy) Liggat will be held at 12 noon on Friday, November 20th, 1981, at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.

PILKINGTON.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Thomas Alec Pilkington will be held at St. Paul's, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. on Tuesday, November 10th, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

STEIN, P.P.K.—Ten years ago in an isolation hospital, Peter, dearly loved son of Sarah (Kitty) and the late Leonard Stein, and brother of Richard.

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RENTALS

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COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 Better Badminton: Defence into Attack (r); 9.30 Swap Shop: The guests include Bernie Clifton, the comedian, and Karen and Richard Carpenter; 12.27 Weather; 12.30 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.35 Football Focus (Bob Wilson); 1.05 International Motor Sport: the Granada TV Rental Rallysprint, from Donington Park; 1.20 Racing from Newbury; 1.40 Rallysprint; 1.50 Newbury racing; 2.10 Snooker: State Express World Team Classic: Canada v Wales; 2.20 Newbury racing; 2.40 Snooker; 2.50 Newbury racing; 3.10 Rallysprint; 3.30 International Tennis: 1981 Daihatsu Challenge: semi-final (from Brighton Centre); 3.50 Half-time scores; 3.55 Tennis: More live coverage of the Daihatsu Challenge from Brighton.

4.00 Grandstand (continued): International Tennis; 4.30 Final Scores. Pools check.

5.10 Kung Fu: starring David Carradine. He teaches a lover a lesson in how to fight injustice.

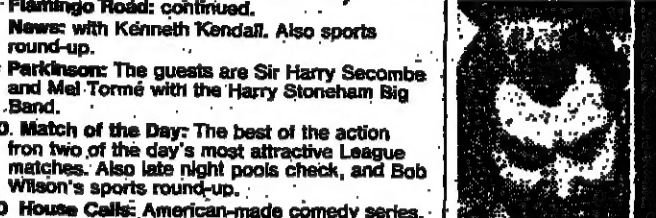
6.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall; 6.10 Sports news.

6.15 Larry Grayson's Generation Game: Family couples join Mr Grayson and Isla St Clair in tests of skill, ingenuity and general knowledge.

7.10 Juliet Bravo: Police series. Officially retired as a store detective, a woman (Margery Mason) continues to stalk shoplifters and give her successor some unwanted advice.

8.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show: Hans Moretti demonstrates his own version of Russian roulette with two revolvers. Also, Goldy the Wonder Horse.

8.40 *Flamingo Road: Constance (Morgan Fairchild)* is determined to close down Lute Mae's bar. Stella Stevens plays Lute Mae.



9.00 Flamingo Road: continued.

9.30 News: with Kenneth Kendall. Also sports round-up.

9.45 Parkinson: The guests are Sir Harry Secombe and Mel Tormé with the Harry Stoneham Big Band.

10.40 Match of the Day: The best of the action fron two of the day's most attractive League matches. Also late night pools check, and Bob Wilson's sports round-up.

11.40 House Calls: American-made comedy series, set in a hospital. Tonight, a rock star who is a patient at the hospital tries to lure Ann Anderson (Lynn Redgrave) to join him in his forthcoming tour, And there's a case of quarantine at the hospital.

12.05 Weather forecast.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.50-9.30am Crackerjack. 6.10-6.15pm Sports News Wales. Weather. Close. Scotland: 4.45-5.10pm Scoreboard (1). 6.10-6.15 Scoreboard (2). 10.40-11.40 Sportscene from Scotland Football: Scottish Premier League and English First Division highlights. 12.05am News. Close. Northern Ireland: 3.05-3.55 Rugby: Ulster v Munster. 5.00-5.10 Scoreboard. 6.10-6.15 Northern Ireland News. 12.05am News. Close. England: 6.10-6.15pm (South-West only) Saturday spotlight. 12.10am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Open University: Childhood 5-10. 10.35 Consumer Decisions; semi-detached. 11.00 Open Forum. 2.45 Saturday Cinema: Meet Me at the Fair (1952). Heart-warming family entertainment. It is the story of a 13-year-old runaway orphan boy (Chet Allen) who is taken over by the owner of a one-wagon medicine show (Dan Dailey) and his assistant ("Scat Man" Crothers). They make the discovery that the young lad has a good singing voice. Also starring Diana Lynn, Hugh O'Brian and Rhys Williams. Directed by Douglas Sirk.

4.10 The Sky at Night: Patrick Moore talks to Professor Sir Bernard Lovell.(r)

4.30 International Tennis: Live coverage of the Daihatsu Challenge.

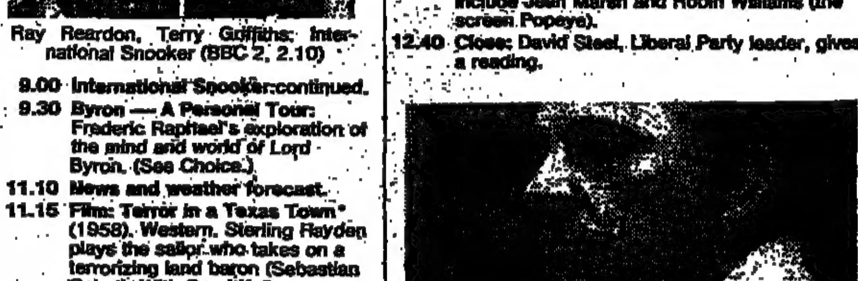
6.00 International Snooker: Canada versus Wales in the State Express World Team Classic. From Reading.

7.10 News and sport.

7.25 Picasso's Picassos: Edwin Mullins at the great exhibition at the Hayward Gallery in London.

8.00 The Shogun Inheritance: First of seven films about the links between Japan Ancient and Japan Modern. Tonight: the legacy of the Samurai.

8.40 International Snooker: *More play in the State Express World* Team Classic. It's Canada versus Wales. Highlights tonight at 12.35.





Ray Reardon, Terry Griffiths: International Snooker (BBC 2, 2.10)

9.00 International Snooker: continued.

9.30 Byron — A Personal Tour: Frederic Raphael's exploration of the *mind and world* of Lord Byron. (See Choice.)

11.10 News and weather forecast.

11.15 Film: Terror in a Texas Town* (1958). Western. Sterling Hayden plays the sailor who takes on a terrorizing land baron (Sebastian Cabot). With Carol Kelly.

12.35 International Snooker: Highlights. Ends at 1.30.

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: Easy learning. With The Muppets; 9.35 Joe 90: Tales of a boy secret agent. Today he goes on a very dangerous mission (r); 10.00 Clapperboard: Clips from Walt Disney's latest full-length cartoon *The Fox and the Hound*. With Chris Kelly; 10.30 Tiswas: The noisiest and most anarchic children's show on television; 12.15 World of Sport: The line-up is: 12.20 On the Ball (Ian St John); 12.45 Badminton: World Cup Finals from Kuala Lumpur; 1.15 News from ITN; 1.20 The ITV Seven: We see (from Doncaster) the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00; and, from Stratford, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; Motor Cycling (Motor Cycle News Superbike Championship) from Brands Hatch at 3.10; 3.45 Half-time football scores.

4.00 World of Sport: continued. Wrestling from Derby. Three heavyweight fights; 4.50 Results. Classified Pools and late racing.

5.05 Metal Mickey: *Comedy series about a robot.* Tonight, he imagines himself as the hero of a western. Father (Michael Stainton) is the evil sheriff; 5.35 News from ITN.

5.40 The Pyramid Game: Julia McKenzie and Nicholas Ball are the star guests.

6.10 Game for a Laugh: Ordinary people do *extraordinary things while a studio audience* laughs its head off.

7.05 Punchlines: The well-known faces include those of Christopher Timothy, Ruth Madoc, Jill Gascoine, Julia McKenzie and Norman Collier.

7.40 Vegas: The private eye (Robert Urich) is attacked and half-blinded.

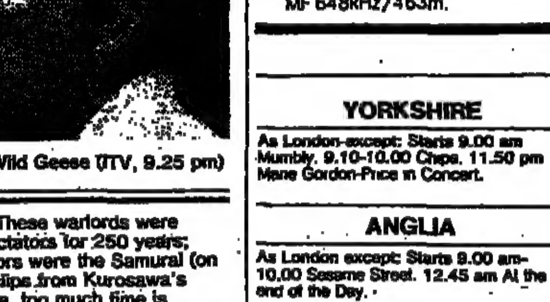
8.40 The Stanley Baxter Series: Sketches include two about The Good Old Days and commentators on royal occasions.

9.10 News from ITN. And sports round-up.

9.25 *Film: The Wild Geese (1978). Early showing* on TV of the spectacular adventure yarn about a group of mercenaries who have to rescue an African leader who is being held hostage. Starring Richard Burton, Roger Moore, Richard Harris, Hardy Kruger and Stewart Granger. Directed by Andrew V. McLaglen.

11.50 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show: Guests include Jean Marsh and Robin Williams (the screen Popeye).

12.40 Close: David Steel, Liberal Party leader, gives a reading.



Richard Burton: The Wild Geese (ITV, 9.25 pm)

Radio 3

7.55 Weather. 8.00 News. 8.05 Aubade. Concert: Moeran (Rhapsody no 2), Bax (Kilarney), Hamilton Harty (an Irish Symphony); records.† 9.00 News. 9.05 Record Review. The 1,000th edition, and the last to be introduced by John Lade. Items on two Magic Flutes, Dvorak's Symphony No 8 and Tippett's King Priam.† 10.15 Stereo Release. New records: Brahms, Debussy. 11.15 Bandstand. Brass band recital: Arthur Wills.† 11.45 I Know What I Like. Playwright Ronald Duncan introduces a personal selection of music on records.† 1.00 News.

1.05 Early Music Forum. Handel, Telemann, Fux and Graßpner.
2.00 Play It Again. Selection of the past week's music broadcasts.†
5.00 Jazz Record Requests.†
5.45 Critics' Forum. A weekly discussion on cinema, theatre, books, broadcasting and the visual arts. With Gillian Reynolds, Nigel Andrews, Edward Lucie-Smith and Anthony Thwaite.
6.35 *Endellion String Quartet.* Recital: Haydn, Britten.†
7.30 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Concert direct from the Brangwyn Hall, Swansea. Part 1: Berlioz, Bruch (Violin concerto No 1).†
8.05 Henry James at the Derby by Robin Holmes. Henry James describes Derby Day, 1877; reader: Marvin Kane.
8.25 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Part 2: Richard Elfyn Jones, Saint-Saens. (Symphony No 3).†
9.20 Clarinet and Piano. Recital: Herbert Howells, Paul Patterson.†
10.0 Various Stages: "On the Razzle". Ronald Hayman follows *the making of Tom Stoppard's* farce at the National Theatre, with members of the cast and Tom Stoppard.
10.45 Morris Pert. Choral music.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Sena Jurinac (soprano) sings arias from Mozart's Cosi fan tutte; record.
(No Open University broadcasts today.)

Radio 4

25 Shipping forecast. 6.30 News bulletin. 6.32 Farming Today. 6.50 Yours Faithfully: with Gerald Priestland; 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News bulletin; 7.10 Today's Papers; review. 7.15 On Your Farm: magazine. 7.45 Yours Faithfully: see also 6.50. 7.50 It's a Bargain: with Norman Tozer; 7.55 Weather forecast. 8.00 News bulletin. 8.10 Today's Papers: review. 8.15 Sport on 4: with Tony Lewis. 8.50 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News bulletin. 9.05 Breakaway. Holiday, travel and leisure magazine. 9.50 News Stand: with Ann Leslie, of the Daily Mail. 10.05 The Week in Westminster. With Robert Carvel. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Pick of the Week: Margaret Howard's selection. 11.35 From Our Own Correspondent. 12.00 News bulletin. 12.02 Money Box: with Louise Botting. 12.27 I'm Sorry, I Haven't a Clue. Panel game with a difference. 1.00 News bulletin. 1.10 Any Questions? With Lady Howe, Lord Chalfont, Jimmy Reid and Tony Spencer. 2.00 News bulletin. 2.05 Wildlife: with the Sussex Trust for Nature Conservation. 2.30 Play: I Can Give You Everything But Love. By Karl Berry. 3.00 Medicine Now: Geoff Watts on medical care.

3.30 Profile: Zena Scott-Archer, president of the World Association of Detectives. 3.50 Enquire Within: with Neil Landor. 4.00 All that Jazz: The career of Earl Hines. 4.30 Does He Take Sugar?: for disabled listeners and their families. 5.00 People and Places: Ruthin. With Herbert Williams. 5.25 Week Ending: satirical revue. 5.50 News bulletin. 6.15 Desert Island Discs: with Joseph Cotton. 6.55 Stop the Week with Robert Robinson. 7.35 Baker's Dozen: Richard Baker's selection of records. 8.15 Saturday Night Theatre: Peter Barkworth as Anthony Eden in Suez, by Royce Ryton. With Sarah Badel and David Buck (as Nasser). 10.00 News bulletin. 10.15 Fighting Talk: Debate about people who kill for sport. The opening statement is by Richard Ryder, campaigner for animal rights. 11.00 Lighten Our Darkness: with Canon Peter Firth. 11.15 Not the Hills of Home: The story of the Scottish explorer Sir William Lockhart. 12.00 News. Also weather report.

VHF: 6.25 Weather; 6.55-7.00; 7.55-8.00; 12.55-1.00 South West (and local MF); local news. 1.55-2.00, and 5.50-5.55 programme news.

Felicity Kendall: she can be heard in Various Stages (Radio 3, 10.00 pm)



Peter Barkworth: He plays Eden in Suez (Radio 4, 8.15 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon.† 7.30 David Jacobs.† 9.30 Steve Jones.† 11.00 The Kenny Everett Show † 1.00 The News Huddlines (new series). 1.30 Sport on 2: Rugby Union; Tennis; Football; Racing. 6.00 Country Style. 7.00 Jazz Score (Quiz). 7.30 Big Band Special with the Radio Big Band.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 10.00 Nordring 81.† 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn 10.00 Peter Powell (new series). 12.00 My Top 12 (new series). 1.00 Adrian Juste † 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walter's Weekly † 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert † 7.30 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From The Weeklies. 7.30 The French Revolution. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Pebbles' Choice. 8.30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From our Own Correspondent. 3.30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF *1152khz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz.* BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Mumbly. 9.10-10.00 Chips. 11.50 pm Mane Gordon-Price in Concert.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 12.45 am At the end of the Day.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.00 Cartoon Time. 9.15 Herculoids. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.29-12.30 North East News. 11.55 The New Wife. 12.25 Three's Company. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 8.05 pm-9.10 BJ and the Bear. 11.40 Hammer House of Horror. The Two Faces of Evil. 12.45 Weather.

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Paint along with Nancy. 9.35-10.00 The Flying Kiwi. 11.55 Closedown.



Jill Gascoine: One of the guests in Punchlines (ITV, 7.05 pm)

WESTWARD

As London except: Starts 9.25 am Look and See. 9.30 Stingray. 9.55-10.00 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 7.40 pm-8.40 BJ and the Bear. 11.50 Police Surgeon. 12.10 am Faith for Life. 12.15 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.16 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 7.40 pm-8.40 The Incredible Hulk. 11.50 Bedtime.

SOUTHERN

As London except: 9.00 am Thunderbirds. 9.57-10.00 Weather. 7.40 pm-8.40 Lou Grant. 11.50 Southern News. 11.55 Paris by Night. 12.25 am Weather followed by Marriage or Not.

GRANADA

As London except: 7.40 pm-8.40 The *Streets of San Francisco.* 11.50 Star Parade (Donna Summer) 12.50 The Spy's Wife (Dorothy Tutin). 1.20 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.10 Joe 90. 9.35-10.00 A Iomadh Dùthaich. 7.40-8.40 Hawaii Five-O. 12.50 Reflections. 12.55 Closedown.

HTV WEST.

As London except: Starts 9.10 Target Bowls. 9.35-10.00 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist 7.40-8.40 Hawaii Five-O (Part two) 11.55 Police Surgeon. 12.25 Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.

As HTV WEST except: 5.05-5.35 Ras Sgwar.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.05 Friends of my Friends. 9.35-10.00 A Iomadh Dùthaich. 11.35 Late Call. 12.00 The Hunted (Edward Woodward, June Ritchie). 12.40 Closedown.

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Paint along with Nancy 9.35-10.00 Welcome back, Kotter. 11.55 Portrait of a Legend (Kris Kristofferson). 12.25 am Closedown

CHOICE



Sabina Franklyn as Lady Byron: Byron — A personal Tour (BBC 2, 9.30 pm)

● Frank Cox's film BYRON — A PERSONAL TOUR (BBC 2, 9.30pm) is very personal indeed. So that we are never in any doubt about his inextricable links with it, Frederic Raphael, in his unaccustomed role of in-vision narrator, sidles into the frame and silently shares scenes with the actors; swims up to the camera, Hellespont-style; and diplomatically closes the bedroom door on one of his lordship's amorous interludes (Byron reciprocates by *shutting the door on* Mr Raphael so that he can resume his row with his wife). Wherever Byron's feet took him, whether around *England, or* to Switzerland, Italy and finally (and fatally) Greece, Mr Raphael occupies the same spot, or its nearest equivalent, for his next link to camera. Between them, he and Edward Mirzoeff, his producer, have made a splendid job of this potted biography of the poet, womaniser and late entry in the hero stakes. Its *general tone* is jocular and faintly depracatory, and when Mr Raphael ventures into the area of surmise, he has the goodness to let us know. Framed against the Grand Canal as he describes one of Byron's Venetial imbroglios, he is dampened by something (or someone) striking the waterway. "That — well, something like it — is how it was eventually resolved."

● THE SHOGUN *INHERITANCE* (BBC 2, 8.00) is a seven-part series which will tell us Everything We Have Always Wanted to Know about Japan but Were too Uninterested to Ask. If part one is any guide, the *interest rate is going to be quite* high. First things first: Shogun isn't the weapon with a "t" missing. It means "Barbarian-conquering great general." These warlords were Japan's dictators for 250 years; their warriors were the Samurai (on which, in clips from Kurosawa's Kagemusha, too much time is wasted). What the series aims to do is demonstrate that we have got Japan all wrong if we believe it is all cameras, hi-fi, smog and wheeled exports. As the old Japanese proverb has it: you must visit the past to know the present. To a quite remarkable degree, Japan's Shogun past has helped to shape Japan's democratic present. And that is the message behind tonight's film.

● Highly recommended: HENRY JAMES AT THE *DERBY* (Radio 3, 8.05) in which the future Briton practically ignores the race ("indifferent entertainment, as insubstantial as sifted sunbeams") and concentrates instead on the "gross plebian jollity" of the multitude.

BBC 1

9.00 Mr Benn: for the very young; 9.15 The Sunday Gang: Songs and stories for children, including the story of St Patrick; 9.35 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: Asian magazine; 10.05 Your Community School: The involvement of parents; 10.30 Disabled: Aspects of Physical Handicap; 10.55 See Hear! For the deaf and hard of hearing; 11.20 Ensemble: French lesson for beginners (3); 11.45 What's Your Poison? Alcoholic *drinks and your health*; *12.15 Morning Service:* from St Benedict's RC Church, Swansea; 1.00 Farming; 1.25 Embroidery: More Applique; 1.50 News; 1.55 Film: Storm over the Nile (1955). Heroic adventure yarn, set in Sudan 1900. From A. E. W. Mason's book The Four Feathers. With Anthony Steel (as the redeemed pacifist) and Laurence Harvey; 3.40 Bonanza; western series.

4.25 Mickey and Donald: cartoons from the Disney studios.

4.50 Great Railway Journeys of the World: Brian Thompson's 1,000-mile odyssey through India on a £30 rail pass (r).

5.50 News: with Jan Leeming. And weather.

6.00 Great Expectations: Episode 4. Pip is learning to be a gentleman. His mentor is Herbert Pocket.

6.30 Play It Safe! Home poisons that can harm children. With Jimmy Savile.

6.40 Songs of Praise: from St Mary's RC Church, Harborne, Birmingham.

7.15 To the Manor Born: A campaign to save the local railway station. With Penelope Keith, Peter Bowles.

7.45 Mastermind: The subjects are Sarah Siddons; The French Revolution; Shakespeare's works; and King Gustavus Adolphus.

8.15 Bergerac: The death in bed that wasn't through natural causes.

9.10 *Dallas: The body of Kristin has been found* floating in the swimming pool. J.R. Ewing and Cliff Barnes accuse each other of being responsible for her death.

10.00 News: with Jan Leeming. And weather.

10.10 The Dark Virgin: Scientists examine the 45-year-old peasant's cloak on which there is a portrait of the Virgin Mary. It is Mexico's national icon. But was it also the outcome of a miracle?

10.45 Barbara Mandrell: Guest stars include the Charlie Daniels Band.

11.25 The Self-Help Society: The work of Alcoholics Anonymous and of Circulation, which helps heart and stroke patients in Leeds.

11.50 *International* Tennis: Highlights from the finals of the Daihatsu Challenge.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:—BBC Cymru/Wales 1.55-3.10 pm It's a Knockout 3.10-4.20 Sports Line-up 4.20-5.25 maglen Hywel Gwynfryn 5.25-5.50 Tommorrow's World 10.45-11.25 Troi'r Dail 12.30 am News Scotland 1.25-1.50 pm Agenda 10.10-10.50 Spectrum 10.50-11.25 Rock Bottom

BBC 2

10.10 Open University (until 11.00 am) The First Years of Life: On the Way; also, Energy in the Home: That's the way the Money goes. 1.55 International Snooker: preview of today's State Express World Team Classic, between Wales and the Republic of Ireland (see 4.00 pm and 8.15 and 12.35); 2.00 International Tennis: The final of the 1981 Daihatsu Challenge, from the Brighton Centre. There are highlights tonight at 11.50 on BBC 1.

4.00 International Snooker: The State Express Team Classic. From the Hexagon Theatre, Reading. Wales versus the Republic of Ireland.

5.00 Rugby Special: Northern Division versus The Australians.

6.00 News Review.

6.30 The Money Programme: Why — with so much petrol around at the moment — does it cost so much at the pumps?

7.15 The World About Us: Voices in the forest. Film about the Bird of Paradise that has such a strong *impact on the people of the* Southern Islands of New Guinea.

8.10 News.

8.15 International Snooker: State Express Classic (continued).

8.45 If Winter Comes. Romantic drama by Janos Nyiri, set in Budapest in 1954. A drama student is in love with the daughter of an infamous army colonel in the old regime. With Paul Scofield, Cherie Lunghi.

9.45 Grand Slam: Third round of the BBC 2 bridge tournament

10.10 The Borgias: Repeat of part 2. Rodrigo Borgia has engineered himself into the papal throne. The armies of Charles VIII of France are sweeping through Italy. The Rome of the Borgias is *in their path.*

11.00 Film: The Class of Miss MacMichael (1978). School life comedy with teacher Glenda Jackson in conflict with headmaster Oliver Reed.

12.35 International Snooker: See 8.15

ITV/LONDON

9.05 The Questors: Two men defend the English coastline against the sea; 9.30 The Lost Islands: Young castaways on a volcanic island; 10.00 Morning Worship: from Holy Trinity Church, Stroud; 11.00 Link: *The embarrassing problem of* incontinence; 11.30 Stingray: Fantastic adventure for children; 12.00 Weekend World: Brian Walden with one of the week's top news stories; *1.00 Police 5:* with Shaw Taylor; 1.15 Cartoons; 1.30 Skin: London's blacks in Borstal training; 2.00 Roots: Comedy series with Allan Corduner and Joy Shelton as husband and wife; 2.30 The Big Match: Highlights of three of yesterday's League games; 3.30 The Muppet Show: with Elke Sommer, the screen actress.

4.00 Film: On the Beat* (1962) Norman Wisdom comedy, with Norman playing two roles — the little fellow who wants to be a policeman, and a London crime boss. Co-starring Jennifer Jayne, Raymond Huntley, David Lodge.

6.00 Your 100 Best Hymns: With Halifax Choral Society, Ripon Cathedral Choristers and Ian Ogilvy; 6.30 News.

6.40 Devil's Advocate Extra: Experts ponder the problem of youth unemployment.

7.15 Film: The Four Feathers (1978). The latest film version of A.E.W. Mason's well-loved adventure story about a coward who becomes a hero in the Sudan of 1900. With Robert Powell, Simon Ward, Beau Bridges and Jane Seymour. Director: Don Sharp.

9.05 The Professionals: Corruption and murder come to light when whole estates of new houses begin to crumble. With Gordon Jackson, Martin Shaw, Lewis Collins.

10.05 News from ITN.

10.20 Winston Churchill: The Wilderness Years. Final instalment. It covers the period September 1938 to September 1939 — the *outbreak of the Second World War.* Chamberlain returns from Munich with that piece of paper. All over the country, people are turning to Churchill, but he is snubbed by Chamberlain. With Robert Hardy (Churchill) and Eric Porter (Chamberlain).

11.20 More British than the British: Argentina is claiming sovereignty over the Falklands. But the islanders want to remain subjects of the Crown.

12.40 Close: With David Steel, the Liberal leader.

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Morning has Broken.
6.55 Weather; Programme News.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause: The National Bureau for Handicapped Students.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers: Omnibus.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 Earthsearch † serial in time and space by James Follet (part 8).
12.30 The Food Programme.
1.00 The World this Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Play: "The Dark Horse" by Michael Abbensetts.
4.00 News.
4.02 Origins (series) Archaelogy ?) "The Megalith Builders" an Excavation being conducted by by a Swedish team at County *Sligo, Eire.*
4.30 The Living World.
5.05 Down Your Way Clun, Shropshire.
6.00 News.
6.15 Translantic Quiz (series) Six contests between teams in London and in New York: Round 3.
6.45 Men of Granite. Derek Robinson *tells the 3,000-year story of tin* in Cornwall and, through the words of the tinners themselves, looks at the prospects for the industry.
7.30 Bookshelf.
8.00 In Praise of God † A meditation, with music, on the sea in human life.
8.45 Villi and the Raven. A true story by Bill Campbell.
9.00 News.
9.02 Hater's Castle † dramatisation of A. J. Cronin's novel in five parts (3).
10.00 News.
10.15 Preistland's Progress. † (6) One-Way System.
11.00 A Place Apart (series) (5) "My Lady Poverty" †
11.15 Inside Parliament (new series).
12.00 News and Weather.

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Dvorak's Chamber Music (series) recital on records. †
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice Record *requests: Elgar, Alkan, Haydn.* †
10.30 Music Weekly. †
11.20 Chicago Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Strauss. (Don Quixote). †
12.00 Words (series) talk by John Wain (1).
12.05 Concert Part 2: Rachmaninov. (Piano Concerto No 2 in C Minor). †
12.45 Peter Hurford Organ Recital: Bach. †
1.00 Piano Trios Recital: Haydn, Schumann. †
2.00 Poulenc a performance of the Mass in G major. †
2.25 Baroque Instrumental Music. Recital: Couperin, anon., Godfrey Keller, Gottfried Finger, *Mattels (elder), Mattels* (younger), Pierre Philidon. †
3.15 A Wagner Concert, (direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Prelude (Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg); Also Siegfried Idyll. †
3.45 The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft (new series) by George Gissing. Abridged reading in *four parts. (1) "Spring".*
4.51 A Wagner Concert. Part 2. Act 1 of Die Walküre (Jessye Norman and Marius Rintzler). †
5.20 What Blunt and Philby Did. Talk by Dr. Anthony Glees, Reader in Contemporary History at Brunel University.
5.45 Glinka, Prokofiev. Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra concert. †
6.30 Interpretations on Record. Stephen Dodgeon discusses recorded interpretations of *Schubert's String Quintet.* †
7.30 Gulliver's Travels (series). Last of four parts of Michael Bakewell's dramatisation of Swift's classic. Starring Frank Finlay. †
9.00 Georg Philipp Telemann: Concert. †
10.15 Coming Home. Short story by Carmen Laforet. Read by Katherine *Parr.*
10.30 Max Bruch on record (Concerto in E minor for clarinet, viola and orchestra). †
10.55 39 and Counting. Six playlets by Colin McLaren (5) "39 and Counting". With Hannah Gordon, Michael Hordern and Dinsdale Landen. †
11.00 News.
11.05 Stravinsky on record.†

Radio 2

5.00 am Tony Brandon † 7.30 Nick Page † 9.00 David Jacobs 11.00 Desmond Carrington 12.00 Paul Daniels † 1.30 pm Doddy's Different *Show* † 2.00 Benny Green † 3.00 Two's Best † 4.00 Sing Something Simple † 4.30 String Sound † 5.00 Comedy Classics: "The Navy Lark" 5.30 Charlie Chester 6.30 Acker's 'All 'Our 7.00 Brain of Sport 1981 7.30 Glamorous Nights 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes 10.00 Europe 81 (France) † 11.05 Peter Marshall † 2.00-5.00 am You and the *Night and the Music* †

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn 10.00 Noel Edmonds 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile 3.00 Studio B15: Ring 01-580 4411 5.00 Top 40 † 7.00 Alexis Korner † 8.00 Sounds of Jazz † 10.00 Close

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From our own Correspondent. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 Leave it to Psmith. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 The Waltz. 10.30 Sunday Services. 11.00 World News. *11.09 News About Britain.* 11.15 Letter From America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 pm Baker's Half-Dozen. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Good Books. 1.30 Classical Short Story. 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into ... 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 From the Promenade Concerts. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 From our own Correspondent. 4.35 Financial Review 4.45 Letter from America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 The Monstrous Regiment of Women. 1.45 Classical Short Stories. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Waltz. 2.30 Wuthering Heights. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 Bringing the Past to Life. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Six Irish Writers.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SOUTHERN

As London except: 9.05 Stingray 9.30-*10.00 The Questors 11.30 Weather* 11.33-12.00 Mork and Mindy 1.00 Chips 1.55 Farm Progress 2.20-2.30 Cartoon (Robot Ringer) 4.00 Film: The Italian Job (Michael Caine, Noel Coward). Small-time crook has chance to steal £4 million. 5.50 Cartoon: Calamity John 5.55-6.00 Southern News 7.15-9.05 Film: Will Penny (Charlton Heston, Donald Pleasance). A middle-aged cowboy is chased by a gang of vicious criminals 12.05am Weather followed by Marriage or Not

SCOTTISH

As London except: starts 9.30 Devil's Advocate. 10.00 Clegg's People. 10.25 Wattoo Wattoo (4). 10.35-11.00 The Flying Kiwi. 11.30-12.00 Talking Bikes IV. 1.00 Farming Outlook. 1.30 One in a Hundred (r). 2.00 Cartoon. 2.15 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 3.00 University Challenge. 3.30 Bless Me Father (r). 4.00 Scotsport. 5.00 The Incredible Hulk. 6.00-6.30 House Group. 6.40-7.15 Your 100 Best Hymns (r). 12.10 Late Call. 12.15 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.30-10.00 Clapperboard 11.30 Lookaround 11.32-1200 Sunday Sundae: Alastair Pirrie, Catriona Pettigrew and Brendan Healy find out what is happening, where and when. 1.00 University Challenge 1.30 Farming Outlook 2.00-2.30 A New Kind of Family 3.30 Film: Warpath 5.18 North East News 5.20 Cartoon Time 5.30 The Muppet Show 6.00 News 6.10 Appeal: Age Concern 6.15-7.15 Elijah 11.25 City of Angels 12.25 Epilogue 12.30 Closedown

YORKSHIRE

As London except: starts 9.00 am Link. *9.25 Wild, Wild World of Animals.* 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 The Questors. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar Sunday. 2.00-2.30 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 3.30 Film: "One More Train to *Rob*" (George Peppard). A train robber is bent on revenge against his double-crossing, wealthy partner. 5.30-6.00 The Muppet Show. 12.05 am Five Minutes. 12.10 George Hamilton IV. 12.40 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.15 Seachd Laithean 9.30 The Questors 10.00 Cities: "George Plimpton's New York" 10.50-11.00 Cartoon "The Snake Woman" 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today 1.00 University Challenge 1.30 Farming Outlook 2.00 Survival "Puffin Summer" 2.30 The Time of Your Lives 3.00 Chips 4.00 Scotsport 5.00 Laurel and Hardy* "Leave 'em Laughing" 5.30 The Muppet Show 6.00 House Group 11.20 Amateur Boxing International "Scotland v Holland" 12.20 Reflections 12.25 Closedown

BORDER

As London except: 9.30 The Questors. 11.30 Gardening Today. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.25 Border Diary. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 3.30 Film: The Thief Who Came to Dinner (1973). (Ryan O'Neil, Jacqueline Bisset.) A computer expert leaves his job to become a successful jewel thief. 5.30 The Muppet Show. 11.20 Picasso. 12.10 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.58 Weather. 2.00 Bless Me Father. 3.30 Film: Zeppelin. 5.20 Cartoon Time. 5.30 The Muppet Show. 9.10 The Professionals. 10.10 National News. 11.20 International Darts. 11.55 Epilogue.

WESTWARD

As London except: 9.30-10.00 Link *11.00 The Questors* 11.30-12.00 The Clifton House Mystery 1.00 University Challenge 1.30-2.00 Farm and Country News 3.30 Film: Zeppelin (Michael York, Elke Sommer). British spy tries to steal German plans of lethal balloon ship 5.20 Cartoontime 5.30-6.30 The Muppet Show 7.15-9.05 Film: Two for the Road (Audrey Hepburn, Albert Finney). A *romantic car drive* through France with flashbacks 11.20 International Darts 11.50 Faith for Life 11.55 Weather and shipping forecast

ANGLIA

As London except: starts 9.30 am Paint Along With Nancy. 11.30 The Questors (r). 1.00 The Flying Kiwi. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-2.30 Laurel and Hardy.* (Roughest Africa.) 3.30 The Incredible Hulk. 4.30 Bygones in Paris. 5.30-6.00 The Muppet Show. 12.05 am Randy Crawford in Concert.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 9.30-10.00 The Questors. 11.00 Friends of Man. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 An Asian Notebook. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Thunderbirds. 3.30 Film: Uncle Silas. A young girl becomes the charge of her dubious uncle. 5.30-6.00 The Muppet Show. 12.05 Police Surgeon. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: starts 9.00-10.00 *Sesame Street.* 11.30-12.00 The Questors. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.00-2.30 The World We Live In. 3.30 Film: Showboat (Kathlyn Grayson, Ava Gardner, Howard Keel). A love story between a gambler and an innocent. 5.30-6.00 The *Muppet* Show. 11.20 The Ante Room (Episode 2). 12.20 Weather.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 5.30-6.00 Cymorth.

ATV

as London except: starts 9.00 am Farming Today. 9.30 The Questors. 10.00 Morning Worship. 11.30 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Thunderbirds. 3.30 Film: Zeppelin (Michael York, Elke Sommer). The British need to steal secrets from a German zeppelin works. *5.20 The Walt Disney Classic:* Pluto's Purchase. 5.30 The Muppet Show. 12.20 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 11.30 Gardening Today. 12.00 Weekend World. 12.58 News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Out of Town. 1.59 Farming Weather. 2.00-3.30 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 3.30 Film: "They were Sisters" (Phyllis Calvert, James Mason). Three sisters' lives are joined in violence and tragedy. 5.30-6.00 The Muppet Show. 11.20 Police Surgeon. 11.50 Sports Results. 11.55 Bedtime.

CHOICE



Paul Scofield: If Winter Comes (BBC 2, 8.45 pm)

● MORE BRITISH THAN THE BRITISH (LWT and some other areas 11.20; dates and times vary elsewhere) is Anglia Television's carefully argued case for Britain's retention of its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. Argentina, the rival nation in this war-like tug-of-peace, is also given screen time to put its case, but not very much of it. On the face of it, there's nothing in the Falklands that looks even remotely Spanish and everything that looks wholly *British sturdy Victorian villas,* garden gnomes, "God Bless the Queen's Banners and a governor in a plumed tricorne who looks as if he has stepped out of Gilbert and Sullivan. Even the clouds in the blue skies look as if they have just blown over from Devon. Most important, the Britons we see *in this* film look exactly like Britons; you don't get ruddy cheeks like this in Buenos Aires. If the reasons advanced by *those hard-line Islanders who say* they would quit the Falklands rather than see them become Argentinian territory, there's none that makes more sense *than Argentina's inflation rate.* It stands at 100 per cent.

● WINSTON CHURCHILL: THE WILDERNESS YEARS (ITV, 10.20) ends tonight. It has provided Robert Hardy (as Churchill) with his Finest Hour though it ends without providing Winston with His . . . . IF WINTER COMES (BBC 2, 8.45); a love story set in 1954 Budapest, sounds like a safe bet. For one thing, it was written by a Hungarian (Janos Nyiri) and directed by one (Peter Sasdy). For another thing, it brings back Paul Scofield to the small screen

● TO THE MANOR BORN (BBC 1, 7.15 pm) is back weekly and (last Sunday, at least) weakly. It will be sad if knockabout comedy is allowed to supplant the old, disciplined bitter-sweet feuding between Miss Keith and Mr *Bowles* . . . *GREAT* EXPECTATIONS (BBC 1, 6.00) goes from strength to strength, with Tim Munro a lovable Herbert Pocket, and Colin Jeavons making as good a job as Wemmick as he once made of Uriah Heep.

Caernarfon Castle, birthplace in 1284 of the first English Prince of Wales (later Edward II). Next week's tour by the Prince and Princess of Wales includes a return to the fortress where Prince Charles was invested in 1969.

Letter from Wales

Carlo am byth

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

By Thursday evening, when she will have been given the freedom of the city of Cardiff, the Princess of Wales, on her first visit to the principality, will have seen more in three days of this wild and varied land than many of the people who live in it.

From Shotton in the north, still recovering from the impact of huge redundancies in the steel plant, past the sweep of the Snowdon massif and from the flat pastures of Anglesey, the red dragon road will take the Princess and Prince Charles through the great industrial valleys of the south to the rocky shores of Pembrokeshire.

It is their first official engagement together since the wedding. Wales, aware of the honour, seems determined to forget its unemployment difficulties and create a holiday mood for them in their Celtic princedom.

There will be some dissent, for a minority cannot accept "Carlo" as their prince and they pay homage to Llewelyn the Last, killed in 1282 when King Edward I decided to solve the "Welsh problem" that had vexed English monarchs.

But their dreams of driving out the invader are futile for each time Prince Charles has visited Wales the vast majority have shown that they delight in him and are as royalist as any other part of the kingdom.

Because of a small number of extremists the police forces will mount a huge security operation.

Wherever they go, the royal couple will not be able to escape the insatiable curiosity of the press. From the battlements of the Caernarfon Castle, to the streets of Pontypridd the clicking cameras will be more persistent than mosquitoes over a summer swamp.

As the prince and princess travel from north to south in the royal train the normally quiet roads of Wales will resemble a rally route as the hordes of reporters and photographers drive through the night ready to lay fresh siege.

The children of Wales are fortunately unaware of the machinations of the media machine and for months some of them have been rehearsing the songs and poems they will perform. Their flags and cheers will fill the air as they proclaim a welcome that will always be kept in the valleys.

Although he sometimes stumbles and his pronunciation can be faulty, Prince Charles made a determined effort to learn the language of Wales and the Princess has also indicated that she will attempt to master some of its gutteral intricacies. She has not received any formal instruction but Buckingham Palace has hinted that she may have learnt a few phrases.

Whatever her knowledge of Welsh, she will know by the end of the visit that "croeso" means "welcome" and "Carlo am byth," Long live Charles. For the principality intends to line the red dragon road with goodwill and to make the couple's first official engagement a memorable and a happy one.



THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

CND protest: assembling Victoria Embankment, 11.30, for march to demonstration in Hyde Park.

The Midland Counties Canine Association champion dog show, New Bingley Hall, Stafford, Staffordshire (A518 Stafford-Uttoxeter Road), 9-6.

Working Steam Models: stationary engines, traction engines, steam lorries, steam railways, showman's engines, Kew Bridge Engines Museum, Brentford, Middlesex, 11-5.

International Custom Show, Exhibitors Hall, Bingley Hall, Birmingham, 10-9.

Captain Cook anniversary: Post Office radio group speaking to other radio enthusiasts at places visited by James Cook on his three epic voyages of discovery, Captain Cook Birthplace Museum, Stewart Park, Marton, Middlesbrough, 10.

Talks, lectures

Voyage to Saturn, Science Museum, 3.

Late Georgian and Regency embroidered woven and printed dress fabrics, by Imogen Stewart, 12; Late Georgian and Regency dress through art, by Frances Musker, 3 Victoria and Albert Museum.

Seventeenth Century Flemish masterpieces of the lower floor galleries by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 12.

Music

The Barrow Poets: Calendar Songs, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7.45.

The Elysian Concert Society presents Petite Messe Solonelle (conductor Gerald Barnes) St Andrew's Church, Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, London N10, 7.

Walks

Ye Olde Worlde of Charles Dickens, meet St Paul's Station, 2.30.

Exhibitions

The Great Japan Exhibition: Art of the Edo Period 1600-1868; Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-6.

Photographs by Mohamed Amin, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10-5.30.

British Entomological and Natural History Society annual exhibition, Assembly Room, Old Town Hall, King's Road, Chelsea, 10-4.30.

Photographs by Jane Bown, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, 10-8.

National Honey Show, Caxton Hall, 10-6.

Photography for the Disabled; RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10-4.45.

Goya's prints: British Museum, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Eagles, Hawks and Falcons, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 10.

Tomorrow

Japan Kite Association and British Kite Flying Association fly their kites together, Kite Hill, Parliament Hill Fields, 1.30

Demonstration: Marthe Armitage—repeating patterns for wallpapers; Elly Eliades—glass engraving; Nigel Read—lost wax casting, Gunnersbury Park Museum 3-5.

The last flying display of the year: Old Warden Aerodrome, near Biggleswade, Beds, 1.30.

Talks, lectures

Sherrill Milnes talking with Bernard Levin, Waterloo Room, Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, 6.

The Art of Fred Astaire, by John Mueller, ICA, The Mall, 2.30.

Exhibitions

Photographs by Norman Parkinson, National Portrait Gallery, 2-6.

Ivor Robinson: retrospective exhibition of bookbindings; Hilary Robinson: Works on paper. Prescote Gallery, Cropredy, nr Banbury, 10-5.

Leslie Holmes, George Smethurst paintings, Rochdale Art Gallery, Esplanade, Rochdale, 2.30-5.

Mill Hill—Our Village, Our Suburb, Church Farm House Museum, Greyhound Hill, Hendon, 2.30-6.

The Art of Radio Times 1923-1981, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2:30-5.30.

Frederick Sommer: photographs, drawings and musical scores; Johannes Dörflinger: Life Cycle paintings and drawings, Serpentine Gallery, 10-5.
gp1,3 :etaoinshrdlu

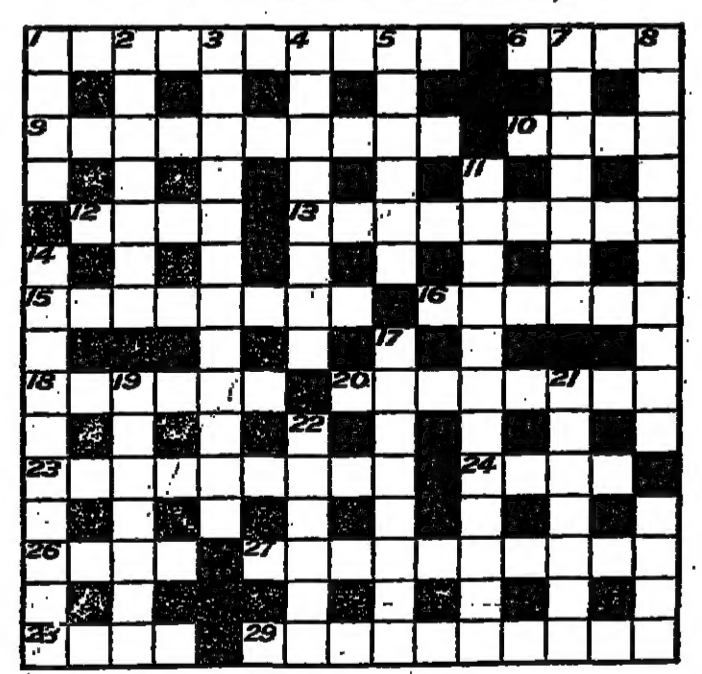
Walks

Picturesque Hampstead village and rustic heath, meet Hampstead Underground, 11. Shakespeare's and Dickens's Southwark, meet Monument Underground, 11. A Walk along the Thames, meet Westminster Underground, 2. Theatrical London: Covent Garden, meet Leicester Square Underground, 11.

Music

St Martin's Church, Ruislip: The Compayne Consort (section of the London Bach Society). Memorial concert for John Mountrie, 7.30. Concert by the Tubinger Kammerchor, Germany, The Cathedral Church of St Nicholas, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,662



ACROSS

1 Directors arranging games, with sides in good form to meet others (10).
6 It comes to perfection for Chelsea, perhaps (4).
9 With this sort of gear, pintas turning into cream (10).
10 Soldier encounters one opponent (4).
12 These wolves believed in? Used to be (4).
13 Mug with beer for an Alpine goat (9).
15 It gets in the way of a run round the block (8).
16 Admiral in the hold (6).
18 Preamble's warning to consumers (4-2).
20 Heroic story about the same is prevalent (8).
23 She makes progress, being constantly on her toes (9).
24 This way's more likely to bring better profit (4).
26 Some unfamiliar notes passing between Italian banks (4).
27 Tree upset men on stage (10).
28 Bed wear for woman (4).
29 Footwear to go with court dress (6-4).

DOWN

1 An essential new wine (4).
2 Fur capes to give favourites, of course? (7).
3 Riders, in the main, who hear unlikely tales (5, 7).
4 Blue toys assembled in a stupid way (8).
5 Soldier expressing great bitterness? (6).
7 Guns, that is, ordered to encompass circle of fire (7).
8 Thief's skill, say, yields only a trifle (5-5).
11 Isn't suitably rigged, unlike Pinafore, etc (12).
14 Transport for second section of 3? (5-5).
17 Fired to provide widespread cover for one seeking decoration? (5-3).
19 A nursing-home with no magnetic dip (7).
21 Victim of one unborn (7).
22 Drink is neat, concocted for medicinal purposes (6).
25 Fairy-tale beginning (4).

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World *(comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr R. E. Clarke, Church Cottage, Leckford, Stockbridge, Hants.*

Name ....

Address ....

Solution of Puzzle No 15,656

Solution of Puzzle No 15,661

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austria Sch	30.60	28.50
Belgium Fr	78.75	74.75
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	13.84	13.14
France Fr	10.75	10.25
Germany Dm	4.32	4.08
Greece Dr	111.00	105.00
Hongkong $	11.30	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.16
Italy Lir	2265.00	2165.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
Netherlands Gld	4.74	4.50
Norway Kr	11.45	10.85
Portugal Esc	125.00	118.00
Spain Pta	182.75	174.75
Sweden Kr	10.62	10.08
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.88	1.81
Yugoslavia Dnr	83.00	78.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index fell 5.4 to 461.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 10.28 at 837.99.

In the garden

Frosts have come early this year. Lift dahlias as soon as their foliage has been blackened; cut the stems down to about one foot and stand the tubers upside down for a couple of weeks, then put them in boxes, covering the tubers with peat or fine soil and storing them in a frost free place.

Give the lawn the last cut for 1981: heave a sigh of relief, but if the mower needs servicing take it to your local service depot and get it fixed as soon as possible. If you leave it until the spring you will almost surely find yourself at the end of a long line of gardeners with mowers, cultivators, hedge trimmers and other machines needing servicing.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Full Football League programme.

Racing: Flat at Doncaster includes William Hill Futurity Stakes (3). Other meetings at Newbury (Flat) and Huntingdon and Stratford (both NH).

Rugby Union: Northern Division v Australians at Gosforth. County championship: Somerset v Gloucestershire at Bath.

Tennis: Daihatsu tournament at Brighton.

Snooker: World team championship at Reading.

Table tennis: Humberside tournament at Hull.

Motor cycling: At Brands Hatch.

Tomorrow

Football: Orient v Charlton (11.30).

Tennis: Daihatsu tournament at Brighton.

Snooker: World team championship at Reading.

Badminton: England v Sweden at *Swindon*.

Table tennis: Humberside tournament at Hull.

Motor cycling: At Brands Hatch.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 9.5 Better Badminton; 12.30 Grandstand; 10.40 Match of the Day.

BBC2: 4.30 International tennis; 6, 8.40 and 12.35 am international snooker.

ITV: 12.15 World of Sport.

Tomorrow

BBC1: 11.50 pm international tennis.

BBC2: 1.55, 4 and 8.15 international snooker; 2 international tennis; 5 Rugby special; 9.45 bridge; 12.35 am international snooker.

ITV: 2.30 The Big Match; 12.15 am darts.

Anniversaries

The Treaty of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years' War, was signed, 1648. The charter of the United Nations came into force, 1945.

The papers

The Daily Mail comments that the result of the Croydon by-election, though important, was not surprising. The SDP is essentially an escapist party for those who dislike the Government's economic policies and are frightened by Mr Wedgwood Benn. Since Mrs Thatcher cannot compete in the soggy rice pudding stakes, she had better stick to her guns.

The Daily Mirror, however, feels that Croydon was a devastating defeat for the Tories and for the Labour Party. Michael Foot can console himself with the thought that the worst of his troubles might be over and that the worst of Mrs Thatcher's is yet to come; but it would be small consolation. The spectacular Liberal-SDP triumph was a condemnation of the other two parties. They will not recover until they understand why.

Help for dyslexics

A round-the-clock telephone service will be in operation from 9 am on Monday to 5 pm on Tuesday when experienced volunteers will answer inquiries from dyslexics, their parents, teachers and others involved in the problems and assessment of the handicap. Numbers to ring are:

Staines (0784) 59498
Bath (0225) 20554
Harrogate (0423) 522111
Lincoln (0522) 39267
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (0632) 818381
Sheffield (0742) 22022
Sutton Coldfield (021 354) 6855
Wilmslow (0625) 530158

Remember...

Next Wednesday, October 28, is the latest recommended posting date for Christmas cards and parcels being sent by ship to many countries in North and Central America, the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East and Indian sub-continent.

Today is the latest recommended posting date for all Christmas mail being sent by ship to BFPOs 1, 605 and 656.

Roads

Midlands: Heavy traffic expected on A439, A422, A46 and A34 for Stratford-on-Avon (Warwickshire) horse racing. From midday centre of Ilkeston (Derbyshire) will be congested, town fair. A43 delays: motor racing at Silverstone, Northamptonshire. M6 lane closures between junction 2 (A46 Coventry/M69 Leicester) and junction 4 (M42 national exhibition centre).

Wales and the West: Yeovil town centre, Somerset, congested due to carnival. Severn Bridge has lane closures. M4, S of Swindon, eastbound carriageway reduced to single lane between junction 16 (A420 to Swindon) and junction 15 (345 to Marlborough); five miles W of Swindon, westbound carriageway reduced to one lane between junction 16 (A420 to Swindon) and junction 17 (A429 to Cirencester and Chippenham). M5 only hard shoulder open between Cheltenham and Gloucester exits (junctions 11 and 12); only one lane each direction between junction 7 (A44/Worcester) and junction 8 (M50 to Ross on Wye and south Wales).

The North: A638 and A630 busy because of horse racing at Doncaster (South Yorkshire). Many motor cyclists on A1 and A66 going to motor cycle trials at Swaledale, near Richmond (North Yorkshire). M1, traffic sharing carriageway between junction 34 (A630 Rotherham) and junction 36 (A61/Sheffield/Barnsley). M+1 inside lane northbound closed between junction 6 (A6027 Horwich) and junction 8 (A674 Blackburn).

Information supplied by the AA.

Weather

Troughs of low pressure will cross all areas, with a NW airstream becoming established.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SW, Central S England, E Midlands: Rather cloudy, rain at times, clear intervals later; wind W, becoming NW, light; max temp 12C (54F).

SE England, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy with outbreaks of rain or drizzle; wind mainly W to SW, moderate; max temp 12C (54F).

W Midlands, E, Central N, NE England: Showers and bright or sunny intervals after cloudy start; wind W, becoming NW, light; max temp 11C (52F).

Wales, NW England: Showers, becoming heavy in places, some bright intervals; wind mainly NW, moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers, frequent and heavy at times, some bright intervals; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 8,9C (46-48F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers, heavy in places; wind NW, moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Showers and sunny intervals and rather cold; more general rain later in the NW, where it will become warmer.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, fresh or strong, veering N; moderate; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel: Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh, locally strong; sea moderate or rough.

TODAY
Sun rises: 7.40 am. Sun sets: 5.49 pm. Moon rises: 3.33 am. Moon sets: 5.07 pm.

TOMORROW
Sun rises: 6.42 am. Sun sets: 4.47 pm. Moon rises: 3.42 am. Moon sets: 4.27 pm.

GMT begins 2 am
New moon: October 27.

Lighting up time

TODAY
London 6.19 pm to 6.12 am GMT
Bristol 6.29 pm to 6.21 am GMT
Edinburgh 6.21 pm to 6.33 am GMT
Manchester 6.23 pm to 6.24 am GMT
Penzance 6.43 pm to 6.30 am GMT

TOMORROW
London 5.17 pm to 6.13 am
Bristol 5.27 pm to 6.23 am
Edinburgh 5.18 pm to 6.37 am
Manchester 5.21 pm to 6.25 am
Penzance 5.42 pm to 6.32 am

London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 11C (52F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 7 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 5.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,020.0 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

Today

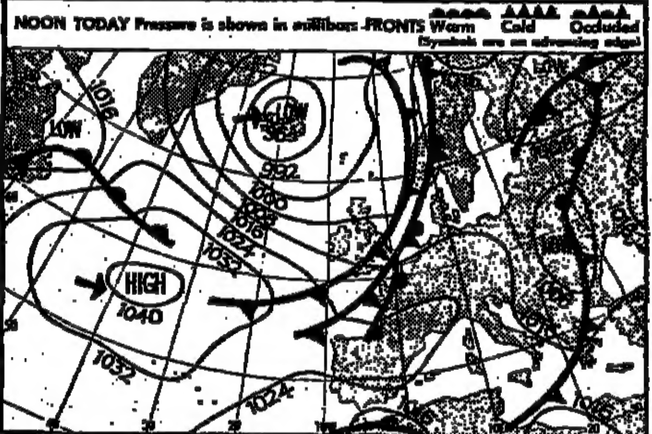
LONDON: Cosmos 296R: 19.4-19.11; WNW; 55S; SE. 20.43-20.45; WSW; 15SW; SW*. Intercosmos 14R: 19.5-19.9; NW; 40W; S.

Tomorrow

LONDON: Cosmos 236R: 17.29-17.35; WNW; 75SSW; SE. 19.7-19.10; W; 15SW; SSW. Cosmos 1220: 18.33-18.34; SSE; 20SSE; SSE*. Cosmos 956R: (Oct 26) 4.5-4.9; NNE; 15ENE; E. (Oct 26) 5.39-5.45; NNW; 55WSW; S. Cosmos 185R: 18.38-18.46; WSW; 60NW; NE*. 20.20-20.23; WNW; 25NNW; NNW*.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 296R: 19.6-19.10; W; 15SW; SSW. Cosmos 1220: 18.33-18.34; SSE; 15SSE; SSE*. Cosmos 956R: (Oct 26) 4.4-4.8; NNE; 15NE; E. (Oct 26) 5.38-5.45; NNW; 60W; S. Cosmos 185R: 18.38-18.46 SW; 75WNW; NE*. 20.19-20.23; W; 30NNW; NNW*.

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b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	2.2	.08	10	50	Cloudy
Bridlington	5.0	.04	11	52	Sun pds
Cromer	5.7	.12	10	50	Sun pds
Lowestoft	4.1	.08	11	52	Sun ints
Clacton	7.4	—	11	52	Sunny
Margate	7.5	—	10	50	Sunny
Folkestone	8.1	—	11	52	Sunny
Hastings	8.0	—	11	52	Sunny
Eastbourne	8.7	—	11	52	Sunny
Worthing	8.5	—	11	52	Sunny
Littlehampton	7.9	—	11	52	Sunny
Bognor Regis	8.7	—	11	52	Sunny
Shanklin	8.0	—	10	50	Sunny
Bournemouth	5.5	—	10	50	Sun pds
Poole	5.6	—	10	50	Sun pds
Swanage	6.2	—	11	52	Sun pds
Weymouth	2.5	—	12	54	Sun ints
Exmouth	0.3	—	11	52	Cloudy
Teignmouth	0.4	—	11	52	Cloudy
Torquay	0.4	—	11	52	Cloudy
Falmouth	1.5	.04	12	54	Cloudy
Penzance	5.2	.05	12	54	Showers
Jersey	1.2	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Guernsey	0.9	—	12	54	Cloudy
Scilly Isles	2.1	.01	13	55	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	0.8	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Tenby	0.1	.03	10	50	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.1	.01	11	52	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	0.9	—	11	52	Cloudy
Southport	—	—	10	50	Dull
Blackpool	0.2	—	11	52	Cloudy
Morecambe	—	—	9	48	Cloudy
Douglas	—	.02	10	50	Rain pm
Aldergrove	—	.10	10	50	Rain
Eskdalemuir	0.3	.04	6	43	Rain
Prestwick	—	.05	11	52	Rain
Abbotsinch	0.1	.04	11	52	Rain
Tiree	0.5	.17	12	54	Rain
Stornoway	0.3	.09	11	52	Showers
Lerwick	—	.08	9	48	Rain
Wick	—	.06	10	50	Rain
Kinloss	—	.05	11	52	Rain
Dyce	—	.02	9	48	Rain
Leuchars	—	.04	8	46	Rain

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	8	46	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	c	8	46	Inverness	c	10	50
Blackpool	c	10	50	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	f	10	50	London	f	9	48
Cardiff	r	9	48	Manchester	c	6	43
Edinburgh	r	7	45	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	r	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

High tides

Today

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge			12.16	6.4
Aberdeen			12.15	3.9
Avonmouth	5.59	11.6	6.18	12.1
Belfast	9.54	3.2	9.53	3.5
Cardiff	5.46	10.8	6.05	11.3
Devonport	4.22	4.8	4.39	5.1
Dover	9.46	6.0	10.22	6.1
Falmouth	3.52	4.6	4.09	4.9
Glasgow	11.54	4.4	11.50	4.6
Harwich	10.14	3.7	10.43	4.0
Holyhead	9.06	5.0	9.20	5.3
Hull	4.42	6.6	5.24	6.6
Ilfracombe	4.31	8.0	4.53	8.4
Leith	12.57	5.0	1.25	5.2
Liverpool	10.01	8.3	10.21	8.6
Lowestoft	7.38	2.3	8.40	2.4
Margate	10.28	4.4	11.14	4.6
Milford Haven	4.43	5.9	5.02	6.3
Newquay	3.39	6.0	3.57	6.3
Oban	4.51	3.3	5.09	3.6
Penzance	3.27	4.8	3.42	5.2
Portland	5.22	1.8	5.30	2.0
Portsmouth	10.13	4.3	10.29	4.2
Shoreham	9.48	5.6	10.17	5.5
Southampton	9.53	4.3	10.08	4.2
Swansea	4.55	8.2	5.14	8.6
Tees	2.02	4.8	2.42	5.0
Walton-on-the-Naze	10.05	3.8	10.42	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Tomorrow

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.51	6.9	12.15	6.9
*Aberdeen	12.22	4.0	11.56	4.0
Avonmouth	5.46	12.4	6.00	12.7
Belfast	9.35	3.2	9.35	3.5
Cardiff	5.32	11.5	5.46	11.8
Devonport	4.10	5.1	4.24	5.3
Dover	9.27	6.3	9.57	6.3
Falmouth	3.40	4.9	3.54	5.1
Glasgow	11.40	4.7	11.35	4.8
Harwich	10.08	3.9	10.34	4.1
Holyhead	8.49	5.2	9.01	5.5
Hull	4.31	6.9	5.06	6.9
Ilfracombe	4.19	8.5	4.35	8.8
Leith	1.48	5.2	1.13	5.3
Liverpool	9.45	8.7	10.01	8.9
Lowestoft	7.31	2.4	8.22	2.4
Margate	10.24	4.6	11.02	4.7
Milford Haven	4.28	6.3	4.45	6.6
Newquay	3.22	6.3	3.38	6.7
Oban	4.27	3.5	4.35	3.8
Penzance	3.10	5.2	3.23	5.4
Portland	5.17	1.9	5.26	2.1
Portsmouth	9.55	4.5	10.10	4.4
Shoreham	9.34	5.9	9.57	5.8
Southampton	9.32	4.4	9.46	4.3
Swansea	4.42	8.7	4.59	9.0
Tees	2.49	5.1	2.23	5.2
Wltn-on-the-Naze	9.57	4.0	10.28	4.1

*Aberdeen two am tides
GMT begins 2 am

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	16	61	Cologne	c	8	48	Madrid	s	14	57	Rhodes	s	24	75
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Copenhagen	c	7	45	Majorca	s	19	66	Rome	c	17	63
Alexandria	f	28	82	Corfu	f	23	73	Malaga	f	20	68	Salzburg	s	6	43
Algiers	c	17	63	Dubrovnik	c	18	64	Malta	f	27	81	Stockholm	c	3	37
Amsterdam	s	10	50	Faro	f	21	70	Milan	s	12	54	Strasbourg	r	6	43
Athens	f	25	77	Florence	f	16	61	Montreal	s	5	41	Tangier	s	25	77
Barcelona	s	16	61	Frankfurt	c	7	45	Moscow	s	11	52	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Beirut	s	26	79	Geneva	f	7	45	Munich	s	7	45	Tenerife	c	22	72
Belgrade	f	18	64	Gibraltar	c	20	68	Naples	r	14	57	Toronto	s	7	45
Berlin	c	8	45	Helsinki	r	4	39	New York	c	17	63	Tunis	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	f	14	57	Innsbruck	s	6	43	Nice	s	17	63	Valencia	s	18	[illegible]
Boulogne	f	9	48	Istanbul	s	22	72	Oslo	s	4	39	Vancouver	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	s	13	55	Las Palmas	s	25	77	Paris	c	10	50	Venice	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	f	7	45	Lisbon	s	18	64	Prague	c	6	43	Vienna	s	10	[illegible]
Budapest	f	10	50	Locarno	s	12	54	Reykjavik	c	4	39	Warsaw	c	6	43
Casablanca	c	23	73	Luxembourg	c	4	39	Rio de Jnro	c	22	72	Zurich	c	6	[illegible]

